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1800

McKINLEY, THE PEOPLE'S CH

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE CALLS OF DELEGATIONS AT CANTON,
THE ADDRESSES BY THE

HIS ELOQUENT AND EFFECTIVE RESPONS

FULL TEXT OF EACH SPEECH OR ADDRESS MADE
FROM JUNE 18 TO AUGUST 1, 1896

COMPILED FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
By JOSEPH P. SMITH.

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McKINLEY AS A CANDIDATE.

THE JOLLIFICATION AT CANTON.

THE nomination of WILLIAM McKINLEY as the Republican candidate for President has been ratified more generally and enthusiastically by all classes of his fellow citizens, the country over, than perhaps that of any other candidate of his or any party in our history. On the afternoon and evening of Thursday, June 18th, the day on which he was nominated, Canton, Ohio, his home, was alive with delighted people. It had been arranged that the citizens of Canton should assemble in the Public Square, immediately on receipt of the news from St. Louis, form a brigade, and march to the McKinley residence, on North Market Street. But the people took the matter into their own hands; regardless of plans or programmes in the exuberance of their joy they rushed *en masse* and pell mell to the Major's home, from every direction and street and square in the city. The decisive ballot at St. Louis was not yet finished before they had assembled by thousands, blocked North Market Street, crowded upon the lawn and surrounded his residence, and were surging through it, with every possible manifestation of satisfaction and delight. Even before the arrival of the brigade from the Square, not a quarter of a mile distant, Major McKINLEY was obliged to come out and acknowledge the deafening calls of his neighbors and friends. When the column from down town had forced its way up the crowded street, he was again compelled to appear, and Hon. F. E. CASE, a prominent manufacturer, made the following address:

"Major McKINLEY: Your neighbors and townsmen wish to be the first to congratulate you upon your nomination to the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States. None know better than these neighbors here assembled how well this honor is merited. They were the first to witness the beginning of your public career. They saw you quit your academic studies, with the ardor of youth, and a bravery beyond your years, to devote your services to your imperilled country. The courage and ability you then displayed, a promise of what followed in later years, won for you that rank and title by which we have so long and familiarly addressed you. A few of your veteran comrades have again formed in line, and, joining the citizens of Canton, take this opportunity to make pronounced their high regard for you. The ability and fidelity with which you have discharged great public trusts, and the recognition by your countrymen of long and useful service to the State and Nation, are exceedingly gratifying to your Canton and Stark County friends. We welcome you as neighbors, without distinction of party, bearing in mind, that, while you have acted in a broader field, you have not lost sight of the duties and obligations of the citizen, and that with your many cares and responsibilities you have always found time and opportunity to lend your valued assistance to all that makes for good in our community. We unite in extending to you our hearty congratulations and good wishes."

Major McKinley's Response.

Mounting a chair on his doorstep, Major McKinley faced the thousands of his expectant and joyous fellow citizens, and when the storm of applause had sufficiently subsided to make himself heard, he spoke as follows:

"My Friends and Fellow Citizens: I am greatly honored by this demonstration. Its non-partisan character forbids political discussion, and I appear only to make grateful acknowledgment for your address and congratulations. I am not indifferent to the pleasure which you exhibit at the news just received from the Republican National Convention. For days your interest has been centered upon St. Louis, and your presence in such vast numbers here this afternoon testifies your personal good will to myself and family, as well as your gratification with the work there done. Your cordial assurances are the more highly appreciated by me because they come from my fellow citizens—men of every party, my old army comrades, my neighbors and former constituents—with whom I have lived almost a life time, and who have honored me over and over again with important public trusts. Your warm words of greeting are heartily reciprocated and will be cherished forever. Many of those around me have not always agreed with me touching political questions; but it is pleasant, as I look into your faces, to recall that in all the years of the past there has never been a moment when you have withheld from me your friendship, encouragement and confidence. You have always been as generous as loyal, and my heart is full of gratitude to all of you.

"There is nothing, it seems to me, more gratifying, or more honorable, to any man, than to have the regard of his fellow townsmen, and in this I feel that I am and have always been peculiarly blessed. Never were neighbors more devoted or unfaltering in their support to any one than you have been to me. You have made my cause your cause, and my home among you has been in consequence one of constant and ever increasing pleasure. This county and city are very near and dear to me; here I have spent my life since early manhood, so that I have been identified with this magnificent county for now nearly a third of a century. I have followed its growth with the fondest pride and noted with peculiar satisfaction that it has kept pace with the most advanced and prosperous communities. I am especially glad to greet you here at the house where our married life began, and our children were born—and in this feeling I know Mrs. McKinley heartily joins; our greatest joys and deepest sorrows are ineffaceably connected with this home and city. You have never failed to greet me with your best wishes and congratulations upon every occasion of my nomination or election to a public office, commencing twenty years ago, when I was first named by my party for Congress. I can not undertake to estimate the value of these many friendly demonstrations, so encouraging, so helpful, so inspiring—far beyond what you could have anticipated or believed at the time. Your call to-day, though not entirely unexpected, is most highly appreciated, and I thank you from the heart for what you have said, as expressive of the feelings of yourself, sir, and those for whom you speak. This latest evidence of your esteem makes me more indebted to you than ever and the happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide with me forever."

ALLIANCE SECOND TO GREET HIM.

In forty-five minutes from the time Major McKinley's nomination was assured by the deciding vote of the Ohio delegation in the St. Louis Convention, two thousand citizens of Alliance and Eastern Stark County, coming twenty miles by special train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, stood at his door in Canton, and offered their heartiest congratulations, through Hon. S. J. Williams, State Senator from this district. The run had been made from Alliance in twenty minutes and ten full companies of citizens and students from Mt. Union College were in line. Major McKinley spoke briefly in reply to the address of Mr. Williams, thanking the people for their personal good will, but making no reference to politics.

MASSILLON AND AKRON.

The crowd had begun to disperse, but its attention was re-arrested by the arrival of a monster delegation from Massillon and Western Stark County, which came by special train on the Interurban Electric Railway. Nineteen cars were jammed with people, hundreds of whom were employes of Russell & Co's great machine shops. Dozens could not get into the cars but clung to the sides and tops of the coaches, despite danger and inconvenience. They reached Canton at 7:15 and marched at once to Major McKinley's residence, where Mr. E. A. Jones, of Cleveland, formerly Superintendent of the Massillon Public Schools, made a speech of congratulation, "both on what he had done, and what was deservedly in store for him, as the faithful friend and servant of the people" To this Major McKinley responded that he was "deeply grateful for their words of encouragement and cheer, and that he was always glad to hear from and meet the laboring men of Massillon, and all his friends in that city. I remember well," said he, "that when I was given my first public trust (his nomination for Prosecuting Attorney) twenty-seven years ago, the suggestion first came from Western Stark County, and I am proud of the fact that since then you have given me your loyal and unswerving support through the whole of my public career. I bid you all welcome, and good night."

By this time the Akron delegation was beginning to arrive. It reached Canton at 7:40, via the Cleveland, Terminal and Valley Railroad, in four special trains of ten coaches each. Fully four thousand men were in line, and the scenes as they marched through the streets to the music of bands, and on their arrival at the McKinley residence, were those of indescribable enthusiasm. Capt. Paul E. Werner, a prominent German publisher of Akron and Chief Marshal of the evening, spoke for the visitors from Summit County. He said:

"Major McKinley: These men come from the city of Akron. Among them are hundreds of personal friends whom you have known for many years. We consider you as one of our number. When your nomination was announced in our city it required but an hour's notice for them to congregate at the railroad station; they left their workshops, their homes, their stores, their offices, to hasten to congratulate you. I introduce, fellow-townsmen, Major William McKinley, the nominee of the Republican National Convention, and our next President of the United States." (Wild cheering and applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

The demonstration continued for several minutes, but when quiet was somewhat restored, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

"Capt. Werner and My Fellow Citizens: The crowd is so great that I fear I will not be able to make myself heard. I only appear that I may thank you for your gracious words and sentiments, as representing the citizens of Akron and Summit County. We are not strangers, but neighbors for many, many years past. More than once Summit County was part of the Congressional district I had the honor to represent. I remember twelve years ago, that I opened the campaign in Copley; I recollect, too, that in 1893, I opened the campaign in the State of Ohio, as the Republican candidate for Governor, in the city of Akron, and I cannot but believe that it is a good omen to have Akron and Summit County with us in any cause. I welcome you here to-night, and beg to express my warm appreciation of your coming thus early to tender me your congratulations. In this great audience are some of my old constituents of the 18th Ohio District—the first district that I had the honor to represent in Congress. Little Carroll, too, which I see is represented here, never failed to roll up a splendid majority for me, no matter what other counties might do for the Republican party and its cause. Indeed, this seems to be a spotaneous reunion of my old Congressional district, and I bid you hearty welcome to my home. You have long had my heart, and I thank you, and bid you good night."

CARROLLTON, OSNABURG, MINERVA AND NILES

Meanwhile five coaches of passengers had arrived from Carrollton, Osnaburg, Minerva, and vicinity, after forty miles ride on a special train via the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad. It had left Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll County, at 6:40 Thursday evening, and reached Canton two hours later. About six hundred men were in line under command of Capt. W. F. Butler, recently sheriff of Carroll County. They marched at once to the McKinley residence, where they were greeted pleasantly by Major and Mrs. McKinley, whence they soon joined the rejoicing thousands who were marching about the city in groups and companies, singing and shouting as they went. The booming of artillery, the clanging of bells, and the shrieking of whistles had gradually given way to the more melodious but no less boisterous shouts and songs of the multitude.

A hundred citizens of Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, the birthplace of Major McKinley, sixty miles away, arrived by special train at ten o'clock, Thursday night, and called to tender him their fervent congratulations. The Major thanked the visitors and shook hands with all of them, as he had so many thousands of others during the course of the afternoon and evening. He was late in retiring, but hundreds of the happy throng continued to jollify all night long. It is safe to say that he spoke to or greeted personally more than 50,000 people, between five o'clock and midnight. Never had Canton known so great a day in all her history.

CANTON REPUBLICANS AT HOME AGAIN.

The announcement of the expected return of Canton's contingent at St. Louis, Friday afternoon, July 19th, was the signal for a renewal of the demonstrations which had commenced Thursday evening and continued throughout the night. The newly organized escort of the First Ward Republican Club was first on the street, and the horsemen made a splendid appearance heading the parades. With this addition the evening was almost a duplicate of Thursday night. "Here they come; there is Canton!"—and the cheers which had been held in reserve for the Canton people all afternoon broke forth in mighty volume as the long column appeared in view. In a short time swarms of men and women filled every available inch of ground in the McKinley yard Following closely upon the Canton people were delegations from Youngstown and Warren, in which were about five hundred people, and these commingled with the immense throng. It had been arranged that Major McKinley should address these delegations from the front veranda, but he went to the north side of his house to better accommodate the combined delegations. The Warren contingent, with many from Niles and Poland, were headed by the Warren band. The visiting delegations represented the industrial interests of the Mahoning Valley, and visited Canton for the sole purpose of congratulating Major McKinley and assuring him that their untiring labors were pledged to a victorious result at the polls next November. There was a large representation of the Giddings Republican Club of Warren, and of the Republican Central Committee of Trumbull County.

Major McKinley's appearance with Hon. William R. Day, Judge George E. Baldwin, and Congressman Robert W. Tayler was the signal for an outburst of cheers from thousands of throats that rivaled those of the previous evening. After quiet had been obtained, Mr. C. A. Yates, of Massillon, mounted the improvised platform and in a short address, presented Hon. Robert W. Tayler, of Lisbon, Columbiana County, Major McKinley's successor in the lower house of Congress, who said: "While we have not the good fortune to be first to congratulate you on the honor the Republican party has bestowed upon you, we rejoice to know we are the vanguard of the returning host that witnessed the splendid demonstration whereby you were nominated for President. The recollection of that scene will never be effaced from our minds There we saw the Republican party place you in nomination, and while it honored you it honored itself, and gave permanency to the wish that has been in the hearts of the American people for many months. This delegation left Canton with rising hopes that have been amply fulfilled. You are not only loved at home, but wherever the American flag floats. Twenty years ago Stark County gave you to Congress, four years ago she gave you to the State, and now she gives you to the Nation which has been your constant care. We know that the constancy, honor and patriotism which have distinguished you to this hour will characterize you ever more. You are first in the hearts of your countrymen, not because you are a Presidential nominee, but because as that nominee you so conspicuously represent the great principle whose triumph is their chief concern as well as yours. That you may receive every blessing that a life well spent can bring, is the wish of those about me.

Following Congressmen TAYLER, Mr. YATES presented Judge GEORGE E. BALDWIN, who spoke in behalf of Stark County. He said:

"Major McKINLEY: Language fails me as I attempt to convey to you the congratulations of those of your neighbors and friends who for over twenty years have watched with interest your wonderful progress. On last Saturday about three hundred of your neighbors and friends concluded they would go to St. Louis, and they took with them their bag and baggage, determined to remain there until you were nominated; and of the wonderful influence they had in bringing about this great result modesty forbids me to speak. (Laughter and applause.) If you could have seen the great throngs of people that assembled at the Union Depot in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon and have heard their expressions, and could have seen the McKinley badges upon the coats of four-fifths of the great crowd that gathered you would then have had an idea of the intense interest the masses of the people have in you and in the welfare of this country. On the day that the Convention assembled, if you could have seen the thousands upon thousands of intelligent faces looking toward the Great Convention that was to meet that day, anxious and eager that some measure should be adopted and the man nominated that they believed was most certain to bring back prosperity to them, you would have been inspired by the interest and great efforts of your party to bring about those grand results, which, I am pleased to say, were fully accomplished. I remember when you first came into public life; many of us here were present when you were nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, and well, faithfully, boldly and honestly did you discharge your duties. By more than twenty years of faithful, honest and able service you have endeared yourself to all good people, not only of this vicinity, but the country at large. During the time of your service in Congress prosperity perched upon the banners of our people; the wheels of industry revolved, and the whistles of the workshop told of the happy condition of the American laborer, whose toil was everywhere sought and always remunerated by a good day's wages. But the Democratic party was allowed to come into power. Then the scene changed—the wheels of industry ceased to revolve, the hum of the spindle died out, the whistle of the factory was soon silenced. The people began to ask that party to fulfill its promises; they called aloud for work—even for bread, but the echo was the only answer to their wailing cry. Then they looked again to the Republican party and to the man who had always championed and so bravely battled for protection, to bring back those industries and that prosperity. They turned their faces to you, sir, the great people of this Nation arose in their might and demanded you for their standard bearer. (Tremendous cheering.) The Convention at St. Louis listened to their cry; they felt that this is the year of the people—the people had spoken and the great party of the people was bound to obey their behests. They yesterday placed you in nomination as the leader of the greatest party of the greatest nation upon the face of the earth. Already we have some evidences of returning prosperity; (cheers) the rising sun of prosperity has already thrown upon the lattice window of hope his early smile and the wage earners begin to rejoice at the prospect. As soon as this can be fully realized, they will flock to your support, and when the old party is in power again, it will come to stay. (Loud cheers.) They have selected you as their standard bearer, and regardless of party, faith or creed, they will rally and elect you as President of the United States. (Vociferous cheering.) No man has ever stood as near the hearts of the people, since the days of the matchless and immortal LINCOLN, as you. We confide the care, the custody and the keeping of the industries of the people of this country and their prosperity to you. We believe you will be elected by the greatest majority any President ever received, (continued cheering), and that you will faithfully, honestly and ably conduct the affairs of this great and glorious Nation until prosperity shall perch on its banners ever more." (Loud and continuous applause.)

The appearance of Judge William R. Day, of Canton, as he stepped upon the platform, was the signal for another burst of cheers. His remarks were most appropriate, eloquent and tender, and greatly affected all his hearers, especially his esteemed friend, Major McKinley, who was moved to tears by them. He said:

"Major McKinley: I speak to you, not as the Governor of Ohio, or the President of the United States—that surely you shall be—but I claim the great privilege on behalf of these, your old friends, of still addressing you as 'neighbor.' For we have not forgotten that in all these years of success, and while your fame has spread to the uttermost corners of the civilized world, and you now 'stand on fortune's crowning slope,' to us you have always been the companion, the counselor, the guide, and familiar friend. Greater tribute than this can no man bring. Those who know you best, love you most. To-day we had a very pleasant surprise in a gift of these flowers from some ladies of Richmond to your most gracious and noble wife. (Cheers.) I am proud, sir, that this representative lady, when she brought them in, said 'Governor McKinley is in the heart of every good mother and every good wife in all this broad land (continued applause), and we send these flowers to his noble wife as some slight expression of our appreciation of him and good will to her. These flowers are typical of the purity of his life and character, as unsullied as his honor, and as fragrant as his good name ' Major McKinley accept these flowers for Mrs. McKinley, from the ladies of Richmond, Ind , with their best wishes for her health and prosperity, and your continued success." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

Major McKinley was escorted to the stand amid deafening cheers, and gave evidence of great emotion when he spoke, as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: How can I make fitting response to the splendid tributes which have been paid me by my earliest friends? I think I might be excused by merely saying that I am inadequate to the task, and can only express my gratitude by the silence due to a full and overflowing heart. I have experienced many touching incidents in my life. Yesterday immediately after the nomination I was surrounded by my neighbors and fellow citizens of Canton, who did not go to St. Louis, and by friends from Alliance and Massillon, and then came 4,000 more from Akron last night. With all these tokens, I was deeply and profoundly impressed, but somehow the words spoken by these gentlemen, and surrounded as I am by their associates who journeyed with them to St. Louis—somehow they have touched me more deeply, sounded the depths of my heart more surely, than anything that has gone before. In this audience I see representatives from all of the counties which constitute the Congressional district with which I have been associated all my life. A large number of my fellow citizens are here from Trumbull County, the place of my birth. (Great applause.) A large number are here from Mahoning County (cheers from Mahoning citizens), the place where I spent my boyhood, the county where I received my education, and from which I enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union, away back in 1861. (Loud and continuous cheering.) And then around me are the later friends, for from Mahoning County I came to Stark, nearly thirty years ago. You have all been my friends ever since; I am proud to include among my immediate friends not only the good people of Stark, Mahoning and Trumbull, but all the grand old Western Reserve, which was so long represented in the National Congress by GIDDINGS and WADE, and the gifted and immortal GARFIELD. (Applause.) And now, my friends and fellow citizens, I know that you will excuse me—I want only to add, in terms of sincere affection, that I thank each and every one of you from my heart for these manifestations of your friendship, devotion and loyalty, and as you seem to have brought back what you went for, those whom you left behind want me to say that they are glad to see you home again."

GREETINGS FROM THE EMPIRE STATE.

The McKinley League of the State of New York arrived from St. Louis via the Pennsylvania lines, at Coshocton, Ohio, on Friday, June 19th, and came to Canton that evening on a special train over the C., C. and S. R. R. They chose Hon. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, of the New York Tribune, as spokesman and marched at once to the McKinley residence, where Mr. MILHOLLAND climbed on a chair and presented to Major MCKINLEY the friends before him. Hon. WARNER MILLER, of Herkimer, was first introduced, and spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We thought it proper on our way home from the St. Louis Convention to call here and pay our respects to the man who had been honored by the Republican party, he who is your fellow townsman and neighbor. It has been my privilege to know Major MCKINLEY for nearly twenty years and it affords me great pleasure to assure him on behalf of the Republicans of New York that we shall give to him and to the principles he represents, the largest majority in November that has ever been given to any Presidential candidate since the organization of the Government. (Loud cheers.) The Republicans of New York will be second to none in the whole country in their loyalty to the party, and in their efforts and labors for its success. We have but a moment to spend here and therefore I do not wish to take up your time in making a speech. I came here simply to take the hand of Major MCKINLEY and to assure him of the affection and love of the people of New York. And now, gentleman of the McKinley League of the Empire State, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Major WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the next President of the United States." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

When comparative silence had been restored, Major MCKINLEY said:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK: It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet you here at my home to-day. It was most gracious on your part to pause in your journey to the East long enough to give me the pleasure of meeting you face to face; and nothing could have been more agreeable to me than to be presented to the members of the McKinley League of the State of New York, by my old friend, long a member of the House of Representatives, and Senator at Washington—Hon. WARNER MILLER. (Long applause.) I am always glad to meet and greet him. All we have to do this year, my fellow citizens, is to keep close to the people. (Loud cheering.) To hearken to the voice of the people and have faith in the people, and if we do that the people will win for us a triumph for the great principles which in all the years of the past have given us plenty and prosperity " (Great cheering.)

When the Major stopped speaking, Mr. MILHOLLAND again mounted a chair and introduced Hon. GEORGE E. MATTHEWS, of Buffalo, President of the New York McKinley League. Mr. MATTHEWS' voice was exceedingly hoarse; he explained the circumstance by saying that it had become so by shouting for McKINLEY, and assured the Major that his voice would be restored in time to make speeches in his behalf and shout again when the victory was won next November. At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. MILHOLLAND exhibited the famous "Ferris Wheel Petition," which consisted of five and three-fourth miles of paper, and contained the signatures of 247,000 people of the State of New York asking for the nomination of WILLIAM McKINLEY for President. Mrs McKINLEY and Mother McKINLEY joined the Major and an impromptu reception was held at the front door of the residence, during which many of the New Yorkers were received by the family. A pleasing incident of this reception was the presentation of a handsome badge to Mrs. McKINLEY, on behalf of the women of New York, who extended their heartfelt congratulations. Mrs. McKINLEY received the souvenir with a smile and graceful bow, expressive alike of her own pleasure and the thanks of herself and family.

A DELEGATION OF COLORED CALLERS

In company with the New York Republican League, which called upon Major McKINLEY, June 19th, was a delegation representing the Colored Republican League of New York State. They were cordially received by him, and a congratulatory address in writing was presented by Rev Dr. ERNEST LYON, Pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York City, and President of the Preachers' Alliance. In behalf of the colored Republicans, Dr. LYON said:

"To the Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY: We are here as a body of colored American citizens, representing various organizations in the Empire State. We have come with our fellow citizens to congratulate you on your nomination as the standard bearer of the grand old Republican party, and to assure you that we shall return to our respective homes to labor zealously for the success of the ticket nominated by the representatives of the people in convention assembled at St. Louis."

Signed on behalf of the Ministerial Alliance, ERNEST LYON, (D. D.) President; ALFRED C. COWAN, President Colored Republican Association of New York; EDWARD E. LEE, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the Republican Convention, St. Louis, J. H. SIMMS, Editor and Publisher of the New York Central Echo, and President of the Henry Highland Garrett Republican Club, New York City; A. M. THOMAS, attorney-at-law, Buffalo, N. Y.; SAMUEL MORGAN, President Colored Republican County Club of New York City; ALFRED J. SCOTT, of the Eleventh Assembly District, and J. A. SMITH, of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District

MORE NEW YORK MEN.

The visit to Major McKinley of the New York State McKinley League on Friday evening, was followed Saturday morning, June 20th, by that of another distinguished party from the metropolis, *en route* home from St. Louis, at 8:12 o'clock, via the Ft. Wayne railroad. The party was composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, President American Protective Tariff League; General Horace Porter, President Union League, New York City; General Anson G. McCook, Chamberlain, New York City; General Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Commission; Frank D. Pavey, ex-State Senator; Richard J. Lewis, and Robert Miller, ex-members of the New York Assembly; Hon. William Brookfield and Andrew Jacobs, members New York State Committee; and Messrs. Henry C. Robinson, William S. Bragg, Thomas F. Eagan, Benjamin Oppenheimer, William Henckel, John G. Graham, Andrew P. Dedi, Thomas Humphery, J. E. McMillen, Montague Leslie, J. F. McGowan and Lloyd Collis. Hon. James R. Garfield, of Mentor, the Republican leader of the Ohio State Senate, also accompanied the party. They were cordially received by Major and Mrs. McKinley, and a number of the party called on Mother McKinley at her home on West Tuscarawas street, before the departure of their train at 1:21 that afternoon.

GREETINGS FROM THE TIN WORKERS OF NILES.

Saturday, June 20th, was a day of tin buckets, banners, canes, whistles and horns—and speeches. The operatives of the tin plate industries of Niles, Ohio, paid their respects to the statesman whom they pronounce their greatest friend and champion. The visitors were decorated with the badges of the Niles McKinley League and tin souvenirs; they carried tin canes, with medalions of McKinley as heads. The party was composed chiefly of the operatives of the Falcon Tin Plate Factory, which has been in operation ever since the enactment of the McKinley Law gave proper protection to this industry. They bore two large streamers, or sheets of tin, like banners, nearly as long as the line of paraders, on one of which was the inscription, "From Niles to the White House," and on the other, "Who Made the Niles Tin Mill? The McKinley Bill, Of Course." All along the line of march the cheering by both paraders and spectators was most vociferous. The Niles men have a yell which is peculiar to themselves. It is, 'Rah, Rah, Right." "Who's all right?" "McKinley's all right." "Where was he born? N-I-L-E-S"! This was repeated frequently. Apt, as it may seem, Niles, the birthplace of Major McKinley, is the location of large tin plate industries. Mr. Joseph Smith, chairman of the meeting, presented Col. William H. Smiley, as Major McKinley appeared on the veranda of his residence, who said:

"Major McKinley: I have the pleasure of introducing to you some hundreds of the citizens of your native town of Niles. Among them is a very large number of the employes of our town. We realize that what we have been, what we are, and what we hope to be, is largely due to that which is now called Protection, but that sometimes has been called 'McKinleyism.' (Cheers.) We realize not only what you have done for us, but what it has cost you to do it. We know what it must have cost a man in the Fifty-first Congress, which gave us our tin mill. (Loud and vociferous cheering.) We know that you would have sacrificed every interest and given your life to your country, and to us, and if there is anything we can do for you we want to do it. In 1891 the candidate for Governor who opposed you, stood on the platform of a car in our town and said to the citizens of Niles: 'No man will ever live to see tin made in Niles,' (at this moment a tremendous rattling of the tin banners carried by the Niles delegation was heard) but that is only one of the many mistakes our adversaries have made. Every Republican President, and every man who has led the Republican party to victory since the days of LINCOLN, was (perhaps, strangely enough,) born in Ohio. Major McKINLEY will be the fifth and when there will add to the glory of being born in Ohio—and especially of having been born in Niles. (Loud cheering.) What can the Nation do except to do as that Convention did, and elect him unanimously? Gentlemen, I now introduce you to Major McKINLEY." (Three rousing cheers were given him.)

Major McKinley's Response.

The Major stepped upon a chair and bowed his acknowledgements for the great applause that greeted him. He recognized among the hundreds of the citizens of his birthplace, and the thousands of others crowding into the yard, the face of an old friend of his boyhood days, and did not forget it. He said:

"MR. SMILEY, AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am very glad indeed to meet so many citizens of my native town. I do not find many of the faces that I used to know in my boyhood in this audience, but I think I have been able to see one that I remember to have seen in the village of Niles when I was a boy, and that is HENRY MASON'S. I recollect him as the merchant of the town, and as I look into his face to-day, I remember that he was kind to every boy—and I like a man who is kind to boys—(loud cheering)—and am especially pleased to meet him here again, after a lapse of forty years, in my home at Canton. I am glad to meet and greet so many of the workingmen of the thriving little city of Niles. I am glad to have demonstrated in my native town that we can make tin plate in the United States, and in reply to what your spokesman has been kind enough to say of my efforts in that connection, I answer that if I have been associated with any legislation that has given to a single American workingman a day's work at American wages which he did not receive before, that is honor enough for me. (Loud and continuous applause.) What we want in this country is a policy that will give to every American workingman full work at American wages. A policy that will put enough money into the Treasury of the United States to run the Government. A policy that will bring back to us such a period of prosperity and of plenty as that we enjoyed for more than thirty years prior to 1893. I am glad to welcome you all to my home; it is especially pleasant to have the men from my boyhood town and the place of my birth gather around me as they have to-day, and I reciprocate most warmly all the kind sentiments that have been so generously spoken in your behalf by your Chairman. I wish for old Niles prosperity in every workshop and factory, and in every home, love, contentment and happiness. I thank you, and bid you good afternoon." (Three prolonged cheers for Major McKINLEY were again given.)

WORKINGMEN FROM WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

A delegation of workingmen from Wheejing, West Virginia, took up the celebration, Saturday afternoon, June 20th, where the Niles tin workers left off, and right royally did they sajute Major McKinley. Fully fifteen hundred enthusiastic, shouting Wheeling workingmen appeared at Major McKinley's home shortly after five o'clock. The party came in two delegations, the first being about six hundred workingmen employed at the La Belle Iron, Steel and Tin Works. The second and larger section arrived about an hour later. In the La Belle delegation were many tin badges and banners, on which were the words "1896. La Belle Iron, Steel and Tin Works." One of these banners was presented to Major McKinley by the workingmen, and when he appeared on his doorstep three hearty cheers were given for him. Hon. William C. Curtis, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, stepped forward and congratulated Major McKinley, as follows:

"Mr. President: If there has ever been a nominee of any political party in the history of this country that had a cinch upon that title, you are certainly the man, and as Mr. President I hail you in advance. I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you this delegation of iron, steel and tin plate workers of the La Belle Mills of Wheeling, W. Va. (Cheers.) In this delegation we have the president of the mill, the directors, the managers and the workingmen. (Applause.) We have come, irrespective of party affiliation, to do honor to the man by whose instrumentality it was made possible foı that mill to manufacture tin-plate. Under the bright influence of that law over $100,000 has been expended on the mill, giving it a capacity to turn out thirty tons of tin plate per day. (Loud applause.) Notwithstanding the fact that the enemies of protection told us that we could not manufacture tin plate in this country, yet within four years' time nearly two hundred tin mills have been established with a capital of $9,000,000, employing 12,000 hands, and paying them as wages $8,000,000 per year. Permit me, in conclusion, to present you with this banner made of McKinley tin at the La Belle Mills, and I want to say that I am instructed to pledge to you the enthusiastic support of this delegation from now until the sun sets on the evening of November third, next." (Loud applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

When the cheering had subsided, Major McKinley replied:

"Mr. Curtis and Workingmen of Wheeling: I beg to thank this great assembly for the generous message of good will and congratulations which you have brought me from the Little Mountain State. There is no tribute greater, there is no tribute that should be dearer to any man, than to have it said, as you have been kind enough to say to me, that he had contributed in the smallest degree to the establishment of an industry new in the United States, which gave additional employment to American labor and brought greater comfort to American homes. I shall long cherish, my fellow citizens, these kindly words, and this demonstration which comes from the workingmen of Wheeling, irrespective of party. I can not misunderstand —nobody can misunderstand—the meaning of these demonstrations on the part of the workingmen. Those who have come here this afternoon, and those who were here this morning, have made their purpose plain and distinct. They mean just one thing; and that is: That in the mind of every American workingman is the thought that this great American doctrine of protection is associated with wages and work, and linked with home, family, country, and prosperity. That, my fellow citizens, is what all these great manifestations signify. They mean that the people of this country want an industrial policy that is for America and Americans. (Loud and continuous applause.) They mean that they intend to return to that policy which lies at the foundation of our National prosperity, which is the safest prop to the National Treasury, and the bulwark of our industrial independence and financial honor. I thank you, workingmen of Wheeling, for this friendly call. I thank you heartily for the kind words you have spoken; I wish you all a safe return home, and I wish for you, and my countrymen everywhere, a speedy return to the happier and better days we used to have." (Great cheering.)

Three-quarters of an hour after the LaBelle delegation had arrived, the second section reached the McKinley residence. It was composed of citizens of Wheeling and members of the Ohio County Republican Club, who created great enthusiasm by their fine appearance. Capt. B. B. Dovener, Member of Congress from the Wheeling district, spoke for the visitors as follows:

"Major McKinley: I have an honor that I appreciate as the spokesman of a Club that represents true Republicanism in our State, a Republicanism that has come up through great tribulation to fight the battles of freedom and the principles of the Republican party. To-day is the anniversary of the birth of West Virginia. I made your acquaintance amid the mountains of our State when we were struggling for the second baptism of liberty and independence in this country. Since that time, thirty-three years ago, we have placed the star representing our State in the firmament of the Union, as bright, we believe, as any that decorates the blue field of our country. These people here are mountaineers of West Virginia, whose Republicanism is as grand as their hills. We bring to you on behalf of the loyal Republicans of our State, from the mountains and the valleys, a glad greeting of congratulation, and know that we shall see you elected President of the United States of America." (Loud cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Capt. Dovener and My Fellow Citizens of Wheeling: I have been visiting Wheeling for a good many years, and I am glad to have you at last return my frequent calls. (Laughter and applause.) Upon every occasion that I have visited your city and State it was to carry the banner of the Republican party and speak for its immortal principles. I remember having gone through the State in 1894, when the Little Mountain State was transferred from the ranks of our opponents to the columns of the Republican party. (Applause.) I have not seen you since, and therefore take this occasion to congratulate you upon that splendid victory. You put four Republican Representatives in the National House at Washington, and sent that statesman, Stephen B. Elkins, to the Senate (loud cheers) and thus added five more votes to the Republican strength in the great parliamentary bodies of the country. Am I not right in saying, my fellow citizens, that you have come to stay with us? (Loud cries of 'Yes.') That's what you did two years ago, and you mean to keep on doing so, I confidently believe, until the great Republican party shall be brought back into power in every branch of the Federal Government, and until we have returned to that glorious prosperity from which we ran away about four years ago. (Laughter and applause.) I recall with feelings of emotion the reference made by your Congressman, and my friend, Captain DOVENER, to our first meeting over in the Kanawha Valley. We were then in the midst of war; the Southern States, or some of them, were in active rebellion against the Federal Union. Thirty-three years have gone by; the war is long since over, and its glories now belong to the vanquished as well as victors. The settlement sealed at Appomattox is the common heritage of all Americans, and to-day we only know the North and South as geographical divisions. We are all one in devotion to the Union and the flag, and one in striving to make the Nation more glorious than ever before. (Cheers.) I thank you for this call and will be glad to take by the hand each and every one of you. (Applause.)

When Major McKINLEY concluded one of the members of the delegation presented a huge bouquet of roses to Mrs. McKINLEY from the Ohio County Republican Club of Wheeling. He accepted the gift in behalf of Mrs. McKINLEY, with a bow of thanks. The entire delegation then filed past and shook hands with much pleasure and hilarity on part of the enthusiastic Virginia Republicans.

ZANESVILLE SENDS A LARGE DELEGATION.

The demonstrations in honor of Major McKINLEY were resumed Monday afternoon, June 22nd, and by evening were in full force and as joyous as ever. An immense delegation from Zanesville and Dresden arrived over the C., C. and S. Railway at seven o'clock, filling ten coaches. They proceeded at once to Major McKINLEY's residence; here Hon. HENRY C. VAN VORHIS, Member of Congress from the Zanesville district, spoke for the visitors, as follows:

"Major McKINLEY: The people of Muskingum County, the Boys in Blue, the Foraker Club, the McKinley Club, the Young Men's McKinley Club and the Dresden Republican Club are here to congratulate you and the country upon your nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people. We congratulate you and rejoice with the people of this Nation upon your nomination, because we are assured that it will bring to and end great commercial and industrial depression, and insure protection to our industries, and maintain the honor of our Government. I have the honor, fellow citizens, and it is a great pleasure as well, to introduce to you, the visiting delegations from Muskingum County—Major WILLIAM McKINLEY, the next President of the United States." (Long continued applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

When the applause had subsided, Major McKINLEY said:

"MR. VAN VORHIS AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY: It appears to me that I have heard those voices before. (A voice, 'That's right.' Laughter and applause.) I am very glad to meet my fellow citizens of Muskingum County. I have many times been greeted by great audiences in the city of Zanesville, but this is the first opportunity I have had to welcome you to my own home. I give you warm and cordial greeting. We have had some experience in the last three years and a half. Experience has superceded prophecy, and cold facts take the place of prediction. We all know more than we knew then, and are ready and anxious to get back a period like that of 1892, when this country was enjoying its highest prosperity with the greatest domestic trade it ever had, and the largest foreign trade ever known with the nations of the world. (Applause.) We want to get back the old policy, my fellow citizens, which will give to labor work and wages, and to agriculture a home market and the good foreign market which was opened up by the reciprocity legislation of the Republican party. We have come to appreciate that protective tariffs are better than idleness, and that wise tariff legislation is more business like than debts and deficiencies, and to feel that the sooner we change the policy which increases the debts of the Government to that of paying as we go, the sooner we will reach individual and National prosperity. And, my countrymen, there is another thing the people are determined upon, and that is that a full day's work must be paid in full dollars. (Cries of 'Good' and loud cheers.) I thank Congressman Van Vorhis, and through him all the Clubs of every name, for they are all Republicans this year, (Laughter and shouting), for this cordial visit and promise of support. I will be glad to meet each of you personally and grasp you by the hand." (Tremendous cheers.)

THE CALL OF THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN EDITORS.

The Michigan Republican Editorial Association, comprising the editors and proprietors of the leading daily and weekly papers in that State, arrived in Canton on the 1:05 o'clock C., C. & S. train, Wednesday afternoon, June 24th. They came direct from Jackson, Michigan, where they were in session all day Tuesday. While in convention assembled they adopted a resolution by a unanimous vote endorsing the Republican National platform and the nomination of William McKinley for President. It was then decided to take a trip to Canton and meet the Nation's choice for President, personally. They left Detroit at eleven o'clock by boat to Cleveland, thence to Canton in a special C., C. and S. coach. The party included President F. R. Gilson and wife, editor of the Benton Harbor Palladium; Secretary W. R. Cook and wife, editor Hastings Banner; Treasurer Mrs. T. S. Applegate, editor of the Adrian Times and Expositor; L. A. Sherman and wife, of the Port Huron Times; L. E. Slusser, Marcellus Herald; E. B. Dana, Muskegon Chronicle; W. E. Holt, Bellevue Gazette; Don Henderson, Allegan Journal; C. C. Swenberg, Grand Rapids Herald; E. J. March, Hillsdale Leader; A. L. Bemis, Carson City Gazette; E. O. Dewey and wife, Owasso Times; C. L. Brecon, Grand Haven Daily News; J. C. Jones and F. Ward, Hillsdale Standard; C. S. Brown, Banner Publishing Co., Hastings; George Barnes, Livingston County Republican, Howell; J. H. Kidd and wife, Daily Sentinel, Iona; James O'Donnell, editor of the Daily Citizen, Jackson; L. Merchant, of the St. Joseph Herald; W. J. Hunsaker, manager of the Detroit Journal; E. L. Bates, Pentwater News; L. P. Bissell, Eaton Country Republican; Fred Slocum and wife, Tuscola County Advertiser, Cairo; C. J. Moore and wife, of the Battle Creek Daily Journal; B. J. Lowrey, editor Howard City Record; L. M. Sellers, Cedar Springs Clipper; George E. Gilliam, Hornsville Record; George Dewey, Jr., Owosso Times; Roy Gilson, Benton Harbor, H. G. Barnum and wife, and E. G. Spalding and wife, Port Huron Publishing Co.; C. A. Baxter, of Detroit, Member of the National

Committee of the Republican League, and W. H. Sweet, of Ypsilanti. The visitors were conducted to the McKinley residence and personally received by Major and Mrs. McKinley. On behalf of the visitors, ex-Congressman O'Donnel introduced President Gilson, who said:

"Major McKinley: We have come to your home to add our voices to the great chorus of congratulations that come to you from all over the Nation. We come from Michigan, a State that has vast agricultural and commercial interests, all to be benefitted through your influence—a State now solidly Republican. We come from a profession which has done much in the past to educate the people along the line of material development, that is devoted to the American flag, the American farm, the American factory, and the American fireside. We owe much to you as business men and business women. The largest cities in our State are represented here—Detroit and Grand Rapids—as well as a number of the larger towns. We came so soon after the nomination that we had not time to gather in our hosts, so that our party is but a small part of what it would otherwise have been."

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Gilson and Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it a very great honor, as well as a very great pleasure, to receive this visit from the Republican editors of the State of Michigan. I have noted for many years the ability of the press of your State, I have noted that the Republican press of Michigan has never faltered in its loyalty to Republican principles, but under all circumstances has been faithful to the Republican cause. Nor have I permitted to pass unobserved the very friendly personal spirit which has been shown me for long years by the Republican editors of your State; during the discussions preceding the Republican National Convention, your partiality was so strongly marked, and so generous, that I can not now forbear to thank you. When your great State, through its representatives at St. Louis spoke, it spoke unitedly, showing that the Republican press and the people of Michigan this year were of one mind. The power which you, ladies and gentlemen, exercise on the destinies of the country can not be over estimated. You not only register public opinion, but you have much to do with making and influencing public opinion, and in a government like ours, where public opinion lies at the foundation, and is supreme to government, the press is, indeed, mighty in its power. A partisan press, too, is indispensable in a government like ours. As long as we have parties we must have party newspapers, and it is very gratifying to me to know that to-day the Republican party never had such strength and support as it is receiving from the press of the United States. Its aims, its purposes, and its principles are nearer and dearer to Republicans than ever before, and I believe that they are nearer and dearer to the great masses of our countrymen, considered independent of past party affiliations, than they have ever been in the past, and that those principles never so well deserved the support of the press as now. (Applause.) In this great National contest you will have very much to do with the result, and I am sure the editors of the State of Michigan, the Republican editors, can be counted upon to give to those great principles of our party that so closely affect the prosperity of the country their best efforts this year, as they have ever done in the years of the past. It has given both Mrs. McKinley and myself genuine pleasure to have you in our home. We bid you all welcome." (Applause.)

A UNIQUE AND ELEGANT HOME RECEPTION.

The women of Canton, prompted by their great esteem for Major and Mrs. McKinley, gave them an unique and elegant reception at the Jacob Miller homestead, West Tuscarawas Street, on Friday afternoon, June 26th. It had long been unoccupied but the good women of Canton had most beautifully refurnished and decorated it, in honor of the occasion. Here gathered several thousands of the women of Canton and Stark County to testify their respect and reverence for Major and Mrs. McKinley, and his venerable mother, Mrs. William McKinley, Sr. They crowded the Miller homestead, and the spacious grounds surrounding it; the reception began at 3:00 o'clock, and for the next two hours thousands of women paid their respects to their distinguished guests of honor. At the conclusion of the reception, Mrs. Alice D. Jones, of Canton, spoke for the assembled thousands:

"Mother and Wife of William McKinley: You know the import of this meeting. We, the women of Canton and Stark County, would show honor to the two women nearest and dearest to the man to whom not only Canton but the entire Nation is paying homage. He is bound to you by ties even closer than those which bind him to his country and we believe he will say with us that the better part of him is of your making. The path which we now see so plainly leading to the White House had its beginning within the doorway of the little frame house in Niles. There the wisdom of a father and the loving guidance of a mother, laid the foundation of the young boy's life, the justice, the sagacity, and the charity of which characterize the statesman of to-day. Ah, Mother, the little hands you guided then have been growing stronger as your own have grown more feeble! Life's discipline of calm and storm has left its marks upon your boy's face, but the necessary lessons and songs are still remembered, and the touch of your aged hands upon them to-day is a motive power for good, so pure, so limitless in its reach, that only balances unseen can estimate its worth. Mrs. McKinley, over twenty-five years ago you prophesied Canton's future pride in Canton's young attorney. You plighted to him your girlish faith and within the old Presbyterian church you linked your life with his. Canton has been proud of him for many years, and Canton has been proud of you. Governor McKinley's every act to-day bears upon it the stamp of his association with a refined, exalted womanhood. So purely womanly is you wifely devotion, so in sympathy with his every interest has your life always been, that were you not a part of it to-day we believe like Lafayette, he would exclaim, in the bitterness of his heart, "She was so one with me, that life seems robbed of half its power without her!" Proud as we are of our statesman, we boast in wife's and mother's part in giving to us one in whom we can all safely trust. Women such as you have given our Nation in the past her noblest bravest sons. John Quincy Adams owed his greatness to his mother; Washington consulted his mother; Lucy Webb Hayes was her husband's truest helper; Jackson deferred to the opinions of his idolized wife; and the name of Ida Saxton McKinley will ever be associated with the fame of her illustrious husband. Fourteen years ago on the Sunday following his nomination, James A. Garfield walked into the old home church, bearing on his arm his aged mother, and on last Sabbath morning into the church of his early faith walked our future President, and with him walked his mother. With home anchorage such as this, we women have no fears that under the coming Administration hearth-fires will burn dimmer or counting-rooms be closed. Men may deal with questions of tariff and finance and political policy; we women believe the importance of pure living is higher than all and are satisfied that if you are called to preside over the destinies of the Nation, we shall have a man at the head with a character so pure and a record so untarnished that any mother here to-day would feel proud to know that the footsteps of their little boys were parallel with his. Major and Mrs. McKinley, in giving you to the Nation, we do not feel that we are losing you. Too many ties, sacred and tender, will bring you back to Canton. There are pleasant friendships here, there are deeper loves, there are homes on Market and West Tuscarawas, and, out in Westlawn, there are tiny graves, and larger ones, which will ever make Canton a Mecca for your returning feet. In this your hour of triumph, and ours of pride, when to you and yours we extend the congratulations of your townswomen we can not refrain from paying tribute to one, who, bearing also the name of McKinley, will be remembered in Canton as long as those who came in contact with her have the powers of memory. Anna McKinley possessed that latent power, that force of character, that winning charm and gracious tact, which made her queenly among women, and which, had she been a man, would have made her second, not even to her honored brother, William McKinley. No richer benison can we ask for you, than where, with wider reach, perchance than hers, your hands may guide and govern." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

Fully 6,000 of the women of Canton and Stark County took part in this memorable reception. Major McKinley thanked the great assemblage for the honor done his wife and mother, but did not continue his remarks beyond a brief acknowledgment. He said:

"Mrs. Jones and Women of Canton: I am sure that both my wife and mother would have me express their warm appreciation of the gracious words you have spoken, and I assure you that no honor can ever come to me that I will esteem more highly than this loving tribute that you have paid to those who are so near and dear to me. In a single word I wish to add that I feel no higher commendation can be paid to any man than to have the approval of the good women, mothers, wives, sisters, friends, of the city in which he lives. It will give my wife and mother both the greatest pleasure to meet you all personally. Again, I thank you." (Applause.)

NORWALK AND HURON COUNTY.

The Young Men's Republican Club, the Huron County Republican Committee and other citizens of Norwalk, Ohio, arrived in Canton at seven o'clock Friday evening, June 26th, to extend their congratulations and proffer their support to Major McKinley. The delegation came via the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad to Massillon and thence to Canton on the Interurban Electric Railway, a journey of about one hundred miles. It was headed by the A. B. Chase Band and accompanied by a Colored Glee Club. Judge Thomas called the visitors to order, and in a few remarks introduced Hon. Lewis C. Laylin, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, who said:

"Major McKinley: The Young Men's Republican Club of Norwalk, members of the Huron County Central Committee. and many others, ask me to convey to you their congratulations upon your nomination for President. Forty years ago, when the Republican party was organized, a majority of the voters of Huron County gave it their allegiance as the party of freedom, and from then until the present hour, not a single Democrat has been elected to a county office in old Huron. It is always ready with a Republican majority. In every campaign it contributes to the party's victories, victories which have given us such immortal statesmen as LINCOLN, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD and HARRISON. When the Democratic party came into power three years ago, when the matchless tariff measure which bears your honored name was stricken from the statute books, our people, in common with many thousand more Republicans of this and other States, resolved upon your leadership in the contest of 1896. We are here at your home now to bring our hearty greetings and to congratulate the country on the dawn of the brighter day that will be ushered in by your election. Accept our greetings and the assurance of our abiding confidence in your great triumph in November next." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"SPEAKER LAYLIN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF HURON COUNTY: It gives me great pleasure to meet you, and I am grateful to your spokesman, who has been my friend for many years, for the generous words he has spoken, in the expression of your respect and good will. I recall that Huron County was one of the counties of this State that gave its support to JOHN C. FREMONT, our first candidate for President of the United States, and in all the eventful years that have followed has steadily kept the faith in every contest. This is creditable to both the patriotism and intelligence of her people, for no man anywhere throughout the country doubts where the Republican party stood in times past nor where it stands to-day. It stands for a re-united and prosperous country; it stands for the American factory, the American farm, the American fireside, for American labor, American wages and American thrift throughout every part of our much loved land. It stands for a protective tariff which protects every American interest; it stands for reciprocity that reciprocates—that gets something for what we give, from the nations of the world. It stands for the reciprocity of BLAINE and of HARRISON and the great Republican party. It stands now, as it has always stood, and always will stand, for sound money with which to measure the exchanges of the people, for a dollar that is not only good at home, but good in every market place of the world. It is with these principles emblazoned on its banners this year of 1896 that it appeals to the deliberate judgment of the American people. LINCOLN used to say, "there is no better hope in the world than this," and to such a tribunal we, therefore, feel that we can confidently submit our aims and purposes." (Great and long continued applause.)

THE CANTON RATIFICATION AND PARADE.

Canton was again the Mecca of thousands of people on Saturday, June 27th. The threatening weather did not prevent their coming to Major McKINLEY'S home city to assist the great crowd from Cleveland in ratifying his nomination. The exercises were under the auspices of the Tippecanoe Club, one of the most famous Republican clubs in the country, but there were a score or more of other large delegations from as many towns within a radius of a hundred miles of Canton. Both at the speaking in the afternoon, at the corner of Third Street and Cleveland Avenue, where a crowd collected filling the entire open square, and as the immense parade passed the reviewing stand in front of Major McKinley's residence at night, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Judge William R. Day, of Canton, presided at the meeting in the park, and strong speeches were made by General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, the distinguished journalist of Philadelphia, Hon. James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, Hon. Robert W. Tayler, of Lisbon, and Mr. H. W. Wolcott, President of the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland. The great feature of the speaking exercises, however, was the ovation given to Major McKinley, as he came upon the rostrum to acknowledge the demonstrations in his honor. He spoke as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I thank you for this magnificent demonstration; I think I know just what it means. It is in no sense personal—but it is the assurance of the interest which you feel in the great questions that are to be considered in this eventful campaign, and settled by the American people at the November election. It means, my fellow citizens, that you are attached by every tie of fealty and affection to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. It means that you intend by your votes to write into public law, to place permanently upon our statute books, what you believe to be for the best interests of all the American people. (Loud and continuous applause.) Republican principles do not perish. They have not suffered by defeat. They have not been dimmed by their temporary rejection by the people. They are brighter and more glorious to-day than ever before. (Cries of 'Good,' and 'That's right.') They are doubly dear to every American heart. (Loud applause. Their defeat before the American people has never brought good to any American interest, (A voice, 'Not one') but their triumph has always brought many and far-reaching advantages to the American people. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, these principles are to be tried before you this year—what will your answer be in November? (A voice, 'The election of McKinley!' tremendous cheering lasting several moments before the Major could resume his speech.) What are these principles, my fellow citizens? A protective tariff that takes care of every American interest, and serves the highest good of American labor (Great cheering.) A tariff that insists that our work shall be done at home and not abroad. (Loud yelling and applause.) A reciprocity, that, while seeking out the world's markets for our surplus products, will never yield up a single day's work that belongs to the American workingman. (Vociferous cheering.) Honest money, a dollar as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its flag. (Loud cheers.) A dollar that is as good in the hands of the farmer and the workingman, as in the hands of the manufacturer or the capitalist. (Cheers.) These great principles emblazoned as they are upon the banners of the Republican party will insure a sweeping triumph—so that the third day of November next, will, as I firmly believe, bring sweet messages of promise and happiness to every American home and fireside throughout this broad land. (Continuous cheers.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this manifestation of your good will. I am glad to welcome you to this city—a city near and dear to me by every tie of affection—a city to which I owe much. We are all proud to have you here to-day, and my advice to the Mayor is to have the census taken at once." (Laughter and renewed applause."

APOLLO (PENNSYLVANIA) REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Just after the Ratification meeting on Market Square had closed, the members of the Apollo (Pennsylvania) Republican Club, who had arrived by a special train too late to hear the speeches there, called upon Major McKinley at his residence, and prevailed upon him to say "just a word" from the reviewing stand on his lawn. He said:

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen of the Apollo Republican Club: I assure you I very cordially appreciate the courtesy and compliment of this call; I appreciate it the more because I know it means that you have traveled this long distance that you might give evidence of the interest you feel in the questions that are engaging public attention and which the people will determine later on. I congratulate your busy little manufacturing city upon the progress and prosperity it has had, and I trust that in the future you will have still greater prosperity.

Some one has said that 'we are a nation of working people, and born busy.' Well, we have been, and will be again; and that policy under which for more than thirty years we enjoyed exceptional advantages and prosperity shall be again restored to this country. I thank you all for the compliment of this call and bid you good afternoon." (Tremendous applause and three cheers.)

SENATOR THURSTON'S NOTIFICATION ADDRESS.

On Monday, June 29th, the Presidential Notification Committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention called upon Major McKinley, at his home in Canton, to formally apprise him of his nomination as the Republican candidate for President in 1896. Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, Permanent Chairman of the National Convention, spoke for the Committee. He said:

"Major McKinley: We are here to perform the pleasant duty assigned us by the Republican National Convention, recently assembled in St. Louis, that of formally notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and your approval of the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention. We assure you that you are the unanimous choice of a united party, and that your candidacy will be immediately accepted by the country as an absolute guaranty of Republican success. Your nomination has been made in obedience to a popular demand whose universality and spontaneity attest the affection and confidence of the plain people of the United States. By common consent you are their champion. Their mighty uprising in your behalf emphasizes the sincerity of their conversion to the cardinal principles of Protection and Reciprocity as best exemplified in that splendid Congressional Act which justly bears your name. Under it this Nation advanced to the very culmination of a prosperity far surpassing that of all other peoples and all other times; a prosperity shared in by all sections, all interests and all classes; by capital and labor; by producer and consumer; a prosperity so happily in harmony with the genius of popular government that its choicest blessings were most widely distributed among the lowliest toilers and humblest homes. In 1892, your countrymen, unmindful of your solemn warnings, returned that party to power which reiterated its everlasting opposition to a protective tariff and demanded the repeal of the McKinley Act. They sowed the wind. They reaped the whirlwind. The sufferings and losses and disasters to the American people from four years of Democratic tariff, are vastly greater than those which came to them from four years of civil war. Out of it all great good remains. Those who scorned your counsels speedily witnessed the fulfillment of your prophesies, and even as the scourged and repentant Israelites abjured their stupid idols and resumed unquestioning allegiance to Moses and Moses' God, so now your countrymen, shamed of their errors, turn to you and to those glorious principles for which you stand, in the full belief that your candidacy and the Republican platform mean that the end of the wilderness has come and the promised land of American prosperity is again to them an assured inheritance. But your nomination means more than the endorsement of a protective tariff, of reciprocity of sound money and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood. It means an endorsement of your heroic youth; your faithful years of arduous public service; your sterling patriotism; your starlwart Americanism; your Christian character, and the purity, fidelity and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all these things you are the chosen leader of the people. God give you strength to so bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are now nominated and to which you will be elected, that your administration will enhance dignity and power and glory of this Republic, and secure the safety, welfare and happiness of its liberty-loving people." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: To be selected as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust, and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen. Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country, and the sustaining care and aid of Him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great Convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people. The questions to be settled in the National contest this year are as serious and important as any of the great governmental problems that have confronted us in the past quarter of a century. They command our sober judgment, and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficial to our selves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the Republic. They touch every interest of our common country. Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our National credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splendid free citizenship—the birthright of every American— are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election, and eager and earnest the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back, and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and Reciprocity twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the Government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed, and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantages with which they are now contending. (Applause.)

"The Government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the Government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures. A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the Government to borrow money in a time of peace to sustain its credit and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible. It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the Government, economically and prudently administered. This the Republican party has heretofore done, and this I confidently believe it will do in the future, when the party is again entrusted with power in the legislative and executive branches of our Government. The National credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the Government, there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The complaint of the people is not against the Administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary. It is but an incident, and a necessary one, to the policy which has been inagurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States Treasury, except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty. During all the years of Republican control following resumption, there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained, and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint or suspicion. If we would restore this policy, that brought us unexampled prosperity for more than thirty years under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future. (Cheers.)

"The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war; that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency, with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our Government; the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history; the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner, and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor. (Great applause.)

"The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the light of severe practical experience and new and dearly acquired knowledge. The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to have. They know for what the Republican party stands and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home and not abroad, and everywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for the Government, will restore American production, and serve the best interests of American labor and development. Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy, or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom LINCOLN loved and trusted, and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve. (Applause.)

"The Platform adopted by the Republican National Convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans everywhere, and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length, or in any detail, at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you, and through you to the great party you represent, a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me.

"No one could be more profoundly grateful than I am for the manifestations of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken. It shall be my aim to attest this appreciation by an unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people, and in this work I ask the counsel and support of you, gentlemen, and of every other friend of the country. The generous expressions with which you, sir convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated, and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you, and your associates of the Notification Committee, and the great party and convention at whose instance you come, for the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me." (Great applause, and "three cheers for our next President."

The Notification Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Alabama, Charles D. Alexander, Attalla; Alaska, C. S. Johnson, Juneau; Arizona, John W. Dorrington, Yuma; Arkansas, Henry M. Cooper, Little Rock, represented by Colonel H. L. Remmel, Newport; California, Frank A. Miller, Riverside; Connecticut, George E. Sykes, Rockville; Delaware, Henry G. Morse, Wilmington; Florida, Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville; Georgia, Monroe E. Morton, (colored), Athens; Illinois, Charles H. Deere, Moline; Indiana, Hiram Brownlee, Marion; Indian Territory, Joseph R. Foltz, South McAlister; Iowa, Calvin Manning, Ottumwa; Kansas, Nathaniel Barnes, Kansas City; Kentucky, John P. McCartney, Flemingsburg; Louisiana, Walter L. Cohen, (colored), New Orleans; Maine, George P. Westcott, Portland, represented by Hon. Charles E. Townsend, Brunswick; Maryland, William F. Airy, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Martin V. B. Jefferson, Worcester; Michigan, Thomas J. O'Brien, Grand Rapids; Minnesota, Monroe Nichols, Duluth; Mississippi, W. D. Frazee, West Point; Missouri, T. H. Haughawout, Carthage; Nebraska, John T. Bressler, Wayne; Nevada, John B. Overton, Virginia City; New Hampshire, William D. Sawyer, Dover; New Jersey, Ferdinand W. Roebling, Trenton; New Mexico, Pedro Perea. Bernalillo, represented by Captain Jack Crawford, "the Poet Scout," Santa Fe; New York, Frank Hiscock, Saratoga; North Carolina, Claude M. Bernard, Greenville; North Dakota, C. M. Johnson, Dwight; Ohio, Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland; Oklahoma, John A. Buckles, Enid; Oregon, Charles B. Hilton, The Dalles; Pennsylvania, Theodore L. Flood, Meadville; Rhode Island, John C. Sanborn, Newport; South Carolina, E. H. Dees, (colored), Darlington, South Dakota, Walter E. Smead, Lead City; Tennessee, Ernest Caldwell Shelbyville; Texas, J. W. Butler, Tyler; Utah, Lindsay R. Rodgers, Ogden; Vermont, James W. Brock, Montpelier, represented by Judge H. A. Huse, Burlington; Virginia, J. S. Browning, Pocahontas; Washington, Heny L. Wilson, Spokane; West Virginia, W. Newton Lynch, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, M. C. Ring, Neillsville; Wyoming, Henry J. Nickerson, Lander. Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, Temporary Chairman of the National Convention, was also present, and spoke at the notification meeting. The notification exercises were held at Major McKinley's residence, himself, wife and mother, with other members of the family, appearing on the front porch, from which Senator Thurston and himself spoke to the Committee, who were seated on camp chairs on the lawn during the entire ceremonies, which were witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic visitors and citizens. At their close a luncheon was served the Committee in a large tent on the lawn in the rear of the residence.

THE CONVENTION GAVEL.

During the notification proceedings Mr. Henry H. Smith, of Washington, D. C., formerly a clerk in the House of Representatives, presented Major McKinley with the gavel used in the St. Louis Convention when he was nominated for President. Its history, as described by Mr. Smith, is as follows:

"Major McKinley: This gavel was presented to the National Convention by Mr. W. H. Bartells, of Carthage, Illinois. It was made from a log taken from the cabin occupied by Abraham Lincoln in 1832 at Salem, Illinois. On one head of the gavel is inscribed on a silver plate the name of the donor and the above stated facts, while on the other on a gold plate, appear the words: 'National Republican Convention, held at St. Louis, Missouri, June 16, 1896, nominating William McKinley for President.' This gavel, which stands as en emblem and type of sturdy Americanism and American homes and industries, was placed in my hands as Assistant Secretary of the Convention, and of the Notification Committee, for presentation to you on this most happy occasion."

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Smith: I thank you for this beautiful gift, and for the courteous terms in which you have conveyed the wishes of the Convention. I am glad to have so valuable a souvenir of the eleventh great National Convention of the Republican party, and am especially grateful for the remembrance on account of the historic associations connecting it with the name of the martyred Lincoln, whose memory is an inspiration to every American." (Applause.)

COLUMBUS CLUBS CONGRATULATE HIM.

While the Committee on Notification were lunching a large delegation from Columbus, Ohio, arrived via the Ft. Wayne Railroad. There were seven coaches in the train bringing the delegation, and included in it were the Buckeye Republican Club, the Columbus Glee Club, and several hundred other citizens, headed by the famous Fourteenth Regiment Band. They marched at once to the McKinley residence where they were presented by Hon. David K. Watson, Member of Congress from the Columbus district, who spoke as follows:

"Major McKinley: The Republicans of the Capital City of this State have come to pay their respects to you as the candidate for President of the United States, nominated at St. Louis by the great Republican party to the highest and greatest office which it is possible for a human being to occupy. During the four years that you were Governor of Ohio you resided among us, and in that time we learned to greatly admire and esteem you personally, and to have unbounded confidence in your future life. The Republican party is entering upon its eleventh great contest for National supremacy. Forty years ago it lost its first battle under the leadership of Fremont, because the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois cast their electoral votes for the Democratic candidate. But those great States have quit that nonsense, and this year their electoral votes will be cast for you. (Loud cheers.) The Republican party won its second and third great contests under the leadership of Lincoln; its fourth and fifth under Grant; its sixth under Hayes; its seventh under Garfield; we lost the eighth under Blaine; won the ninth under Harrison, and lost with him the tenth. But, sir, we know we will win the eleventh under your magnificent leadership. (Loud applause.) In the halls of Congress you were the one great man who always led American thought in the direction of protection to American labor. (Cheers.) You have always stood for a higher American manhood and the development of American character. Your

National policy gave American markets to American products at American prices, and to-day, as ever, you still stand for all that is Republican and American. You are to many people, in a peculiar sense, both candidate and platform, and condensed the entire issue of this campaign into a single sentence when you declared at Chicago on Lincoln's birthday, last February, that 'the Republican party stands now, as ever in the past, for an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil." (Cheers.) The Republicans of Columbus, Ohio, greet you as the next President of this, the great Republic." (Prolonged applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Congressman Watson and My Fellow Citizens of Columbus: You have done me great honor which I highly appreciate, by the call you have made upon me to-day. It is with great pleasure I recall the four years I spent in the Capital City, for that old town became, indeed, very dear to me. I felt through those years that there was not a moment that I did not have the sympathy, the support, the good will, the constant encouragement of the citizens of Columbus, irrespective of political affiliations. No four years of my public service were more agreeable to me, and I shall always cherish their pleasant memories. (Applause.) I thank you, Congressman Watson, for the gracious words you have spoken personal to myself. I do believe in my country, I believe in its vast resources and capacities, and I believe that it is entirely with the people to say what shall be the possibilities of the future for the United States. Lincoln said the people never had been appealed to in the right way in vain, and I am sure, in the bright light of his faith, that the people of this country, from ocean to ocean, will stand by those principles and policies that will secure to the United States the greatest prosperity and conserve its highest destiny. (Cheers.) We have present with us, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you, some of the Notification Committee from the Republican National Convention. The first gentleman I desire to present is that illustrious citizen of Nebraska, her great United States Senator, Hon. John M. Thurston." (Prolonged applause.)

Senator Thurston's Pleasant Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It has been a matter of great gratification to me to come here to-day in an official capacity for the purpose of bringing notification to Major McKinley that the people of this country had determined that he shall be the next President of the United States. (Loud applause.) We have come to Ohio once again for our candidate, but not merely because Ohio is his native State. Washington and Lincoln do not belong to Virginia and Illinois alone, they are part of the priceless inheritance of the American people. Ohio has given birth to Grant and Garfield, Hayes and Harrison, and, great as any—McKinley. (Loud applause.) But we made them Presidents of the United States not because they stood for the State of Ohio, but because they stood for the Nation, as broad as the land and an Americanism as glorious as the flag. (Loud applause.) Four years ago the Democratic party said to the American people, "Give us free trade, and the prosperity of this country will increase." You voted free trade and prosperity receded. They said, "Give us free trade and new industries and factories will open,"——but they closed. They said, "Give us free trade and there will be increased employment for American labor,"——but there was increased idleness instead. They said, "Give us free trade and wages will rise,"——but they failed to rise. They said, "Give us free trade and business will boom,"——but it busted (Laughter and applause.) To-day in the light of their past experience it is absolutely necessary to abandon their old petition, and they now say, "Give us free silver and all these glorious results will follow." Don't you think in the light of their past repudiation and bankruptcy that you had better have a little collateral security before you accept their new promise of American prosperity? (Loud applause.) The Republican party stands for a dollar on which there shall be an American eagle—but with no feathers dragging in the dust. (Applause.) The Republican party declares that the labor which is to be done for the people of the United States shall be done by the people of the United States and under the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Cheers.) I thank you for this distinction and for your kindness in listening to me. From now until the campaign closes, I shall go forward from stump to stump not only with boundless enthusiasm for the platform and for the nominees but with the absolute assurance that the American people know what they want and that they are getting it just as fast as they can." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hiscock's Happy Reply.

Major McKinley then introduced ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, New York, who spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You are here to-day as the immediate friends and neighbors of Major McKinley, the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. Your hearts are overflowing with love for him; your judgments approve him and you most heartily endorse the principles for which he has so long labored, and which are now the platform of the Republican party. I came here from the State of New York, representing that State as a member of the Notification Committee to notify him of his nomination, and I say to you that he is as truly in the hearts of the people of the State of New York, as he is in yours. (Loud applause.) I proclaim to you without fear of contradiction, that he is as much approved by the Republicans of the State of New York, and not by their judgments alone, but by those of one-half of the Democratic party of the State of New York also (laughter and applause) as he is by you. This year we had a superabundance of candidates for the Presidency—men justly presented as statesmen of no mean merit. Thomas B. Reed is a great man. (Applause.) New York presented the name of the grand Governor of our State, Levi P. Morton, who was elected by 156,000 majority. (Applause.) Iowa presented the name of William B. Allison, her great statesman. (Applause.) But Ohio presented the name of William McKinley. (Loud yells and applause.) Now I say to you, confidentially, that before Ohio presented his name the people had already in their hearts ratified his nomination. (Laughter and applause.) I have only this to say to you in conclusion: We have our own little difficulties in New York, once in a while. (Laughter and applause.) But while that is true, and while it is a fact that we have as many difficulties and fight as severely over them as the people of any other State in the Union, still in proportion to population, as well as in actual figures, New York will give a larger majority for WILLIAM MCKINLEY next November than Ohio can possibly give him." (Great applause.)

Excellent short speeches were also made of the most enthusiastic character by Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, of Maine; Dr. THEODORE L. FLOOD, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. S. BROWNING, of Virginia; Judge J. A. HUSE, of Vermont; Hon. HENRY L. WILSON, of Washington; Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana; Colonel H. L. REMMEL, of Arkansas; Hon. CALVIN MANNING, of Iowa; Hon. M. V. B. JEFFERSON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. M. A. HANNA, of Ohio, while an original poem was recited by Captain JACK CRAWFORD, of New Mexico. It is safe to say that never on any previous occasion of the kind had there been so great a demonstration; never such indisputable evidences of harmony, enthusiasm, and confidence; never such determination to succeed, and never a more flattering prospect of sweeping success.

THE UNION VETERAN LEGION.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, at the Notification Meeting on June 29th, a committee of soldiers from Columbus, Ohio, waited upon Major MCKINLEY and presented him the following interesting memorial:

HEADQUARTERS ENCAMPMENT NO. 78,
UNION VETERAN LEGION.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 23, 1896.

WHEREAS, One of the members of this encampment, in the person of Comrade WILLIAM MCKINLEY, has been selected by one of the great political parties as its candidate for President at the coming National election; therefore be it

Resolved by this Encampment, That we congratulate our comrade, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, whose record as a soldier, statesman and patriot has won for him the respect and admiration of the civilized world, on the prospect of his being called to the highest executive office of the country he fought to preserve; and

Resolved further, That we rejoice that this Encampment is honored by containing on its roll of members one whose record and worth have brought to him this deserved recognition and high endorsement from a large and representative body of his fellow countrymen.

Adopted.

THEODORE JONES *Colonel*,
C. C. HIGGINS, *Adjutant*,
LLOYD MEYERS,
J. ED. MINNICH,
WARNER MILLS,
Committee.

TIPPECANOE VETERANS ALSO.

On the same day Major MCKINLEY was also presented with the following address:

The Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, Illinois, organized in 1888 by veterans who voted in 1840 for General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for President of the United States, congratulates the country upon the nomination by the Republican National Convention of Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY for that high office. We feel confident of his triumphant election, and believe that under his admir istration the cardinal principle for which the members of this Club have always contended, American protection to American industries and American labor will be readopted into law and permanently sustained. With reciprocity in trade, and the currency intact at one hundred cents on the dollar, according to the Republican platform, the dignity as well as the financial honor and integrity of the Nation will be inviolably maintained, and the hum of diversified industry, everywhere resounding throughout the land, will be evidence conclusive of returned and enduring prosperity, and of happiness and contentment among all the people.

Unanimously adopted, June 27, 1896.

THOMAS GOODMAN, *President.*
C. R. HAGERTY, *Secretary.*

OLD MEDINA CONGRATULATES BOTH NOMINEES.

Hon. GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey, the Republican candidate for Vice President, arrived at Canton, via the Pennsylvania lines, on Tuesday morning, June 30th. He was met at the depot by Major MCKINLEY and driven in his carriage to the McKinley home, there being no public demonstrations, in deference to the wishes of both candidates. It happened, however, that soon after the arrival of Mr. HOBART, several hundred of the leading citizens of Medina County, Ohio, arrived via Massillon on the Interurban Electric Railway, and were escorted to Major MCKINLEY'S residence by the Canton Troop of Invincible Republicans. The visitors came from Medina, Wadsworth, Lodi, River Styx, and other points in Medina County, and were headed by the Lodi Band. The Medina Glee Club, also accompanied them and sang "In A Little While," and other campaign airs effectively. The "Old Guard at Orrville," in 1884, as one of the campaign banners called them, was also numerously represented. Judge ALBERT MUNSON, of Medina, who had the honor of presenting Major MCKINLEY'S name in both the conventions at Orrville in 1884, and again in 1890, was now selected by his friends to introduce them to "the next President." He said:

"Major MCKINLEY: We come to-day upon no political errand, but to renew the old friendships that were made in 1884 and to pledge anew our fealty to the principles of the grand old party which you so ably represent as its Presidential candidate in the pending campaign. The years as they have passed into history since 1884 have made great changes in men, parties and events. But one thing we know, principles never change. They are eternal; they withstand the wreck of time and the decay and dissolution of nations. The record of the Republican party stands without a peer in the history of political organizations. Its fame is secure; neither time, nor the changes made by time, in the wreck of kingdoms and principalities, which is sure to come in the onward flow of events, in nature's unbending order, will ever dim or efface the brilliancy of the record of the grand old party." [Judge MUNSON then spoke at some length of the Republican party and its record, contrasting it with the unfulfilled promises of the Democratic party, and in conclusion said:] "Should it be your mission, of which we have no doubt, to lead this great people out of the wilderness of distress and unrest up into the highlands of a broad and expanding industrial prosperity, you will be hailed and recognized as a public benefactor in every town, village, and city of the great Republic." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"JUDGE MUNSON AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I would not conceal my gratification at this friendly call from my old friends and former constituents o Medina County. I recall that in my public career the people of Medin County rendered devoted and unwavering service to the Republican cause, of which, for the moment, I stood by designation of my party, as its standard-bearer, in two important Congressional contests. Twelve years ago, as is known to most of you, by an act of the State Legislature, your county was placed in my Congressional district. The district was believed to be Democratic, and was made to be Democratic; and I shall never forget that in that contest your grand old county gave for the Republican candidate the largest majority it had ever given in its history, and saved the district to the Republican cause. (Great applause.) I recall, too, that in 1890, the last Congressional race I ever made, in another district believed to be reliably Democratic by more than three thousand majority, when the votes were counted out, that by the help of Medina and the other counties of the district, and by the help of men of all parties, too, the three thousand adverse majority had been reduced to three hundred, in the largest vote ever polled in the four counties comprising the district at any election in all its history. Such friendship, devotion and loyalty can never fade from my memory, and your presence here this morning in such large numbers brings to mind a thousand interesting memories connected with those two campaigns. (Applause.) Medina County has always stood by the Republican cause, because she has believed that enveloped in that cause were the best interests and highest prosperity of the American people. (Applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, not only for your devotion to Republican principles in the past, but for your devotion to home and country both in peace and war, at every point in our history. This patriotic zeal I warmly commend, (cheers,) and I thank your venerable Chairman, my good old friend, Judge MUNSON for his and your assurance of support of the same principles in the future. We have with us this morning, and can consider ourselves most fortunate—the nominee of the great Republican party for Vice President of the United States, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey. (Cries of 'Hurrah for Hobart!') I know you will be delighted to see and hear from him, and it gives me exceptional pleasure to be able to present him to you." (Great applause.)

MR. HOBART'S ADDRESS.

As Mr. HOBART stepped to the edge of the porch there was another demonstration in his honor, and three hearty cheers were given him. The people were evidently delighted with his appearance, and were bound that he should know it. When comparative silence was secured, he said:

"MAJOR MCKINLEY, GENTLEMEN OF MEDINA COUNTY, AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO: I thank you for the compliment of this call, but I must say at the same time that I am not gifted, as our friend Major MCKINLEY is in the graces of oratory and ease of diction that will permit me to talk long to you. (Cries of 'Go on.') I think I should speak but briefly on this occasion, when my only business is to pay my respects to your most distinguished fellow citizen, Major MCKINLEY. (Applause.) But New Jersey, gentlemen, feels very near to Ohio these days. (Laughter.) In the great Republican convention lately held in St. Louis there were no mere constant friends, no more devoted admirers of your Major McKinley than were the delegates from the State of New Jersey. (Cheers and applause.) We feel, too, gentlemen, that we have some little right to say a word in a Republican convention nowadays, for last November we carried the State of New Jersey for the Republican party by the grand majority of twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred votes. (Great applause.) New Jersey greets Ohio to-day, and if the Republicans and Democrats both feel then, as it seems they feel now, that we are fighting for National honor or National dishonor, for National prosperity or National bankruptcy, and most of them, as looks rather probable now, vote with us, then New Jersey will greet Ohio next November with a Republican majority of not less than fifty thousand votes. (Applause.) I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment of your call but I did not intend to try to make a speech. I will be glad, however, to meet as many of you personally as possible during the interval which you spend here to-day." (Great applause.)

Then both Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart shook hands with hundreds of the big crowd before it dispersed, evidently very much pleased with their candidates. Mr. Hobart was tendered a reception by the various Republican Clubs of Canton that evening, but was obliged to return East via Cleveland immediately.

PITTSBURG LAWYERS CALL.

The Allegheny County (Pittsburg) Bar Association, embracing a membership of more than three hundred attorneys, had spent the day (June 30th) at Congress Lake, Stark Country, twelve miles north of Canton, having come from Pittsburg that morning by special train over the C., C. & S. Railroad. On their return trip, it was decided by the Association to call and pay their respects to Major McKinley, the party to march to his residence, headed by Thayer's Band, and a Committee consisting of Judges White, Slagle, Over and Magee, of the Allegheny County Bench, with Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton, as honary escort. Here the company were presented by Judge White in the following address:

Major McKinley: The Pittsburg Bar is as fine a lot of men as you ever laid eyes on. (Laughter.) After spending the day in one of the most delightful places in the State of Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, we thought it would not do to pass through Canton without calling upon you. We do not want you to make any speech, and do not expect you to shak hands with us; you must not do it. We simply want to see you because we have seen some little about you in the newspapers. (Laughter and applause.) We wanted to see the young soldier who left college to join the grand army of the Republic as a private, not going in as a commissioned officer. We wanted to see the boy who served during the war and by his faithfulness as a private soldier got to an honorable position in the Army upon a promotion given him by Abraham Lincoln for 'gallant and meritorious conduct in battle.' (Applause.) Then we wanted to see what Robert Burns says is the 'noblest work of God—an honest man.' (Loud cheering.) We wanted to see a pure representative of the human family, a good citizen—the highest honor or title that can be conferred upon any one—a good American citizen." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"JUDGE WHITE AND MEMBERS OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: I have no purpose to inflict a speech upon you, but I can not refrain presenting myself long enough to thank you for the compliment and honor of this call, for I deem it both a high compliment and distinguished honor to have the gentlemen of the legal profession of the great, busy, pushing, progressive city of Pittsburg call upon me at my home. (Applause.) I regretted that my engagements would not permit my joining you in the pleasures at Congress Lake to-day—and it was only engagements already made, which could not be set aside, that prevented my being with you in person, as I was with you in thought and good will. (Cheers.) I thank your spokesman for his touching, generous and eloquent words, and if it had not been prohibited, I would have been very glad to shake each of you by the hand. (Laughter.) But as it has been, I must not disregard the order of the court, although I believe you are now beyond Judge WHITE's jurisdiction." (Laughter and applause.)

Three hearty cheers "for the next President" were then given, and then three cheers and a tiger again, and then there was a general rush to greet Major MCKINLEY. No one could respect the injunction of even Judge WHITE when it came to that.

VISITORS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS and party, of St. Louis, arrived at Canton via the Pan Handle and C., C. and S. Railroads, Wednesday afternoon, July 1st. The visitors were representative business men and Republicans in Missouri, and included C. H. SPENCER, S. A. BEMIS, ex-Governor E. O. STANNARD, Mayor HASTINGS, of Sedalia, and C. G. WARNER. They were received by Major MCKINLEY in his library, where a short address was read by Mr. KERENS, as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: We come to tender you our fervent congratulations both on your nomination and the excellent outlook for your election and Republican success generally. We endorse and espouse every word of the Republican Party's platform, and refer with shame to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties whereby, in one instance alone, there was taken from the great valley of the Mississippi a flourishing and remunerative trade with the West Indies in breadstuffs, which amounted to millions annually, and which was ruthlessly stricken down without reason or pretense of benefit to any body. We do not disparage the money question; the Republican party has always been sound in its financial policies. But we do insist that the policy of protection to American industries, affecting as it does the wage-earner, the manufacturer, the producer of every class, is of paramount importance; that the goods and wares consumed by our people shall be manufactured in our country, furnishing employment to millions and stopping the flow of gold which under free trade conditions goes to the other world—goes to pay for manufactured articles freely admitted to our excellent home market in competition with our formerly prosperous and independent laborers, although made by the poorly paid wage-earners of foreign countries. The Republican party, on its record, can be trusted to furnish the best money of the civilized world; the Democratic party just the reverse, and we hold its free trade policy directly responsible for nine-tenths of the depression, the reduction in wages, the armies of unemployed, the depreciation in values the country over. In one instance alone, that of railway securities, the depreciation in values has amounted to thousands of millions of dollars."

Major McKinley's Response.

"GENTLEMEN: I appreciate highly the call of this representative body of business men of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, and thank you for your expressions of regard and good will. I feel that in the address that has been read to me, you have made a strong argument. What we want is a restoration of the American economic policy which lasted for more than thirty years, and under which we enjoyed exceptional prosperity. What the Republican party has done in the past for the country, it can be relied upon to do in the future. It should be a matter of pride and gratification to us all that the party, although only a little more than a third of a century old, has never failed to meet every demand and exigency of the Government, however gloomy the outlook, or desperate the condition of the country, when it was called to power. History repeats itself, and I am sure that if the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money, can be carried by a pronounced majority this year, confidence will again be quickly restored. After all, confidence has everything to do with the business of the country, and when was it ever more badly needed than now, and to what source can it be looked for if not to the Republican party? This the people fully realize, and by their votes will decree that we shall enter upon an era of better times, which, I believe, will last for many years."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The annual State Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of Ohio was in session in Canton for a fortnight preceding Wednesday, July 1st. On that afternoon about five thousand of its members, women and men, repaired to Major McKINLEY's residence and were introduced by Mr. J. H. BOMBERGER, of Mansfield, President of the State Society. In reply to his address Major McKINLEY spoke to the great host as follows:

"MR. BOMBERGER AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF OHIO: It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome you, and your Society in this delegated capacity, to my home, and I thank you all for the courtesy and warmth of your greeting. The people of Canton are glad to have you among them and in their behalf, as well as my own, I feel free to bid you a hearty and hospitable welcome. (Cheers.) Free governments have uniformly recognized their dependence upon a Higher Power and taken steps to promote morality and the diffusion of knowledge among their citizens. In the United States this has been steadily the aim of our local and State governments, and in the advancement of this great work all good people, without respect to the denominational connections, have had an active and useful part. In every proper, charitable, broad and generous effort, I bid you godspeed, and commend to your observance, and for your example, that lofty and noble policy, that truly patriotic and philanthropic devotion to the amelioration and uplifting of mankind, which so conspicuously distinguished the founders of this mighty, free Republic. Let us cherish the institutions of civil and religious liberty which they planted in the wilderness, and that have been so signally preserved for us to the present hour, and continue them in all their vigor, strength and beauty for countless generations yet to come. A higher respect for these institutions, a deeper reverence of law, a closer attention to the requirements of good citizenship, a wider inculcation of the spirit of charity, forbearance and good will to all, and a more constant and earnest endeavor for the enlightenment and advancement of all our people, can not, I am sure, but be in keeping with the purposes of Almighty God toward this greatly favored Nation, and to you who may engage in this noble work, and to all who are so engaged everywhere, I devoutly wish the fullest measure of success and happiness." (Great applause.)

The grand old National anthem "*America*" was sung by the people, and then came the rush to shake hands, and for nearly an hour Major McKinley was busy receiving the happy throng. It was a most enthusiastic meeting.

THOUSANDS OF TUSCARAWAS PROTECTIONISTS.

Thousands of Tuscarawas County men came to Canton, Friday, July 3rd, to pay their respects to the man of their choice for President. They came over a special train on the C., L. E and W. Railroad to Justus, where transfer was made to the C., C. and S. Railroad, on which they came to Canton, after trips of from twenty-five to forty miles. The delegation was headed by the Great Eastern Band, of New Philadelphia, and the Boys Drum Corps, of Canal Dover. The Tuscarawas delegation was composed largely of employes of the iron steel and tin mills in Dennison, Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia and Canal Dover. They carried several unique banners. Near the head of the column was a great banner made of tin, said to be the largest sheet of bright tin ever made in any country. It was thirty gauge thirty inches wide and twelve feet long. It was the product of the American Tin Plate Machine and Manufacturing Company and the Reeves Iron Company, the latter company rolling the black plate and the former coating it with tin. On one side of the banner, which was borne at the head of a long staff, was the inscription: "Largest sheet ever made," and on the reverse side the words: "Give us McKinley and Protection and we will make it larger." A score of men carried a strip of jointed tin sixty feet long bearing the name of the candidates: "Our choice, McKinley and Hobart!" Six employes of the New Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company carried a plate of galvanized iron which was said to be the largest sheet of that kind ever rolled. It was thirty inches wide and two hundred and fifty-five inches long. On the top of the decorated frame which supported it was a portrait of Major McKinley—and all these interesting souvenirs were presented to him before the delegation departed. Arriving at the McKinley residence, the band and drum corps each gave a selection, and then Col W. A. Bovey, of Dennison, stepped forward and addressed Major McKinley, who had come upon the veranda, as follows:

"Major McKinley: We have come to your beautiful city and home this afternoon not as a crowd of curiosity seekers, but we are here as friends and neighbors in the strictest and most truthful acceptation of those terms. There is no class of labor or occupation but what is represented in this delegation. (Cheers.) In you we behold the typical American. In you, sir, these laborers and mechanics recognize one who has stood before the people at all times—in victory and defeat—and proclaimed protection to American industry.

(Cheers.) Your loyalty, sir, to 'Old Glory,' too, is dear to the heart of every lover of this country, and is so esteemed that it will never be forgotten until 'life's fitful dream is o'er.' We are here to pledge ourselves from this time forward to every effort to place you in the Presidential chair, and we know from your past history that it will be honored for your sitting there." (Applause and loud cheers for "McKinley!")

Major McKinley's Response.

In reply to their friendly greeting, Major McKinley stepped upon a chair at his door step and spoke to his visitors, as follows:

"Colonel Bovey and My Fellow Citizens: I am very grateful for this visit on the part of my friends in Tuscarawas County, and I thank my old friend, your spokesman, for the cordial, generous and eloquent words of greeting which he has tendered in your behalf. This assemblage is fairly typical of our American communities, and fitly represents the varied occupations of the American people. As your spokesman has well said, in this audience are farmers, laborers, mechanics, miners, railroad employes, professional men—representatives of every rank and class of people. You are here, too, far from your homes, not from curiosity nor considerations at all personal, but because in your hearts you believe in the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. (Loud applause.) You believe that those principles are best for you whenever and wherever put into practical legislation and administration. You believe that those principles will secure to our people the largest measure of good to the greatest number, and you believe that, too, because you recall that for more than a third of a century these great Republican principles dominated legislation and administration in this country, and that during all that period you enjoyed exceptional prosperity, something you have not known the last three years and a half. (Loud applause.) You know, therefore, something of these great principles from experience, which, after all, is the most unerring teacher, and you are eagerly waiting for the opportunity to express the lessons of that experience in your votes next November. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right,' and 'Wish the election was tomorrow.') All these demonstrations that have been witnessed here for the past two weeks are only significant because they show what is in the hearts of the American people, that they want an opportunity—and they want it soon, too—to return to power that grand old party, to which your spokesman has so feelingly alluded, in every branch of the Government of the United States. Here in this country we are dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupation may be. All of us want good times, good wages, good prices, good markets, and then we want good money, too, and always intend to have it. (Vociferous cheering.) When we give a good day's work to our employers we want to be paid in good sound dollars, worth one hundred cents each, and never any less. Now, whatever policy will bring back these good times is the one that the great majority of the American people favor, and will register their votes for at the coming election—and you seem to have made up your minds just what that policy is. (Applause.) What I want to see in this country is a return to that prosperity which we enjoyed for thirty years—prior to 1893. (Loud and continuous applause.) A policy that will put idle men at work at American wages (loud applause,) for the more men wo have at work at good American wages the better markets the farmers will have and the better prices they will get for their products.

Every farmer here knows that from experience. (Applause.) And now it will give me great pleasure to meet and greet all of you." (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

COLORED CALLERS FROM STARK COUNTY.

It was nearly ten o'clock Friday night, July 3rd, when delegations of colored people came from Canton, Massillon, Alliance, and other points in Stark County to call on Major McKinley. There were several hundred visitors, with glee clubs, a drum corps, mandolin quartet and other musical features. William Bell, of Massillon, acted as spokesman for them, and greeted Major McKinley with a few well chosen sentences expressive of the regard of the colored people for him. "You have always treated us, just as you do everybody else," said Mr. Bell, "with great consideration and kindness, and on every occasion have been our friend, champion and protector. We come to congratulate you and assure you of our earnest support until you are triumphantly elected next November." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Bell and My Fellow Citizens of Stark County: I am glad to meet you and receive your greetings and congratulations. But the congratulations should be on the other side, for I feel like congratulating all of you upon the splendid progress which your race has made since emancipation. There is no name, I take it, so near and dear to you as that of the martyred President Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of your race, and while he has long since gone to his reward, and is out of human sight he will live in human memory, not simply in the memories of your people, but of all mankind everywhere forever more. He was the most splendid type of the true and heroic American. He loved all the races of men, and no one ever felt abashed in his presence. One of the most impressive monuments to be found in Washington, the Capital City of our country, is a bronze statue to Mr. Lincoln, erected by the men and women of your race. It is on the East Side of the great Capitol Building in what is known as Lincoln Park. It was conceived, erected and paid for by people who had been made free by the immortal Proclamation, and it should be a matter of pride to you, when you know that the first contribution received towards the erection of that bronze statute was from a colored women of the State of Ohio, living in the city of Marietta, who gave the first money she earned as a free woman to the erection of this splendid monument. (Cheers.) It was a proper tribute to Mr. Lincoln's great work and memory. He was ever mindful of your race. Long before you were given the elective franchise, Mr. Lincoln wrote to Michael Hahn, the First Free State Governor of Louisiana, that he thought the right to vote should be given to the colored men, and 'especially the very intelligent and those who fought gallantly in our ranks,' and then he closed with these beautiful words: 'They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom.' (Cries of 'Good' and applause.) I thank you, fellow citizens, for this kind, friendly call. I know that you love the cause and the party with which Mr. Lincoln's name will be forever associated. I know you love the great cardinal principles of the Republican party. (A voice, 'You bet your life') and I am very sure you will be found at all times standing for the best things in government—that which will secure the greatest good to the greatest number." (Applause.)

A reception was then held, after which three hearty cheers were given for Major McKinley, and a strong and characteristic address was made by Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton. Following Judge Baldwin, Hon. Robert A. Pinn, the eloquent colored lawyer of Massillon, delivered a short address.

A BUGLE CALL TO THE NATION.

The call made upon Major McKinley by the Thirty-Second Ward Foraker Club, of Cleveland, on Saturday, July 11th, was a signal success, and the Forest City visitors enjoyed it immensely. They came at 4:15 o'clock via the C., C. and S. Railroad, and headed by Kirk's Military Band and the Canton Troop, proceeded immediately to the McKinley residence. At the house the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and Major McKinley's appearance was the signal for a hearty cheer. As he stepped to the front of the porch, D. H. Lucas, President of the Club, delivered a spirited address to him, which was frequently applauded. He said:

"Major McKinley and Friends: The members of the Thirty-Second Ward Foraker Club, of Cleveland, have assumed the privilege of coming to Canton to show our appreciation of the result at St. Louis, and to extend our sincere congratulations. We stand firmly by the Republican party and its principles. We have been with you at the State Convention and in the National Convention, we have always loved to follow you, and will put our armor on and stand more strongly by you during this campaign than ever." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

When Mr. Lucas concluded, Major McKinley stepped upon a chair to respond. He was greeted with a storm of applause and as the address proceeded each point was loudly cheered from beginning to end. He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this city and to my home, for I highly appreciate the honor and compliment of this call. I thank you for your congratulations, and the assurances of support you offer for the great principles for which the Republican party stands this year. (Applause.) I congratulate you, in turn, upon having chosen for your name the name of one of the most distinguished leaders of our party and country, Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio. (Applause.) Recent events have imposed upon patriotic people a responsibility and duty greater than any they have known since the Civil War. Then it was a struggle to preserve the Government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the Government of the United States. (Cries of 'Yes,' and applause.) Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. (Great applause.) Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. (Applause.) In this contest patriotism is above party, and National honor dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the Government are good now and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892—good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money into circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great applause.) This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars, or any one of them worth less than one hundred cents each only serves to increase that distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is secured the money now unemployed because of fear for the future, and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channel of trade. (Cries of 'You're right, Major,' and applause.) The employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits, will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there is work and wages there are consumers at home, who constitute the best market for the products of our soil. (Great applause.) Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. (Applause.) Against both policies we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished National credit, adequate revenues for the use of the Government, protection to labor and enterprise, preservation of the home market, and a reciprocity that will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people. (Great applause.) I thank you again, my fellow citizens, for this call and greeting, and it will give me very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally." (Applause.)

LINCOLN SENDS GREETING.

Major McKinley received on Tuesday morning, July 14th, the following cheering message from one of the strongest Republican organizations in the State of Nebraska. His mail, too, contained many similar greetings from prominent men in all sections of the State:

Lincoln, Nebraska, July 13, 1896.

"I am instructed to send you the following message: The Young Men's Republican Club, stronger in membership and influence than ever before during its nine years existence, in meeting assembled, again sends greeting to William McKinley, of Ohio, and assure him that in the coming contest the fact that our fellow townsman, William J. Bryan, is the Democratic nominee, will only make our organization more enthusiastic and determined than ever in behalf of the Republican party and its candidates. This county will cast an immense majority for Major McKinley. We have been in battle array in this State against Populism until fighting vagaries, such as the Chicago platform, has become the accustomed thing. Situated as we are in the disputed territory, we welcome the conflict and are firm in our conviction that victory will not come to Mr. Bryan in either this Nation, State, or County.

[Signed] John B. Cunningham *President*

THE WOMEN OF CLEVELAND AND NORTHERN OHIO.

Rain interfered with, but did not set aside the plans of the women of Cleveland and Northern Ohio, who had determined to visit Canton and extend their congratulations and best wishes to Major McKinley. Their special train pulled into the C., C. and S. depot shortly after noon, Wednesday, July 15th, a little behind time, but the six hundred people which filled the eight coaches found awaiting them a detachment of the Canton Troop, a committee of the Canton Sorosis, and a large number of other Canton people. In a short time a parade was organized and on the way to the McKinley home. The horsemen led and the Woman's Band, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, followed. The populace of the city turned out *en masse* to witness the unique parade, and it was a matter of general comment that the gay and varied costumes of the ladies produced a much finer effect than had the best efforts of the men, with all their campaign regalia. When the McKinley home was reached, except as to the personnel of the crowd, there was little distinction between this visit and that of the scores of other delegations who have come to Canton to greet the Republican nominee for President. The spokesman of this delegation enjoys a distinction shared by few other women in Ohio. She is a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, and was regularly elected as the nominee of the Republican party—Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, whose husband is prominent as a Republican member of the Ohio Senate. Her address, which was most enthusiastically received, was as follows:

"Major McKinley: We come from Cleveland, Cleveland, the beautiful. Cleveland that still lives, the Queen City of the Lower Lakes, the great heart of the Western Reserve, that gave Giddings, Wade and Garfield to the Nation; a city of great American industries that are suffering from un-American legislation; an unfortified city on the border, facing the Canadian shore, but recognizing that our best protection against foreign aggression is a protective tariff. Coming from a city of a hundred years to-day, we turn aside from our Centennial to do homage to the man who best represents the great American idea, under the fostering care of which we hope Cleveland will gloriously flourish and bravely celebrate her second hundredth year. We come to greet you, not as politicians, but as women, wives, mothers and sisters. We can not cast one vote for you, and yet we love our country,

> "The mighty mother of a mighty brood.'

Our country, that 'lifts up the manhood' of the nations of the earth—and we desire and through you we seek, her prosperity and glory. We believe in the highest destiny for this American nation to which we belong; we may not fully appreciate man-made political platforms; but we better understand the significance of current events than some folks give us credit for; we know that when you enter at the door of the White House, peace and comfort will enter at our doors; that when you receive your heritage by the decree of a grateful people, our husbands and fathers will receive the fruits of their industry, and the heart of the wife and mother will be made glad. When the husband lacks work, the wife knows and feels it, though she will still cheer and comfort; when the factory fires are out, the fire in the hearth burns low; when the spindles cease to turn, poverty and hunger stalk through the streets by day; when the anvil no longer rings, misery and wailing brood in the home by night. Who shall say that woman has no interest in your success? Every woman has a living interest in the money question. If our husbands earn the money, we spend and intend to spend it. Without pleading guilty to the charge of a weakness for the bargain counter, every thrifty woman wants her few dollars to have as great a purchasing power as possible, to be worth a hundred cents, not fifty, to be convertible into twenty pounds of sugar, not ten. We stand ready to welcome every one who refuses to dwell longer in the tents of the opposition, and to bind up the wounds of every one, who breaking loose from the already disintegrating ranks of the opposition, and placing patriotism above party, pledges his support to the "Advance Agent of Prosperity." Each recruit will find the silver lining of his cloud fringed with the higher glory of the morning's golden glow and be lulled to peaceful rest by the melodious chant of our political household. Descended from Revolutionary stock, and from those who were

> 'Prompt to assert by manners, voice and pen,
> Or ruder arms, their rights as Englishmen,'

you stand before the Nation and the world, as a typical American,

> 'With the stern high-featured beauty
> Of plain devotedness to duty.'

He who represents our Nation to the world should be an unblemished gentleman. As a soldier, brave and faithful in days of war, we bring you our garlands of honor; as a statesman, wise and just, we bring you our cordial greeting; as a son and husband, we bring you our grateful homage. Among men your name stands as a synonym for protection to American industry; it stands for sound money and reciprocity, and freedom, too, from ocean to ocean. Among women it stands for more than that. It stands for protection for the home. it stands for right-thinking and right living; it stands for tenderness to mother and for love to wife, for all that makes the American home the dearest spot on earth, the footprint of God. In honoring your mother and your wife you have honored womankind. You are very dear to Ohio, but Ohio gives you to the Nation; henceforth you belong to the whole people. Through you, as we devoutly hope and fervently pray, the Almighty will work out for us a glorious destiny, clothing our sons and daughters with prosperity and honor, and making America the beacon star for all the nations of the earth. The prayers and blessings of the women of the Western Reserve go with you as you go forth on that high mission." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

Major McKinley was greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers from hundreds of feminine voices. He spoke as follows:

"Mrs. Avery and Women of Cleveland and Northern Ohio: I greatly appreciate this friendly call, and assure you that I do not undervalue the gracious message of congratulation and confidence which you have so eloquently delivered. It is an assurance of the deep interest which you feel, and which should be felt by every family in the land, in the public questions of the day and their rightful settlement at the polls. There is no limitation to the influence that may be exerted by woman in the United States, and no adequate tribute can be paid to her service to mankind throughout its eventful history. At the distance period of its settlement, in the days of the Revolution, in the trials of Western pioneer life, during the more recent but dread days of our Civil War—indeed. at every step of our progress as a Nation, the devotion and sacrifices of women were constantly apparent and often conspicuous. (Applause.) She was everywhere appreciated and recognized, though God alone could place her service at its true value. The work of woman has been a power in every emergency and always for good. In calamity and distress she has ever been helpful and heroic; not only have some of the brightest pages of our National history been illumined by her splendid example and noble efforts for the public good, but her influence in the home, the church, the school and the community in moulding character for every profession and duty to which our race is called has been potential and sublime. But it is in the peaceful walks of life where her power is greatest and most beneficial. One of the tenderest passages to me in the works of JOHN STUART MILL beautifully expresses this thought. It is recorded in his Autobiography, when he paused to pay high and deserved tribute to his wife, of whom he could not say too much. He says: 'She was not only the author of many of the best things I did, but she inspired every good thing I did.' Many men there are from whom frankness would not withhold, but would command. like expression of obligation to woman, wife, mother, sister, or friend. (Great applause.) One of the best things of our civilization in America is the constant advancement of woman to a higher plane of labor and responsibility. The opportunities for her are greater now than ever before. This is singularly true here in the United States, where practically every avenue of human endeavor is open to her. Her impress is felt in art, science, literature, song, and government. Our churches, our schools, our charities, our professions, and our general business interests are more than ever each year directed by her. Respect for womankind has become with us a National characteristic; and what a high, noble, manly trait it is—none nobler, or holier! It stamps the true gentleman; the man who loves wife, mother and home will respect and reverence all womankind, and he is always the better citizen for such gentle breeding. The home over which the trusted wife presides is the citadel of our strength, the best guarantee of good citizenship and sound morals in government. It is at the foundation—upon it all else is constructed. From the plain American home 'where virtue dwells and truth hath her abiding place,' go forth the men and women who make the great States and cities which adorn our Republic, which maintain law and order—that citizenship which aims only at the public welfare, the common good of all. Some one has said that

'Women mould the future as mothers,
And govern the present as wives.'

I congratulate you upon what woman has done for grand and noble objects in the past, and I rejoice with you at the wider and broader field of the present, and the splendid vista of the future everywhere opening for you. I again thank you for your presence here and for this manifestation of regard and good will. Mrs. McKINLEY and I will be happy to meet and greet you all." (Great applause.)

The hymn composed for the occasion by Mrs. N. COE STEWART, was then sung; Mrs. MARY ELLSWORTH CLARK, of Cleveland, as solo, in a rich voice leading the chorus, and the Woman's Band playing the accompaniment. The words of the hymn are as follows:

A PRAYER FOR THE NATION.

Ring out bells of freedom, ring long and ring loud,
The sunshine is piercing the dark, threat'ning cloud;
'Tis bright'ning the stars on Old Glory unfurled,
Which speaks like a god to a wondering world,

The brave toiling millions who bend to the yoke,
Whose sweat drops are prayers, though a word be not spoke,
Are swelling the chorus which sweeps to the sea—
McKinley, McKinley, our Captain shall be."

CHORUS:
God keep him, the true and the brave,
Our beautiful country to save;
Bends low a great Nation to crave
This boon at Thy hand.

"McKinley, McKinley," the children all shout,
The star-begemmed banner he fought for fling out:
The home shall be sacred, its walls firmly stand,
When honor and manhood rule proudly the land.

McKinley, McKinley, the world waits for thee,
Humanity pleads with the land of the free,
That God in great mercy will keep thee to stand,
A rock of defense in our glorious land.

Flowers for Mrs. McKinley.

Miss Birdelle Switzer, Society Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, then stepped forward, and handed Mrs. McKinley a large basket of roses, a present from the young ladies in the party. In presenting the flowers, she said:

"Mrs. McKinley: I bring you in behalf of the young women of Cleveland a basket of roses. These American Beauties represent the queen of flowers, as you, by your sweet womanliness and grace, have won the right to represent the American queen of the home. These white blossoms are a symbol of that pure spirit we have learned to reverence, and this blue, the truth that is mirrored in your eyes, has caused the heart of your husband to trust in you. We can not all hope to win Presidents for husbands, but your example as a wife is before us, and following that, we can at least aid our future companions to be worthy men. If each beautiful thought your countrywomen have in mind for you were a rose, the streets of Canton would be filled to overflowing with a fragrant tribute, whose odor would forever linger in your memory. Allow me,

"'Sweets to the sweet."

Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the gift with a smile and a bow. Major McKinley was also given a box of artificial flowers sent him by Miss Teressa Dotterwick, of Cleveland, who has been confined to her bed for six years, but desired to make something for the next President. An informal reception concluded the exercises. Major McKinley shook hands with the ladies, and after a few words with Mrs. McKinley, they passed happily along to the Tabernacle where a lunch was served in their honor by the hospitable people of Canton.

COMRADES FROM CLEVELAND.

The visit of the Cuyahoga Country Soldiers and Sailors Union to Major McKinley on Thursday afternoon, July 16th, was one of the most notable and impressive calls he has received since his nomination for President. The Cleveland, Terminal and Valley train bringing the party to Canton arrived about 3:30 o'clock. Canton Troop was in waiting as were also two hundred Canton veterans from George D. Harter and Canton Posts. The local G. A. R. acted as escorts and preceded by the horsemen led the procession. The

Cleveland delegation, headed by Fay's Military Band, numbering about three hundred, was in charge of Commander HUGH BUCKLEY, Jr., with J. C. SHIELDS, Captain of the famous Nineteenth Ohio Battery, Marshal of the parade. When Major MCKINLEY appeared upon the porch, cheer after cheer greeted him, and it was several minutes before order was restored. Commander BUCKLEY then said: "Major MCKINLEY: We have come here to tender to you the right hand of comradeship, and to congratulate you upon your nomination as the standard bearer of the Republican party." (Applause.) He then introduced Hon. WILLIAM T. CLARK, State Senator from Cleveland, who presided at the meeting and introduced the other speakers, and who spoke as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: Your comrades of Cuyahoga County greet you as a comrade during the four years of civil strife from 1861 to 1865. The sweetest words to a comrade are the expressions of friendship and appreciation from those with whom he fought for the maintenance of the flag. Now let us give three cheers again for Major MCKINLEY"—and they were given with a will.

Rev. GEORGE W. PEPPER, ex-Consul to Milan, was then introduced and spoke as follows: "Major MCKINLEY: There was a time in Athens when there was profound silence, and strangers visiting the city asked the reason, and they were told that DEMOSTHENES was speaking in the assembly of the people. So at this hour there is but one name spoken with admiration throughout this great Nation. It is the magic name of the soldier, the patriot, the Christian gentleman, WILLIAM MCKINLEY. It is not only mentioned with affection here in his beloved home, but everywhere throughout the Republic, from the valley of the Sacramento, in the golden gorges of the Uba, in the cities and hamlets of the South, by our lakes and rivers, upon the summits of our tallest mountains, and in the depth of our deepest valleys—wherever there is an American heart it thrills at the remembrance of your intrepid and splendid services to rescue from the grasp of foreign competition the productive industries of the United States, and to secure for millions heaven's greatest gift to man, liberty divine. As your fellow soldiers we come to pay our tribute of love and admiration. We honor you because in the dark and dreary hours of the rebellion your musket as well as your voice was on the side of union and liberty. We honor you, that throughout that tremendous contest when our majestic banner wavered in the breeze you never faltered. We honor you for your devotion; for the courage with which you met the hosts of rebellion and braved the vengeance of your country's enemies. We salute you, illustrious sir, and hail you as the first citizen of the Republic. We love you because the unparalleled and matchless BLAINE bequeathed to you his mantle. We tender you thanks and cheers not only for your soldiery courage, but also for your valiant defense of American interests. Your coming triumph rings like blessed music—the silver bell of freedom and prosperity will once more peal through the Nation, another pillar and crown of gold will be added to your escutcheon. I have said that your name is known and honored everywhere. I have heard it abroad where a cloudless sky bends over the faded splendors of Italy. When the tremendous majority of your last election was cabled over the ocean the Italian servant rushed up to the office of the Consul and said: "I know who is to be the next Consul when you leave. "Who is it?" I asked. "His name is WILLIAM MCKINLEY." She only meant, however, that he was to be the next President and I was to be returned by him. (Laughter.) My remarks would be incomplete if I did not refer to the presence of these noble ladies, whose enthusiastic devotion to their illustrious townsman warrants me to close with this toast: May the United States rise up clothed in radiant health and sacred power, and solemnize, with prosperity, Plenty and Eternal Union; and may these ladies, whose health I now propose, live to be bridesmaids at that festival of love and fortune when our comrade WILLIAM MCKINLEY in inaugurated President of the United States." (Hearty applause.)

Captain E. L. PATTERSON was the third speaker, and said:

"Major MCKINLEY, COMRADES OF CUYAHOGA AND STARK COUNTIES: The men who fought to sustain the Union have great affection for each other. There are no stronger ties to bind men together. We know that the best interests of America will be taken care of, and the industries whereby we get our bread will not be lost sight of, under an administration with WILLIAM MCKINLEY at its head. For the sake of America, we pray that we may again greet you on a more splendid occasion on March 4th next." (Cheers.)

Comrade C. C. DEWSTOE was introduced and said:

"Major MCKINLEY: The Chairman has introduced me and in doing so he referred to the times when we all stood side by side to preserve the Union saying that we are growing gray and a little stiff through the passing years. We may be getting gray, but we are able to lick Bryanism this year, just the same. (Laughter.) We have come here to pay our tribute to a true American citizen. You have, sir, the respect and esteem of your comrades, we honor you as our highest ideal of citizenship, in time of war and in time of peace. We recognize in you a champion of a mighty cause, the protection and welfare of our homes. You have the love, respect, admiration and approval of your old comrades." (Cheers.)

Captain BOHM, of the Seventh O. V. I., on being introduced, said:

"Major MCKINLEY. This is a day which I have looked forward to with pleasure for three years. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a porphet, but watching the political situation, I have believed that our old comrade under the flag would be chosen to lead the hosts of Republicanism to victory this year. The motto *veni, vidi, vici,* is sure to apply to the Republican party this campaign. Comrades of Cleveland and Canton, let us pray with all the strength of our hearts that the comrade who went with us through the war may lead us to prosperity. May a kind Providence watch and guide him in the future as in the past. May he be the man of the people, for the people and loved by the people for all time." (Great applause.)

Major WILLIAM J. GLEASON, of Cleveland, formerly a prominent Democrat, and a gallant veteran, closed the remarks in an apt address, as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: It was my fate to be born on foreign soil, but nevertheless America is my home and the country I love. Loving America I love protection for America, and above all the champion of protection, Major WILLIAM MCKINLEY. In our city we have a society against smoke. But if the policy of the party in power continues I don't believe there will be much trouble from smoke. (Laughter.) The party of retrogression proposes to give us a young man with a fifty cent dollar to get us out of trouble, but we want neither. We are not here as politicians to-day, but as American citizens. We hope and pray that Major MCKINLEY, the grand American citizen and able statesman, will be the next President of the United States." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

As Major McKinley stepped upon a chair, the old boys in blue went wild with enthusiasm, cheering as only soldiers know how to cheer for several minutes. After silence was secured, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: I respond to your call with special gratification; nothing gives me greater pleasure than to meet at my home my comrades of the Civil War. The ties of fraternity and friendship grow stronger and dearer as the years recede, and the Old Guard one by one, is called home. Your presence revives many patriotic memories; it recalls many stiring and glorious events. How vividly they rise before us, and what an inspiration for the right they always are! To have been a faithful soldier of the Union is no less a source of joy in your advancing years and infirmities, than a precious legacy for family and friends. It blesses him who gives and enriches him who receives. It is a record of patriotism and service in the severest trials of our history. (Applause.) We all know something of what that war meant and what it cost; what sacrifice it enacted and for what a holy cause the sacrifice was freely given. Treasure illimitable, suffering indiscribable, and death beyond previous record or comparison. By far the larger number of our old comrades of the Grand Army are sleeping 'in their silent tents' beyond the River. But although death has decimated our ranks it is a consoling reflection that more than a million of our comrades still survive. It is a gratifying thought, too, that those who served their country so faithfully in war have always been among our best and truest citizens in peace. It is the living present, however, and its duties and responsibilities, in which every old soldier is now as always most interested. (Applause.) Each new engagement of the war brought its own peculiar trials and perils to face and bravely overcome. The devotion to discipline and duty which distinguished them then has kept the old soldiers true and steady ever since. (Applause.) They have not faltered and will not falter now. There has been no time since they laid down their arms when we had greater need for patriotic men than now, and the response to the crisis of the hour will come from all sections of our common country. (Great applause.) We have reached a point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assault the Nation's honor. The war has been over thirty-one years and as a result we have a reunited country, a Union stronger and freer, a civilization higher and nobler, a freedom broader and more enduring, and a flag more glorious and sacred than ever before, and all of them safe from any enemy, at home or abroad, because the men who a third of a century ago fought in deadly conflict unite now in their masterful might to oppose any enemy who would assail either freedom, Union, or flag. (Cheers.) The struggle which is now upon us involving National good faith and honor will enlist their united and earnest service until those who are arrayed against the fair fame and name of the Republic shall be routed and dispersed. Its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in the great conflict belongs just as sacredly to those who lost as to those who triumphed. You meet to-day not as soldiers, but as citizens, interested now in maintaining the credit of the country you served so well, and in restoring prosperity and better times to our goodly heritage. The future is the sacred trust of all, South as well as North. Honesty, like patriotism, can neither be bounded by State nor sectional lines. (Great applause.) Financial dishonor is the threatened danger now, and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American credit and honor. This you have always done, and we must all ever strive to keep the Union worthy of the brave men who sacrificed, suffered and died for it. I will be glad, my comrades, to meet you all personally." (Loud cheering and applause.)

At the conclusion of the address, and the demonstration that followed, a informal reception was held. The old veterans filed up to the porch, an extended the hand of fellowship—and some of them only had one hand to give They were all happy with the bright inspirations of the visit, which came to an end, all too soon, at six o'clock.

A CONTEST FOR PRINCIPLE.

Among the messages received by Major McKinley, Monday morning, June 20th, was a letter from the Young Men's Republican Club of Omaha, Nebraska, saying:

"To the Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio. The Young Men's Republican Club of Omaha, sends greeting to the standard bearer of the Republican party, and gives him assurance that the nomination of a citizen of Nebraska, by the Democratic National Convention will in no wise affect the enthusiasm and the loyalty of the young Republicans of Omaha. This is a contest of principles, and in this contest we shall fight for the triumph of William McKinley, who stands for National honor and National prosperity.

Charles E. Winter, *President.*
James A. Beck, *Secretary.*

ENTHUSIASTIC, ACTIVE AND CONFIDENT.

Also the following:

York, Nebraska, July 20, 1896.

"Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio: Notwithstanding Nebraska is the center of the Populistic maelstrom, Republicans are enthusiastic, active and confident. York has a McKinley Club of 525 members, which includes 100 old soldiers. The Club sends its compliments to its great leader, the next President of the United States. Nebraska Republicans are not alarmed nor intimidated; they have fearlessly faced and combatted Populistic vagaries for six years.

N. V. Harlan, *President.*

FOUNDERS' DAY IN THE FOREST CITY.

Major McKinley left Canton on July 22nd for the first time since his nomination for President. He went to Cleveland to attend the opening exercises of the Cleveland Centennial Celebration on Founders' Day, or the hundredth anniversary of the city's first settlement. His appearance in the city created the greatest enthusiasm, and as he passed along the line of the great parade, which was witnessed by fully 250,000 people, there were constant demonstrations in his honor. His address on this occasion was as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. President and My Fellow Citizens: The people of Cleveland do well to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their great and beautiful city. Its original builders are long since gone, and their mighty struggles are passing from individual recollections into the field of tradition and history. Anniversaries like this increases our pride for the men who wrought so excellently, despite their trials and hardships, from which the present generation would intuitively shrink. They recall to our minds the high character and courage, the lofty aims and great sacrifices of our sturdy ancestors, and inspire us to revere their memories and imitate the virtues. The thoughtful observance of an anniversary like this, therefore, does all who are associated with it, or who come within its influence, positive good. It unfolds the past and enlightens the present, and by emphasizing the value of the ties of family, home and country, it encourages civic pride and appeals to the highest and best sentiments of our hearts and lives. We have brought to our minds the picture of the beginning and the little we then possessed, in vived contrast with the much that has been acquired and accomplished since. And if the lesson is rightly learned, it suggests to all of us how much we have to do to contribute our share to the progress and civilization of the future. It is a counting of the sheaves garnered in the harvest of the past, and a stimulous to higher endeavor in the future. A hundred years of effort and sacrifice, of skill and activity, of industry and economy are placed before our eyes. To-day the present generation pays its homage to Cleveland's founders, and offers in her own proud strength and beauty a generous and unqualified testimonial to their wisdom and work. (Applause.) The statistics of the population of Cleveland, and of her growth, production and wealth, do not and can not tell the story of her greatness. We have been listening to the interesting and eloquent words of historian, poet and orator, graphically describing her rise from obscurity to prominence. They have woven into perfect and pleasing narrative the truthful and yet well established record of her advancement from an unknown frontier settlement in the Western wilderness to the proud rank of eleventh city in the United States, the grandest country in the world. (Applause.) We have heard with just pride, so marvelous has been her progress, that among the greatest cities on the earth only sixty-two now outrank Cleveland in population. (Applause.) Her life is as one century to twenty compared with some of that number, yet her civilization is as far advanced as the proudest metropolis in the world. (Applause.) In point of government, education, morals, and business thrift and enterprise, Cleveland may well claim recognition with the foremost, and is fairly entitled to warm congratulations and high eulogy on this her Centennial Day. Nor will any envy her people a season of self gratulation and rejoicing. You inaugurate to-day a centennial celebration in honor of your successful past, and its beginning is with singular appropriateness, called Founders' Day. We have heard with interest, the description of the commercial importance of this city, a port on a chain of lakes whose tonnage and commerce surpass those of any other sea or ocean on the globe. We realize the excellence and superiority of the great railroad systems which center in Cleveland. We marvel at the volume and variety of your numerous manufactories, and see about us, on every hand, the pleasant evidence of your comfort and culture, not only in your beautiful and hospital homes, but in your churches, schools, charities, factories, business houses, streets and viaducts, public parks, statues and monuments—

indeed, in your conveniences, adornments and improvements of every sort, we behold all the advantages and blessings of the model, modern city, worthy to be both the pride of a great State and much grander Nation. (Great applause.) This is the accomplishment of a century. Who wrought it—who made all this possible? Whence came they, and what manner of men and women were they to undertake to reclaim the wilderness from its primeval savagery? Such are the questions that come instinctively to our lips. We are told that the original band of fifty pioneers, under the leadership of MOSES CLEVELAND, arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga on July 22, 1796, and that they ascended the bank and beheld the beautiful plain, covered with luxuriant forests, which they properly defined as 'a splendid site for a city.' Perhaps the historian can remember the names of a dozen, or discover among us as many of their immediate descendants as there were original settlers, but whether we can call them all or any of them by name, or not, this we do know—they were men of pure lives, nobly consecrated to the good of the community. Sober, serious, even stern and austere they may have been, but grand was their mission and well did they accomplish it. (Applause.) They planted here in the wilderness, upon firm and enduring foundations, the institutions of free government. (Applause,) They recognized and enforced the glorious doctrines and priceless privileges of civil and religious liberty, of law and order, of the rights, dignity and independence of labor, of the rights of property, and of the inviolability of public faith and honor. (Applause.) Never were any men more zealous in patriotic devotion to free government and the Union of the States. On their long and toilsome journey from their Connecticut homes they did not forget the Fourth of July, and, though in sad straits, they celebrated it with thankfulness and joy, and unfurled to the breeze our glorious old flag, with its thirteen stars and stripes, on the Nation's natal day, on its now far distant twentieth anniversary. (Great applause.) They believed not only in the Declaration of Independence, but in the Constitution which gave effect and force to its immortal truths (applause); and no men anywhere struggled more bravely to sustain its great principles than some of these very settlers. (Applause.) Indeed, the tribute which WASHINGTON had paid but a few years before to the men who had settled at the mouth of the Miskingum may well be applied to the little band that founded the Forest City. 'No colony in America,' said he, 'was ever settled under such favorable auspices. Information, prosperity, and strength will be its characteristics. There never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of any community.' They were of the same ancestral stock, of like education and training, and had gained a similar high reputation for ability and energy. Their ideas of government and of the value and importance of education were drawn from the same sources, while their religious faith and sense of justice were also similar. They may frequently have been discouraged, but they were always brave and determined. Their faith was sublime. They were of the stock which gave to the world a civilization without a parallel in recorded history, and offered to the struggling races of men everywhere assurances of the realization of their best and highest aspirations. (Applause.) They opened the door to the oppressed in every land, and the wisdom of their foresight has been abundantly verified by the infusion into our society of those strong and sturdy foreign elements which have given to the Republic so many of its best and patriotic citizens, by whose aid this State and city have become so great. (Applause.) Every step in your advancement is but the confirmation of the wisdom of the fathers, of their foresight and keen sagacity. (Applause.) Your progress and prosperity is their highest testimonial, their most lasting memorial. Glorious pioneer, he made and left his impress wherever he pitched his camp or raised his cabin! (Applause.) His was the impress of the sturdy manhood that feared God and loved liberty. (Applause.) He stands as the representative of a great age and well improved opportunity, 'the sturdiest oak in the great forest of man.' (Applause.) 'As the peak which first catches the morning light is the grand monarch of the hills,' so the sturdy pioneer who struck the first blow for freedom is the grand monarch of our civilization. (Great applause.) Let me commend you to his precious example. It is richer than titles of royalty. (Applause.) God grant that the fires of liberty which he kindled; that the respect for law and order which he inculcated; that the freedom of conscience and religious liberty which he taught, and which found expression in the Constitution of the United States; that the public credit and honor which he established 'as the most important source of our strength and security;' and that the fervent and self-sacrificing devotion to our splendid free institutions, which were ever the animating and controlling purposes of his nature, may be as dear to the people of this and each succeeding generation as they were to him." (Great and long continued applause.)

MAJOR McKINLEY AT ALLIANCE.

The city of Alliance will long remember Thursday, July 23, 1896, as one of the notable days in her history. The semi-centennial of Mt. Union College attracted a large crowd, and the announcement that Major McKinley would attend brought thousands more from all the country round about. He reached Alliance from Cleveland on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at 9:30 o'clock, and was taken at once to Mt. Union College. As he entered the hall the vast crowd assembled arose, and led by Bishop Vincent, gave him the Chautauqua salute. This was followed by a round of cheers, and then Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, introduced him, and he spoke as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty and Students of Mt. Union College, and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure as your neighbor, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of this college to be present with you on this your semi-centennial anniversary. This old institution has a proud history, and I can not stand in your presence to-day without having come to my mind and lips names which are familiar to all who know its career. The venerable founder of the institution, Dr. E. A. Hartshorn, is on the platform. (Applause.) I remember many of his early struggles for the establishment of this seat of learning. Some of his associates in the original work are still with you, and I do not know anywhere in the world more self-sacrificing and more devoted instructors than the former and present faculty of Mt. Union College. (Great Applause.) What a splendid work this institution has done! Everywhere I go, in every State and Territory of the Union, I find members of the Alumni Association of Mt. Union College, and wherever I find them I hear them classed as among the best citizens of the communities in which they reside. (Cheers and applause.) You not only educate men and women here, out you give what is more priceless than education—you give character to men and women. I have come this morning, violating a rule which I had established for myself, that I might mingle with you on this joyous day of jubilee, your fiftieth anniversary. The value of university education can not be overestimated. Its support can not be too generous, nor too earnest, upon the part of our people. But, after all, my fellow citizens, the hope of the Republic, its safety and security, and the strength and perpetuity of popular government must rest upon the great public school system now happily and firmly established throughout the United States. (Great applause.) Nothing can take its place; and, fortunately, the public school is everywhere becoming the vestibule of the university. As the curriculum of the free school is advanced the tie between fundamental and higher education is closer and stronger, and is more clearly recognized and appreciated. We can not have too much education if it be of the right kind; and if it be rightly applied it is of inestimable value to the citizen in every walk and profession of life. Young men and women, what your education will be and do for you depends upon yourselves. The chief difference in men, in school or out, is the amount of work they de. No measure of genius, so called will take the place of well directed hard work. It is not so much what is in the course of studies at college which does you good, as it is what you master there. The mental discipline, and the application of what you learn, is the aim of real education. The acquisition of learning is useless unless it is put to some wise end in the practical affairs of life. The young man who has received only an elementary training is at a disadvantage compared with his rival who has received a higher education. This is evident from the ease and dexterity with which the one successfully disposes of problems that the other wrestles with, perhaps unavailingly, for hours or days at a stretch. The need of the times is a thorough education, thorough equipment for life's work; and that man succeeds best who is practical, sensible and broad, who really knows the most, has the best stored mind, and knows best how to use it. Do not permit college ideals to warp you nor to remove you from active participation in the every day affairs of life. You have something to do, every one of you in this active world. Fortunately for the United States, the founders of the Government clearly foresaw that the perpetuity of our institutions could be secured only by making ample provision for popular education. They realized far better than we do, that without learning there could be no real liberty, and that the one could not be enjoyed without the other. (Applause.) To my mind the most wonderful work of the fathers, second only to union and independence, was the broad, wise and enduring provisions they made for public instruction. No country in the world is so well provided with educational advantages; no colleges in any other land have bestowed upon them such munificent gifts as the educational institutions of the United States. (Applause.) By the ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation in 1785, Section 16 (a square mile) of every township was reserved for the maintenance of public schools. The Ordinance of 1787 confirmed the Ordinance of 1785, and declared that 'religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall be forever encouraged.' In contemplating this Ordinance I marvel at the supreme sagacity of its authors. The people and especially the youth of the present day, little comprehend the importance and grandeur of this great act, as it relates to education alone. It was without precedent or suggestion in the previous legislation of mankind. Even its framers could have but antly conceived the immensity of the domain and the value of the boon they were conferring upon posterity. It is without parallel among the great acts of patriotism which the grand men of that age were constantly performing. Priceless heritage to American youth, it has exerted an influence most benign upon every State since organized! Especially the great States of the Northwest, whose school systems and schools are to-day probably the best in the world. (Applause.) In them is found the most perfect union between the elementary and advanced schools, from the kindergarten to the university, ever known or attempted by any country, with abundant means for the support of all from the lowest to the highest. The total amount of money realized from this munificent grant can not be accurately stated, but enough is known to warrant the estimate that it is now not less than one hundred million dollars. In referring to this great Ordinance I love to recall the words of WEBSTER. They can not be repeated too frequently, nor become too familiar to the pupils of this and of every generation. You will remember that he said: 'We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity, we help to perpetuate the fame of SOLON and LYCURGUS, but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of a more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow. It fixed forever the character of the population in the vast region northwest of the Ohio.' The spirit of this Ordinance found lodgment in the Constitution, and the words and acts of the father can not fail to instruct and inspired the people of every age in American history. Enlightened citizenship was to the fathers the great essential to every State and community. WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, gave utterance to these wise admonitions, which are as applicable to the people of to-day as they were to the people of the Revolutionary period. He said: 'Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffussion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.' We must not forget that one great aim and object of education is to elevate the standard of citizenship. The uplifting of our schools will undoubtedly result in a higher and better tone in business and professional life. Old methods and standards may be good, but they must advance with the new problems and needs of the age. This age demands an education which, while not depreciating in any degree the inestimable advantage of high intellectual culture, shall best fit the man and woman for his or her calling, whatever it may be. Character is the foundation upon which we must build if our institutions are to endure. Our obligations for the splendid advantages we enjoy should not rest upon us too lightly. We owe to our country much. We must give in return for these matchless educational opportunities the best results in our lives. (Applause.) We must make our citizenship worthy the great Republic, intelligent, patriotic, and self-sacrificing, or our institutions will fail of their high purpose, and our civilization will inevitably decline. Our hope is in good education and good morals. Let us fervently pray that our educational institutions may always be generously supported, and that those who go out from these halls will be themselves the best witnesses of their force and virtue in popular government." (Great applause.)

SPEECH ON THE CAMPUS.

But the crowd assembled was far in excess of the capacity of the hall. Those who could not gain admission waited outside to greet Major McKinley, the guest of honor of the day. His appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause, and the great throng began to call for a speech. The distinguished guest smilingly demurred until the outcry was so great that he was obliged to raise his hand for silence and thank them for their kind reception—speaking as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very glad indeed to have the pleasure of meeting my old friends and constituents of Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. I am glad to know that 1896 is to be a year of patriotism and dedication to the country. (Applause.) I am glad to know that the people all over the country this year mean to be devoted to one flag, and that the glorious old Stars and Stripes (applause); that the people this year mean to maintain the financial honor of the Nation as sacredly as they would maintain the honor of the flag. (Ceering and applause.) I am glad to meet and greet you all this morning, and I would be pleased to talk longer to you, but for an engagement which takes me to Cleveland. I thank you all and bid you good-bye." "Great applause.)

TO ALLIANCE WORKINGMEN.

At the Alliance station, where his train was surrounded by the employes of the Morgan Engineering Company, the Steel Works, and hundreds of other citizens, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very grateful for this unexpected call and greeting. For more than a quarter of a century I have been in the habit of coming to the city of Alliance, meeting her people and conferring with them touching public questions of great individual and National concern. I am here to-day to attend the fiftieth anniversary of Mt. Union College, and I only appear now that I may acknowledge the kind welcome which you have so generously given me. (Applause.) All of us are interested in the welfare of our country, because in the welfare of our country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. If our great country is prosperous then the people are prosperous. What we want, no matter what political organization we may have belonged in the past, is a return to the good times of four years ago. We want good prices and good wages, and when we shall have them again we want them paid in good money. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') Whether our prices be high or low, whether our wages be good or bad, they are all better by being paid in dollars worth one hundred cents each. (Tremendous cheering.) If we have good wages, they are better by being paid in good dollars. If we have poor wages, they are made poorer by being paid in poor dollars. What we all want more than anything else is to keep our money equal to that of the most enlightened nations of the earth and maintain unsullied the credit, the honor, and the good faith of the Government of the United States. (Great applause.) We are the greatest country in the world—greatest in our freedom, greatest in our opportunities, greatest in our possibilities—and we are too great to taint our country's honor or cast suspicion on the credit or the obligations of our Government. (Applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, and especially you, my friends, the workingmen of Alliance, who have left your shops and factories to attest your interest in the great political contest now pending, for let me tell you that I believe no higher compliment cauld be paid to any cause than to have the support of the men who toil. (Applause.) I thank you all and bid you good-bye."

Then ensued another great demonstration, the workingmen crowding about Major McKinley and repeatedly cheering him. He greeted all cordially, shaking hands with hundreds, and calling many by name, until at 11:40 his train pulled out for Cleveland.

THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

New England Day was celebrated at Cleveland on the Campus of Adelbert College, on Wednesday, July 23d, and there Major McKinley was given another most flattering reception, and prevailed upon to make his fourth speech of the morning and afternoon. He was hailed with rapturous applause, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me sincere pleasure to meet and address for a moment the New England Society of the city of Cleveland and Western Reserve of Ohio. Those of us who are not descendants of the Pilgrims of New England join cheerfully with those who are to pay high tribute to the men who did so much for civilization and for the establishment of free government on this continent. (Applause.) There has been every variety of characterization of the New England pilgrim and pioneer—some of it of a friendly nature, but far too much of it captious, harsh and unjust. At this moment the picture of the Puritan painted by that gifted son of New England, the late George William Curtis, whose memory we revere and will ever cherish rises before me. (Applause.) He said that the Puritan was 'narrow, bigoted, sour, hard and intollerant, but he was the man whom God had sifted three kingdoms to find as the seed-grain wherewith to plant a free Republic,' and that he had 'done more for liberty than any man in human history' It is said that the blood of New England courses through the veins of a quarter of the population of the United States. I know not how this may be, but I do know that the ideas, principles and the conscience of New England course through every vein and artery of the American Republic. (Cheers and applause.) Well may you be proud to be descended from New England people, for never was anything more happily said of them than these words by Whittier:

'No lack was in thy primal stock,
No weakling founders builded here;
They were the men of Plymouth Rock—
The Huguenot and the Cavalier.'

The Puritan has fought—aye, and died—on every battle-field of the Republic from Concord and Bunker Hill to Gettysburg and Appomattox. (Great applause.) And the torch of liberty he lit still illumines the whole world. I bid you, again in the language of our beloved Whittier,—

'Hold fast to your Puritan heritage;—
But let the free light of the age,
Its life, its hope, its sweetness add
To the sterner faith your fathers had.'

(Great cheering.)

THE WINDOW GLASS WORKERS OF AMERICA.

The streets of Canton were filled with marching people Saturday morning, July 25th, when the eight hundred delegates of the Window Glass Workers' Association of North America came to pay their respects to their esteemed friend and champion, WILLIAM MCKINLEY. The delegates had been in attendance at the eighth annual National Convention of the Association in Pittsburg, and concluded it would be a fitting way to close their session by paying him a visit. The delegation arrived at 10:40 via the Ft. Wayne railroad on a special train of eleven coaches. They were met at the depot by the Canton Troop, and the First Ward Drum Corps, and, headed by the Select Knight's Band, of Pittsburg, they marched to Major MCKINLEY's residence. When the column reached the house the band rendered a patriotic selection, and while awaiting the appearance of Major MCKINLEY the Glee Club of twenty members sang several campaign airs which were heartily cheered. When Major MCKINLEY appeared in the midst of the Committee he was received with a great demonstration of applause from all present, during which Mr. HENRY BOSTICK, a delegate from Princeton, Indiana, climbed upon a chair, and as soon as silence was restored, spoke as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: I have been delegated by the Committee representing my fellow workmen, the delegates to the Eighth National Convention of Window Glass Workers of North America, to present them to you, and the sentiments I express are such as I have been instructed to express by this Committee, consisting of JAMES CAMPBELL, G. L. CAKE, GEORGE AMBOS, JOHN T. MORGAN, HENRY BOSTICK and JOHN P. EBERHART. The men who stand before you to-day have come from the States ranging from the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts to the broad prairies of Illinois, and from the Great Lakes to beyond Mason and Dixon's line. From eleven States we come, representing the overwhelming majority sentiment of all our fellow workmen who toil in the great window glass industry in every factory in the United States. We come fresh from the exacting school of experience. Our people have seen the tariff reduced in 1846, and that they suffered a reduction in wages in consequence. Another reduction of the tariff occurred in 1857, with a like reduction in our wages. The tariff was increased in 1861, and our wages were accordingly advanced. Again in 1890 the tariff was advanced, and we received a corresponding benefit. In 1893 the Gorman-Wilson Bill was passed, destroying the protective features of the then existing McKinley Law, and greatly reducing the tariff, and we were in consequence not only greatly reduced in the rate of wages received for a given amount of work, but were thrown into a state of idleness, hunger and hardship. We come then to greet you whom that experience has taught us to regard as the only inflexible, unbending and universally recognized champion of the very cornerstone of American progress—protection to home industries. Its effects are general and advantageous to every class of American citizens. To the farmer, by making dutiable the imports of such foreign products as meet like home products in the American markets, and by creating through the general operations of the policy, an active, reliable and remunerative market for all his products; to the employer who uses his capital in operating manufacturing enterprises, by creating and maintaining an active and healthy market for his wares, insuring to him through an increased ability of the people to buy and use his wares, an active and steady demand, and hence a reliable activity in business; and for the laborer who toils in the employer's shops, by insuring him steady employment at fair wages, with all the attendant blessings and privileges of working and living as citizens of this great and wonderfully resourceful country should be privileged to work and live—for we know that an increased development of and production from our natural resources, if coupled with the multiplied consumption of the product by our own people, must inevitably exert a refining influence on our American civilization, and tend to elevate the standard of American citizenship, which can never rise higher than the average of the intelligence, morality and manhood of the whole people. We love our country and have confidence in our Government. We believe that its immense wealth, phenomenal resources, the loyalty and bravery of its sons, the intelligence and genius of its people, all based upon and nurtured by the beneficent influence of its free institutions, insure it against destruction or serious hurt from invasion with the sword by any foreign foe, but our experience has taught us that the invasion of our markets by the cheap labor of Europe is dangerous and destructive to the very foundation of our liberties, and constitute a foe to our institutions in all that makes them truly free and distinctly American, inasmuch as they are based upon and can be maintained only by a care for the education of our children up to a high and intelligent citizenship. (Applause.) We believe that the only power that can successfully meet and render the invasion of this natural foe harmless is the operation of that great bulwark of American prosperity, the protective principle strictly adhered to in the levying of duties on the importation of foreign products, which principle we believe to have been most ably and fully enunciated in the provisions of that wisely conservative and patriotic measure, the McKinley Law, of which we recognize you as the great architect who planned and builded it, schedule by schedule, and inaugurated that grand system that spoke out hope and prosperity to the people and all the people of this Nation. We want that principle restored to the statutes. We are satisfied with the quality of our dollars, and have no fear about the volume of our money as a Nation, if the tariff is so regulated, and levied on such principles, as to protect American industries, and provide sufficient funds to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, thereby insuring to us the opportunity to work and receive the money that is the just reward of an American workingman. At the same time we demand that if the employers in foreign countries would bring the products of their cheap labor to compete in our markets with the products of our free American labor, they must meet us on even ground by bringing back with those products some of the gold that the present Administration has been forced first to borrow, and then return to them as interest on the public debt—a debt they are steadily increasing, and rendering more burdensome, day by day, as they proceed. All, or nearly all of this, is through the operations of their great panacea, 'Tariff Reform,' sometimes called 'Tariff for Revenue Only,' which we would amend by changing the punctuation and adding a few words, making it read, 'Tariff for Revenue, Only it Fails to Produce the Revenue.' (Cheers.) We desired to greet you personally, Major McKinley, because we look upon you as the favorite son of the United States, not the choice of any political machine, or urged by the people within the confines of a single State; but the one to whom the people all looked when they began to realize that the time had come when a standard-bearer must be chosen as a candidate of a great party for President of the United States—the one whose name spontaneously burst from the care and sorrow-burdened hearts of the American people—the one grand character round whom every humble home and hearthstone in our broad land was clustering its hopes and are still clinging its faith for better and brighter days. We greet you, then, as our ideal of American citizenship, the unassuming soldier, patriot and statesman, the hope of our people and the next President of the United States." (Tremendous cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. BOSTICK AND WINDOWGLASS WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES: It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have this large body of the representatives of your Association, fresh from your deliberative Convention, and speaking for your great industry scattered over eleven States of the Union, honor me with a call of greeting and congratulation. I appreciate the words of confidence so eloquently expressed by your spokesman and agree with him that there is something fundamentally wrong about our governmental affairs that demands a speedy remedy, which can only be had by the people speaking through the constitutional forms at the next general election. (Great applause.) You have spoken of some of our difficulties with singular force and accuracy, demonstrating that you appreciate fully the great problems which are before the people for investigation and settlement. Nothing could be better said than that a great essential to the credit of the country is to provide enough revenue to run the country. The credit of any government is imperiled so long as it expends more money than it collects. The credit of the government, like that of the individual citizen, is best subserved by living within its means, and providing means with which to live. Every citizen must know, as you have stated, that the receipts of the United States are now insufficient for its necessary expenditures, and that our present revenue laws have resulted in causing a deficiency in the Treasury for almost three years. It has been demonstrated, too, that no relief can be had through the present Congress. The relief rests with the people themselves. (Cheers.) They are charged with the election of a new Congress in November, which alone can give the needed relief. If they elect a Republican Congress, the whole world knows that one of its first acts will be to put upon the statute books of the country a law under which the Government will collect enough money to meet its expenditures, stop debts and deficiencies, and adequately protect American labor. (Great cheering and applause.) This would be one of the surest steps toward the return of confidence and a revival of business prosperity. (Applause.) The Government, my fellow citizens, has not been the only sufferer in the past three years, as your spokesman has vividly shown. The people have suffered, the laboring man in his work and wages, the farmer in his prices and markets, and our citizens generally in their incomes and investments. Enforced idleness among the people has brought to many American homes gloom and wretchedness, where cheer and hope once dwelt. Both Government and people have paid dearly for a mistaken policy, a policy which has disturbed our industries and cut down our revenues, always so essential to our credit, independence and prosperity. Having stricken down our industries, a new experiment is now proposed, one that would debase our currency and further weaken, if not wholly destroy, public confidence. Workingmen, have we not had enough of such rash and costly experiments? (Cries of 'We have!' 'We have!') Don't all of us wish for the return of the economic policy which for more than a third of a century gave the Government its highest credit and the citizen his greatest prosperity? (Great applause and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') As four years ago the people were warned against the industrial policy proclaimed by our political adversaries, which has since brought ruin upon the country, and were entreated to reject the theories which actual trial had always shown to be fraught with disaster to our revenues, employments and enterprises, so now they are again warned to reject this new remedy, no matter by what party or leaders it may be offered, as certain to entail upon the country only increased and aggravated disaster and suffering, and bring no good or profit to any public interest whatever. (Applause.) Circumstances have given to the Republican party at this juncture of our National affairs a place of supreme duty and responsibility. Seldom, if ever, has any political party occupied a post of such high importance as that intrusted to the Republican party this year. Indeed, it may be confidently asserted that never before has any political organization been so clearly and conspicuously called to do battle for so much that is best in grovernment than is this year demanded of the Republican party. But, happily, it will not contend alone. It will number amoDg its allies, friends and supporters, thousands of brave, patriotic and conscienticus political opponents of the past, who will join our ranks and make common cause in resisting the proposed debasement of our currency and the degradation of our country's honor,—earnest and strong men who will strive as zealously as we for the triumph of correct principles and the continued supremacy of law and order, those strongest and mightiest pillars of free government. (Great applause.) The determination of this contest calls for the exercise of the gravest duty of good citizenship, and partisanship should not weigh against patriotism, as, indeed, I am very sure that it will not, in the calm and proper settlement of the questions which confront us. The whole country rejoices to-day that the strong and sturdy men who toil are enlisted in the cause of American honor, American patriotism, American production and American prosperity—a cause which must surely win before the great tribunal of the American people. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the compliment of this call, and your manifestations of personal regard and good will, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet each of you personally." (Loud and long continued applause.)

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Committee which called at his residence, Wednesday afternoon, July 29th, to present to Major McKinley a bust of himself, modeled by the famous sculptor Hans Hirsh, was received in the parlor. A party of newspaper men and several personal friends of Major McKinley attended when the presentation was made by J. C. Ickes in behalf of the Republican Club of Chicago University. The gift came as a token of the high appreciation of the students of the University for Major McKinley, and Mr. Ickes said:

"Major McKinley: The eyes of all America are just now turned toward Canton as the City of Hope whence is to come forth the champion who is to save his country from the heresies which threaten her. Already a number of wise men have come out of the East to see this new prophet who has arisen, and they have spread abroad such reports of his might and power that our hearts have prompted us to see for ourselves. With this purpose in view we have traveled from afar out of the boundless West and we rejoice to find our hopes more than realized. We come as the representatives of the host of young Republicans who are enrolled in our colleges to-day; we come because we are patriotic and because the modern college man takes an especial interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his country. We all love WILLIAM MCKINLEY and all that his name stands for in the present great crisis of our National life. (Applause.) We often hear it said that there is nothing in a name, but I can repeat to you a name that means honor, sincerity and truth, a name that has already been written in history among the noblest and best men that our country has produced, a name that is to receive still greater fame and glory in the future. I refer to the Republican nominee for President of the United States—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. (Applause.) Major MCKINLEY, in behalf of the Republican Club of the University of Chicago, it is my privilege to present to you this masterpiece of a great artist, a masterpiece not only because of its perfection, but because of him whom it represents, hoping that you will accept it in the spirit in which it is offered—a spirit of profound love and esteem." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. ICKES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to meet this Committee from the Republican Club of the University of Chicago, and I can but say that if the Republican party is to continue its progress of power and usefulness, it must be done through the conscience and intelligence of the people. It is indeed a good omen to find the young gentlemen of the many colleges of the United States attaching themselves to the Republican organizations to sustain correct political principles and the National honor. (Applause.) There is no class of men more potent than those who go out from the colleges into every county and State of the Union. They wield a mighty power, and it is fortunate for the country that so many of them are enlisted this year for the principles of good government and clean political methods, an honest canvass and a pure and intelligent civil service. (Applause.) I am glad to know that Republican principles are such that they can be submitted with safety and confidence to the intelligence of the educated men of the country. I am pleased with the bust which you have been so kind as to bring me, and I accept it in the spirit in which it has been presented. I beg that you convey to the artist and members of the Republican Club of the University of Chicago my sincere thanks for it." (Applause.)

THE KNOXVILLE McKINLEY AND HOBART CLUB.

The McKinley and Hobart Club, of Knoxville, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburg, accompanied by a number of friends, came to pay their respects to Major MCKINLEY on Thursday, July 30th. It was a fine delegation, numbering some five hundred men, thoroughly representative of a great State, coming from farm, forge, shop and store, and, in the words of the spokesman, "representing that hive of industry—that mighty workshop—composed of Pittsburg and her neighboring borough." The delegation was well organized and marched like a regiment of regulars. A band headed the procession and a quartet styled the "Tariff League Singers of Pittsburg," accompanied the Club. Mr. JOHN P. EBERHARD, President of the McKinley and Hobart Club, who is also President of the Glass Workers' Union, acted as spokesman for the visitors. He said:

"Major MCKINLEY: We come from that wonderful hive of industry, that mighty workshop, composed of Pittsburg and its neighboring boroughs. We are

Republicans, and we believe in our party and its principles. We are proud of its record and the result of its policy in the past; and we have faith in that party as being the only medium through which we may hope for a return of prosperity to the people, both in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the whole country. We believe in bimetallism, and we recognize in the Republican party the only real, true and safe advocate of that policy, namely, the use of both gold and silver as money, each interchangeable with the other, each dollar good as every other dollar. We do not, and we feel assured that you do not, believe in monometallism, or the use of either gold or silver as the only money; and knowing this, we know you will and must oppose the visionary ideas of those who would seek to create values by the legislative fiat of the Nation, and the attempts of those who seek to place us upon the single silver basis, thereby driving our gold out of circulation and out of the country. We believe you will use all the power you possess as the Chief Executive of the United States to bring about, by international agreement, which is the only manner in which it can be accomplished, the restoration of silver as a money metal at a fixed ratio with gold. We believe, sir, that wise legislation, on the principle of protection, and to the end that it will yield an abundant revenue for the expenses of the Government, for the payment of debts, for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, for the upbuilding of our navy, and for internal improvements of various kinds will restore our country to great prosperity and will solve the money problem about which so many of our people seem to be concerned. We recognize in your public career and in your private life those noble qualities of mind and heart tha give us the assurance that the great interests of this country, over which you will shortly be called to preside, will be in safe hands, and that you, trusting in the strength and guided by the counsels of the Supreme Ruler of nations, will be able to discharge the grave responsibility and execute the duties of your high office so as to lead us as a people in the higher paths of duty to more glorious achievements than have marked our wonderful past." (Applause)

Major McKinley's Response.

After the storm of applause which greeted Major McKinley had subsided, he said:

"Mr Eberhard and My Fellow Citizens: I am glad, indeed, to meet and greet the Knoxville McKinley and Hobart Club in this city and at my home, and I thank you cordially for traveling so long a distance to express your personal good will to me and your devotion to the great principles of the Republican party. You are right, Mr. Spokesman, in saying that the Republican party stands now as it has always stood for a sound and stable currency and for the maintenance of all its money of every kind at parity, so that it shall always be equal to the best money of the most civilized nations of the earth. (Applause.) A depreciated currency, as you have so well said, would work disaster to the interests of the people, and to none more than those of the workingmen and farmers. Long years ago Daniel Webster said that those who were the least able to bear it were the first to feel it and the last to recover from it. 'A disordered currency,' said he, 'is fatal to industry, frugality, and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance. It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow.' That which we call money, my fellow citizens, and with which values are measured and settlements made, must be as true as the bushel which measures the grain of the farmer, and as honest as the hours of labor which the man who toils is required to give. (Loud applause.) The one must be as full and complete and as honest as the other. (Applause.) Our currency to-day is good—all of it is as good as gold and has been so ever since the Republican party secured the resumption of specie payments in 1879—and it is the unfaltering determination of the Republican party to so keep and maintain it forever. (Cheers.) It is the duty of the people of this country to stand unitedly against every effort to degrade our currency or debase our credit. (Cries of 'They will.') They must unite now as they have united in the past in every great crisis of our country's history without regard to past party affiliations or differences to uphold the National credit and honor as sacredly as our flag. (Cheers.) When the country seemed wildly bent on inflation in the years preceding the resumption of specie payments the sober sense of the American people without regard to party united and stemmed that threatened tide of irredeemable paper money and repudiation and placed and kept the Nation on the rock of public honor, sound finance and honest currency. You have rightly stated that the Republican party not only believes in sound money and the highest public faith and honor on the part of the Government of the United States to all its creditors, but also that it believes in a tariff which while raising enough money to conduct the Government, economically administered, will serve the highest and best interests of American labor, American agriculture, American commerce, and American citizenship. (Cheers.) Some of our political opponents are given to saying that the tariff question is settled. If we are not wrong in interpreting their meaning, we think they are right, (laughter), and thank them for the confession. (Applause.) We believe that the tariff question is settled—settled in the minds and hearts of the American people, and settled on the side of protection. (Tremendous cheering.) But, however firmly it may be settled in the public mind, it is not yet settled in public law. What is in the hearts and consciences of the people touching any public question is not effective until it is written in public statute, and this can only be done through the elective franchise in the choice of a Congress of the United States, which makes our public laws. No one, I take it, will regard the present tariff law as a just and final settlement of the question. Whatever may be our differences about the economic principle upon which tariff legislation should be made, all agree that the present tariff law is a failure, even as a revenue measure. So, without discussing the principle of free trade or protection, everybody must appreciate that no law is a settlement which creates every month a deficiency in the public treasury. (Loud applause and cheers for 'McKinley.') The people of this country are not satisfied with such an enactment, and will not be satisfied until a public law shall express the public will in a statute which provides adequate revenues for the needs of the Government, full security for its credit, and ample protection to the labor, capital and energy of the American people. (Applause.) I thank you my follow citizens, for this friendly call, and I assure you that it will give me pleasure to meet each of you personally.

CAMBRIDGE AND GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Three hundred citizens of Guernsey County visited Canton on Friday morning, July 31, to pay their personal respects to Major McKinley and tender formal congratulations. The delegation was about evenly divided between members of the G. A. R. Posts of Cambridge and employes of the Cambridge tin mill. The party came to this city by way of the C., T. and V. railroad, arrived here at eleven o'clock, and were at once escorted to Major McKinley's residence by George D. Harter and Canton G. A. R. Posts and the McKinley Drum Corps. When they arrived at the McKinley residence after a selection by the O. U. A. M. band of Cambridge, Mr. H. S. Moses, commander of George D. Harter Post, presented Colonel Joseph D. Taylor to Major McKinley as the spokesman for the visitors. He referred to the flood of high water through which their train had come from Cambridge, and said:

"Major McKinley: We come to-day to tender you our personal regards and to add congratulations to the many hitherto given you. We have not come as partisans but as friends and neighbors. You have to-day before you in this delegation many comrades of the G. A. R. of Cambridge. They are men who have learned to love you for your patriotic devotion to your country in time of war and in time of peace. These old comrades have come to pay tribute to your high personal character and for the public service you have rendered. The old soldiers want one thing remembered, and that is that the honor and integrity of the old flag must be maintained. (Cheers.) You heard it said in Congress that we could not make tin in this country but I want to say that we have in this crowd men who are employed in the Cambridge tin mill. They work in a tin mill which has sent out 6,000 tons or 120,000 boxes, of tin a year and it is as good as any tin plate made across the water. (Cheers.) These men have come from Guernsey County, from all the walks of life. We have come to believe that the star of hope for the laboring man is resting in Canton. In behalf of the men and women in this delegation—for there are a number of ladies who have come along with us—I extend greeting to you and Mrs. McKinley." (Applause.)

After the cheering had ended Dr. W. H. McFarland was introduced. He is bowed under the weight of years and as Chaplain of the Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry is well known throughout the State. He said that he had come to see and hear and grasp the hand once more of the most illustrious friend of labor in the United States. (Cheers.) "He is the man who has done more for the laboring men than any other man in this country—or in the world for that matter. No one has done more to elevate or dignify labor and no man has put a brighter crown of glory on the brow of honest toil than you." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

Major McKinley spoke without manuscript, or notes, and with great force and eloquence. He was cheered time and again, and at the conclusion of his address there was the crush of visitors to grasp his hand. He said:

"Colonel Taylor, Dr. McFarland, My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my friends and fellow citizens of Guernsey County, where I have made so many visits in years gone by that I know most of you personally. But aside from that I know something of the quality of your population and the spirit of your people. I know something of you loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion to good government in peace, (Cheers,) and, knowing you as I do, I am certain that neither flood nor fire would stop you from doing what you had proposed to do. (Laughter and applause.) I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who are assembled here this morning. I congratulate them upon the advance that has been made in the tin-plate industry to which my old colleague in Congress, Col. Taylor, has referred. I am glad to know that Republican legislation gave to this country an industry which insures work and wages to American workingmen and brings happiness to American homes. (Great cheering and applause.) I am glad, too, my fellow citizens, to meet my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, (applause) my comrades of thirty-five years ago, for the war commenced over thirty-five years ago, and it is nearly thirty-two years since its close. It seems not so long, not so far away to us, but as I look into the faces of the old soldiers before me, I can see that age is stamping its lines of care upon them. Their steps are no longer as steady and firm as they used to be, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union as ever. (Tremendous cheering.) They are just as loyal to National honor to-day as they were loyal to National unity then. (Applause.) When the war closed there were two great debts resting upon this Government. One was the debt due to the men who had loaned the Goverment money with which to carry on its military operations. The other debt was due to the men who had willingly offered their lives for the preservation of the American Union. (Cheers.) The old soldiers waited on their pensions until this great debt of the Government was well out of the way. They waited patiently until the Government of the United States had paid nearly two-thirds of that great money debt and refunded it all to a lower rate of interest. The old soldiers never were in favor of repudiating that debt. (Applause.) They wanted every dollar of it, principal and interest, paid in the best coin known to the commercial world; (great applause) and every dollar of that debt, up to this hour, has been paid in gold, or its equivalent, the recognized best money of the hour, (cheers) and every dollar of that debt, my comrades, yet to be paid, will be paid in the same unquestioned coin. (Tremendous cheering.) Most of that debt is out of the way. The great debt of this Government now is to the surviving soldiers of the Republic. (Applause.) There are 970,000 pensioners on the honored pension roll of this Government to-day, and the Government pays out of its public treasury in pensions over $140,000,000 every year to our soldiers and sailors, or their widows and orphans. Every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency and coin of the world. (Great cheers and cries of 'The Republican party will do that.') There is nobody more interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency than the ol soldiers of the Republic, (applause and cries of 'You are right Major,') thei widows and their orphans. Our old commander, General Grant (applaus whose memory is cherished by all of us, performed two great and conspicuou acts while President of the United States. One was the vetoing of the Inflatio Bill, which would have cast us hopelessly upon a sea of depreciated currency. The other was the signing of the Resumption Act, for the safe and speedy resumption of specie payments, which placed every dollar of money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestioned National honesty, and the old soldiers this year, as in all the years of the past, following their Old Commander, will stand by the financial honor of the Government, and will no more permit their Nation's integrity to be questioned than they would permit that flag (pointing to an American flag) to be assailed. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') I thank you, my fellow citizens, for your call and congratulations, and assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to meet each and all of you personally." (Applause and cheers.)

CONGRATULATIONS BY WIRE AND MAIL.

WHILE Major McKinley was receiving the personal congratulations of thousands of his fellow citizens in Ohio, the wires were busy conveying him almost as many similar messages from all parts of the Union. Not only was the special wire at his residence carrying him hundreds of friendly greetings from St. Louis, but the telegraph offices in Canton were flooded with messages they could hardly receive much less deliver. The same condition prevailed at Pittsburg, where at one o'clock Friday morning, June 19th, the Western Union Co. reported that there were congratulatory telegrams piled a foot high in their office which it was impossible to transmit. Up to that time several thousand had already been received by Major McKinley, the rush beginning before his nomination and continuing for some days after. Among the thousands of messages received, including some that came by mail, were the following:

Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, the Republican nominee for Vice President: "Accept my hearty congratulations and those of the New Jersey delegation." To which Major McKinley replied: "I send you my cordial congratulations and hope you can visit me on your way home."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives: "I wish you a happy and prosperous Administration; happy for yourself and prosperous for the country."

Hon. Matthew S. Quay, U. S. Senator, Beaver, Pennsylvania: "I congratulate you upon the splendid vote of confidence you received from the Convention, which represents the absolute thought of the Republican party of the Nation.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of New York, Rhinecliff: "You may recall my remark, in 1879, as we sat side by side in the House of Representatives, that I expected some day to see you President of the United States. Please accept to-day my heartiest congratulations."

Hon. William B. Allison, U. S. Senator, Dubuque, Iowa: "Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations upon your nomination."

Hon. William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort: "Allow me to extend to you my hearty congratulations on your success. I have no doubt you will be triumphantly elected, and that you will come fully up to the expectations of your friends in the discharge of every duty which may be presented. I was invited to go to Cincinnati to-night for a ratification meeting. But owing to the large accumulation of important business during my absence at the Convention, found it impossible to do so, and so telegraphed. I shall not fail to do my duty in the approaching contest, unless it should be from inability. Kindest wishes for your success."

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, U. S. Senator, Springfield, Illinois: "Please accept my hearty congratulations for yourself and Mrs. McKinley. You will be triumphantly elected."

Hon. Cushman K. Davis, U. S. Senator, St. Paul, Minnessota: "Permit me to add my congratulations to the many you are receiving. Your nomination is a fulfillment and realization of Republican principles decreed by the people themselves. I feel sure that history will date from that nomination the greatest epoch of prosperity for the American people they have ever enjoyed."

Hon. Charles F. Manderson, Omaha, Nebraska: "Congratulations of Mrs. Manderson and myself on your nomination and certainty of election as President.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, Indianapolis: "I beg to extend to you my hearty congratulations upon your nomination and to express my confidence that the people will in November ratify the work of the St. Louis Convention. Please present my respects to Mrs. McKinley."

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, New York: "It should be a matter of the greatest personal pride to you that while our party has existed for a quarter of a century there has never before been so good a chance for a square fight and a splendid victory for Protection and Honest Money."

Hon. George L. Wellington, U. S. Senator-elect, Cumberland, Maryland: "Our State will give you eight electoral votes in November.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, U. S. Senator, West Virginia: "The people will see to it that your election will follow. West Virginia will be in the McKinley column."

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Nahant, Massachusetts: "I need hardly say that all I can do to secure your triumphant election and a Republican victory will be done."

Hon. George C. Perkins, U. S. Senator, San Francisco, Cal.: "In behalf of the Republicans of California, I tender you my hearty congratulations and greet you as the foremost exponent of our party principles. We congratulate the people of our country that you will be our next President."

General Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. Senator, Hartford, Conn.: "We have a noble cause, a noble platform and a noble candidate. Sincerest congratulations and hearty support."

Hon. Francis E. Warren, U. S. Senator, Cheyenne, Wyoming: "Permit me to add my own to the sincere congratulations of Wyoming. It is the earnest purpose of the party in this State to add to its unanimous endorsement for domination given you in State Convention some weeks since, its solid support at the polls next November."

Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, U. S. Senator-elect, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Heartiest congratulations upon your triumphant nomination."

Hon. J. C. Pritchard, U. S. Senator, Marshall, North Carolina: "Permit me to congratulate you on your nomination. I feel confident that you will receive the electoral vote of North Carolina."

Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator, Providence, Rhode Island: "I congratulate you that you are to have the post of honor and responsible leadership in the great contest for Protection and Sound Money. I believe the victory will be so emphatic that the policy we contend for will be accepted for a generation. I know how thoroughly your work will be a labor of love and how well it will always be done."

Hon. John M. Thurston, U. S. Senator, Omaha, Nebraska: "This is the year of the people."

Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senator, Mansfield, Ohio: "My Dear Sir: I have not hurried in sending you my congratulations for your nomination as the next President of the United States, but they are not less hearty and sincere. I will gladly do all I can to secure your triumphant election. Give to Mrs. McKinley my best wishes, in which Mrs. Sherman joins."

Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon, Washington, D. C.: "Accept cordial congratulations."

Hon. Julius C. Burrows, U. S. Senator, Kalamazoo, Michigan: "Here's my hand and heart in sincerest congratulation! The nominees and platform will receive the triumphant endorsement of the American people."

Hon. Watson C. Squire, U. S. Senator, Seattle, Washington; "You have my earnest and hearty congratulations."

Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. Senator, New Hampshire: "With pleasant memories of the Forty-Ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and in anticipation of your triumphant election, I offer sincere congratulations."

Hon. Sereno E. Payne, M. C., Auburn, New York: "You have my most sincere congratulations, as you will have my heartiest support. New York is enthusiastic for the ticket, and I believe we will beat Pennsylvania majorities."

Hon. Warren B. Hooker, M. C., Fredonia, New York: "Hearty congratulations. This district will give you 10,000 pluralty."

Hon. James H. Southard, M. C., Toledo, Ohio: "Accept heartiest congratulations. We also congratulate ourselves."

Hon. Winfield S. Kerr, M. C., Mansfield, Ohio: "Congratulations. The ovation when you were named was the greatest ever accorded an American citizen."

Hon. John Dalzell, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa.: "My congratulations and best wishes for your future success and happiness and that of our people."

Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, M. C., Fort Dodge: "Iowa is now to a man for you. My brother, Victor B. Dolliver, joins with me in greetings and congratulations to the Advance Agent of the Prosperity that is at hand."

Hon. Charles P. Taft, M. C., Cincinnati: "Accept my warmest congratulations on the results of the great Convention."

Hon. Matthew Griswold, M. C., Erie, Pa: "Congratulations. Honest Money and Protection will win the fight. Hurrah for the first victory!"

Hon. Walter Evans, M. C., Louisville, Ky.: "Accept my most cordial congratulations. I believe you will get the electoral vote of Kentucky."

General Charles A. Boutelle, M. C., Bangor, Maine: "Accept congratulations. If we could not have Reed, we are glad to raise the banner of Blaine's lifelong friend."

Hon. D. K. Watson, M. C., Columbus, Ohio: "Your nomination is the triumph of Protection; your election will be the triumph of Patriotism, and American homes will be the happier because of it. My congraulations on the great work of to-day."

Hon. Seth L. Milliken, M. C., Belfast, Maine: "Accept my sincere congratulations and give my regards to Hanna."

Hon. George W. Hulick, M. C., Batavia, Ohio: "I congratulate you and the party on your nomination, and the whole people of this country upon the promise of an Administration that will have for its guidance the patriotic principles so admirably enunciated in the St. Louis platform."

Hon. Joseph H. Walker, M. C., Worcester, Massachusetts: "Present to Mrs. McKinley and accept for yourself my most hearty congratulations."

Hon. Marriott Brosius, M. C., Lancaster, Pa.: "Lancaster County sends cordial congratulations."

Hon. Charles F. Joy, M. C., St. Louis: "Hearty congratulations. Command my services in any way to assist in compassing your triumphant election."

Hon. D. B. Henderson, M. C., Dubuque, Iowa: "Whipped but happy. Hearty and sincere congratulations."

Hon. John A. Pickler, M. C., Faulkton, S. D.: "Congratulations on your nomination and the vindication of the McKinley Bill, for which, under your leadership, I had the honor to vote. We will carry South Dakota for the Republican ticket, McKinley, Protection and Prosperity."

Hon. Richmond Pearson, M. C., Asheville, North Carolina: "McKinley, Protection and Prosperity nominated on first ballot. Accept congratulations."

Hon. Lucien J. Fenton, M. C., Winchester, Ohio: "Hearty congratulations. Your triumph is the people's triumph."

Hon. George Edmund Foss, M. C., of Chicago: "The convention was only a great ratification meeting."

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., M. C., Lewiston, Maine: "Congratulations. Maine Republicans were ardently for Reed until a majority made you the Republican standard bearer. They are now as earnestly for you."

Hon. J. Frank Aldrich, M. C., Chicago: "Congratulations and best wishes."

Hon. John F. Lacey, M. C., Oskaloosa, Iowa: "I congratulate you on your nomination and hope to be in the Fifty-Fifth Congress to support your administration."

Hon. Edward S. Minor, M. C., Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, from Washington. "Hearty Congratulations. I leave for Wisconsin to enter at once on the campaign of 1896."

Hon. Binger Herrman, M. C., Roseberg, Oregon, from Elko, Nevada: "While crossing the continent to Oregon, I have just learned of your nomination. Accept hearty congratulations."

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, M. C., Danville, Illinois: "I heartily congratulate you upon your nomination."

Hon. R. C. McCormick, M. C., Jamaica, New York: "We believe your election is a foregone conclusion. Accept our warmest personal congratulations."

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Ulysses S. Grant, New York: "Accept congratulations for youself and Mrs. McKinley."

Colonel and Mrs. Erederick D. Grant, New York: "We send to you, our future President, our heartfelt and joyful congratulations."

Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, California: "Please accept my congratulations upon your nomination."

Webb C. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio: "Hearty congratulations. We are perfectly delighted."

Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, widow of the late President James A. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio, to Mrs. McKinley: "Our two families unite in congratulations to you and Major McKinley in the earnest hope that the next four years may bring to you the most of joy and the least of sorrow, and be made to the Nation years of triumphant prosperity."

Mrs. Hrriet S. Blaine, widow of the late James G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine: "Hearty congratulations to yourself and Mrs. McKinley, with tender thoughts of the past."

Hon. James G. Blaine, Jr., New York: "My hearty congratulations."

Hon. John A. Logan, Jr., cabled from Copenhagen: "Hearty congratulations. All Americans abroad rejoice. Mother sends love to Mrs. McKinley."

Hon. Russell B. Harrison, Terre Haute, Indiana: "Please accept our hearty congratulations on your nomination, which surely means success in November."

Mrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, widow of the first Republican Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Waltham, Mass.: "I rejoice in your nomination, and have confidence in your election."

Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Cleveland: "Happiest and warmest congratulations on your success."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President Woman's Republican Association of the United States. Geneseo, Illinois: "On behalf of two million American workingwomen I extend my heartiest congratulations."

Col. John Hay, one of President Lincoln's Private Secretaries, cabled from Lahaye: "Cordial greetings."

Judge Robert H. Douglas, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, Greensboro, North Carolina: "Greetings and congratulations to the truest exponent of American interest."

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Chicago, Illinois: "McKinleyism, originated as a term of reproach, has become the only slogan of success."

Joseph Jefferson, Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts: "I beg to offer my congratulations upon your nomination.

Richard Mansfield, Aurora, Illinois: "Accept my sincere congratulations."

Hon Chauncey M. Depew, of New York: "I have attended many National conventions and never left one more perfectly satisfied with ticket and platform. I congratulate you on the honor, and the American people on the result."

Hon. M. A. Hanna, Judge Albert C. Thompson, and General Charles H. Grosvenor, Convention Hall, St. Louis: "Hearty congratulations. Never was there such enthusiasm before. No telling when Foraker can go on with his nominating speech. The convention has been cheering you for thirty minutes."

Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, Pa., from Hoboken, N. J.: "Send this from the steamer, on which, at quarantine, I received good news. Hearty congratulations."

Hon. John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior, St. Louis: "Please accept my congratulations and my hope that you may be elected President. If we may redeem Missouri at the same time it will be additional cause for thanks and praise. The party has justice with it and is thrice armed."

Hon. Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Fostoria, Ohio: "Your success is the most remarkable in many respects in our history. To all intents the nomination has perhaps more nearly the unanimity of the party behind it than any heretofore made."

Richard Hatton, New York: "A thousand congratulations from mother and myself."

Hon. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General, New York: "Everybody shouts for McKinley and Hobart, Protection and Honest Money."

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, ex-Senator and Acting Vice-President, Grand Haven, Michigan: "Accept my hearty congratulations upon the merited promptness of your Presidental nomination."

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia: "Please accept my heartiest congratulations. Long live the Apostle of Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity!"

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, New York City: "New York will ratify your nomination in November by giving you the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Mayor, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Warmest congratulations."

General Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Arkansas: "The Republican masses have expressed themselves just as the masses of the people will at the polls."

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York: "As a rule I do not like to prophecy, but I think it is safe to say New York will give you the largest majority by far that she has ever given a Presidential candidate."

Hon. John E. Russell, Boston, Massachusetts: "No man of all your admiring and loving supporters more cordially and disinterestedly congratulates you and the country than I do. I am your sincere political opponent, but no less your cordial and sincere friend."

Hon. Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, New York: "I assure you of my very great personal satisfaction with your nomination. It was conducted in a most liberal spirit and with absolute fidelity to the principles of our party. We go into the canvass for your election unfettered by doubtful resolves and will gain a glorious triumph for our country. You have the right to be very proud of the love and respect of the American people for you."

Hon. H. Clay Evans, Planters Hotel, St. Louis: "Accept my congratulations. It was a great victory, and Tennessee was unanimously for you."

General Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, from the Convention Hall, St. Louis: "The entire Michigan delegation send greetings and congratulations to the next President."

Hon. John C. Spooner, ex-Senator, Madison, Wisconsin: "I congratulate you with all my heart upon the St. Louis consummation. Your nomination was really made long ago, and the Convention was merely a great National Committee appointed by the people to tender it to you. It will be a great pleasure to fight for such a ticket on such a platform."

Dr. John H. Vincent, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, congratulated Mrs. McKinley, saying: "You appreciate as no one else can, your husband's worth, nobility, power and tenderness."

Hon. John N. Dolph, of Portland, Oregon: "I congratulate you on your nomination and certain election."

General Granville M. Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa: "You have my hearty congratulations. As a true Iowan I will give you the heartiest support that lies in the power of an old comrade."

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, ex-Senator from Mississippi, St. Louis: "For myself and people I heartily congratulate you."

Hon. William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, from the Convention Hall, St. Louis: "Heartiest congratulations on your nomination."

Charles Parsons, St. Louis: "Half my prophecy fulfilled, and remainder will be. Accept my warmest congratulations."

Hon. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, cabled from London: "Sincere congratulations for yourself and our country."

Hon. John Patton, Jr., Grand Rapids, Michigan: "Heartiest congratulations to you and the country."

Hon. William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, from St. Louis: "I may just as well send congratulations to you as President-elect."

Hon. John A. Sleicher, Albany: "All New York extends the glad hand to you."

Hon Benjamin Butterworth, Washington, D. C.: "My wife and family join me in congratulating you on the honor of having me named by the great Republican party for the highest office in the gift of a Nation of seventy millions of people."

Hon. L. E. McComas. U. S. Judge, Washington, D. C.: "I congratulate you on your unanimous nomination, so long foreseen, so well deserved. You will be President, a wise and safe one, well rounding out a great career. You will, I am sure, carry Maryland and other doubtful Southern States."

Col. W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C.: "In common with all good Republicans I wish to send congratulations to you, because you deserve this great mark of confidence, and to the country, that your loyal warm heart will control the destinies of the Republic for the next four years."

Hon. L. T. Michener, Washington, D. C.: "I congratulate you upon your nomination, I earnestly desire your election and will do whatever I can to accomplish that result."

Dr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Washington, D. C.: "I desire to congratulate you most cordially upon your nomination, and to express to you my most earnest hope and confident belief that if you live you will become President of the United States at high noon on the fourth of March next."

Thomas McDougall, Cincinnati: "You are candidate and platform, the great leader in the new era of peace and prosperity. Heartiest congratulations."

Hon. Nathan Goff, U. S. Judge, Washington, D. C.: "Accept congratulations. West Virginia will send greetings in November."

Hon. Milton G. Urner, ex-Cogressman, Frederick, Maryland: "Please accept my cordial congratulations upon your splendid victory."

Hon. William E. Mason, Chicago: "It is done. Congratulations."

Judge P. S. Grosscup, Seattle, Washington: "Your second stage towards the White House is completed. November will finish the third. Congratulations."

Hon. Person C. Cheney, Manchester, N. H.: "Please accept my hearty congratulations."

Hon. John M. Langston, Petersburg, Virginia: "Congratulations and assurances of hearty support."

Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Connecticut: "Accept the hearty congratulations of the Connecticut delegation."

Hon. Albion Little, Portland, Maine. "You are clearly the choice of the people."

Hon. Benjamin F. Jones, Pittsburg: "I beg to send my hearty congratulations on your nomination."

Hon. John W. Guffie, Fredricksburg, Virginia: "Republicans of this battle-scarred town recall with pleasure your service in the John S. Wise gubernatorial campaign and extend hearty congratulations."

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Indiana: "With all the warmth of my heart, I congratulate you upon the great honor that rests upon you, and which you so well deserve."

Hon. Morris M. Estee, San. Francisco: "You will carry California."

Hon. James S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa: "I congratulate you on your nomination and stand ready to do what I can to aid in making your success in November as triumphant as your success at St. Louis."

Hon. Charles R. Douglass, son of the distinguished colored orator, Frederick Douglass, Washington, D. C: "As one of the host of American citizens who went to St. Louis for the purpose of securing your nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people, I desire to extend my congratulations and to promise my untiring support until the close of the polls on the day of election. My father, the late Frederick Douglass, had he lived until now, would be found in the forefront of your supporters. I only hope to be as true to the principles and candidates of the Republican Party as he was."

Hon. L. B. Caswell, ex-Congressman, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin: "The Convention did its work well. Accept most hearty congratulations.',

Hon. John R. Buck, ex-Congressman, Hartford, Connecticut: "I congratulate you most heartily. You deserve it."

Emerson McMillen, New York: "The people breathe easier to-day than for many months past. With patriotism in high places, labor protected, and sound finance assured, prosperity will inevitably beam upon the country. Congratulations, in full faith that the American voters will make you President."

Hon. James J. McKenna, United States Circuit Judge, San Francisco, California: "A crowning honor to a career of honor."

Hon. Wallace Bruce, United States Consul at Leith, Scotland: "The people are happy."

Dr. James H. Canfield, President of the Ohio University, Columbus: "You may recall that I told you last fall that the result of the State election was a tribute to your personal hold upon the confidence of the people of this State. The result of the Convention at St. Louis simply carries this thought out to the people of the Nation. I have been a close observer of men and events for several years, and do not hesitate to say that you have won your own nomination by the strength of your character because the people believe in you."

Dr. T. P. Marsh, President Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Hon. James T. Cutler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, New York: "The party is to be congratulated. With such candidates and on such a platform we can not be beaten. I expect to renew my acquaintance with you during the campaign and hope to cast the vote of Monroe County for you in the electoral college, an honor and pleasure which in this case will be greatly enhanced by the personal esteem in which I hold you."

Howard P. Nash, Eminent Supreme Recorder, Northport, New York: "The entire Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity send congratulations to the next President of the United States."

H. D. Julliard, New York City: "The business interests and the industrial welfare of the whole country are to be congratulated on your nomination and assured election. Prosperity will speedily return to us on the wings of Protection and Sound Finance."

Hon. John G. Sawyer, Albion, New York: "The people will confirm the action of the Convention by an unprecedented majority."

Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor, and Hon. H. C. McCormick, Attorney General, of Pennsylvania: "Pennsylvania rejoices at your nomination, and we personally extend you our heartiest congratulations."

Hon. A. S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, St. Louis: "I congratulate you, Ohio, and the whole people of the United States on your nomination for the Presidency."

Hon. John W. Griggs Governor, Paterson, New Jersey: "We congratulate you. Ohio and New Jersey will be joined in the most prosperous Administration our country has ever had."

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Governor, Annapolis, Maryland: "I congratulate you and tender best wishes for your success."

Hon. E. N. Morrill, Governor of Kansas, Topeka: "I congratulate you with all my heart on the magnificent endorsement you have received from the people of our country. I feel sure that it will be ratified by an immense majority at the polls, and that you will give us one of the ablest and purest Administrations that the country has ever known. We shall work from now on until the election night, to give you a good majority in this State. May God give you strength to sustain you in the discharge of the arduous duties which will devolve upon you."

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury, Governor of Vermont, Burlington: "The country is to be congratulated. predict your triumphant election and the return of prosperity. Vermont will set the pace in September."

Hon. Charles W. Lippett, Governor of Rhode Island, from St. Louis: "Congratulations to Mrs. McKinley and yourself upon the grand results of the day."

Hon. Daniel L. Russell, Republican candidate for Governor, Willmington: "North Carolina will ratify your nomination with eleven electoral votes in the right column."

Hon. L. K. Fuller, ex-Governor of Vermont, Brattleboro: "My heartiest congratulations and best wishes. Vermont is as true as the stars of heaven in this great work. Victory is within our reach. God bless and keep you."

Hon. D. Russell Brown, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, St. Louis: "Accept heartiest congratulations and earnest wishes for your election."

Hon. Arthur Thomas, ex-Governor, Salt Lake City, Utah: "Accept my hearty, sincere and earnest congratulations."

Hon. Charles T. Sexton, Lieutenant Governor, Clyde, New York: "Hearty congratulations to our next President."

Hon. William H. Haile, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, Springfield: "You will be triumphantly elected."

Hon. John Palmer, Secretary of State, Albany: "Hearty congratulations. McKinley and Protection touch the hearts of the people of New York."

Hon. Richard Dallam, Secretary of State, Annapolis, Md.: "Ticket and platform invincible. You are sure of Maryland's electoral vote."

Hon. Joseph Flory, State Railroad Comissioner, St. Louis: "Missouri was solid for you to-day and will be in November."

Hon. M. J. Dowling, Secretary of the National Republican League of the United States: "Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of our Executive Committee in the city of St. Louis, I have the honor of tendering you the best wishes of the National Republican League, representing a volunteer army of working Republicans numbering more than two million members, many of whom will cast their first vote for McKinley and Hobart."

Hotel Brotherhood, Philadelphia, Pa.: "The colored people rejoice at your nomination."

Charles H. Holmes, President, Boston, Mass.: "Chelsea organized a McKinley and Hobart Club to-night. Motto: 'Clear the track for Major Mack, for the good old times are coming back.'"

E. C. DeWitt, President, and seven hundred members, Marquette Club, Chicago: "We pledge you our most active and earnest support in the campaign upon which we are entering, to the end that the People's Choice may prevail, and the principles of the Grand Old Party, as set forth in the platform on which you stand, may be established."

Capt. John K. Gowdy, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Rushville, Indiana: "Accept my hearty congratulations. The people have spoken and they will speak again in November."

Hon. A. M. Higgins, President of the Indiana Republican League: "Indiana thirty for McKinley at St. Louis. She will add three ciphers in November."

Hon. Scott Swetland, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Vancouver, Washington: "In the name of the Republicans of the State of Washington, I wish to heartily congratulate you."

Hon. William B. Thorpe, Secretary California McKinley League, Sacramento: "California will give you a rousing majority"

James A. Doyle, William Armstrong and Henry Roberts, Anaconda, Colorado: "Accept our hearty congratulations from the greatest gold camp on earth."

John S. Lentz, President Massachusetts Car Builders, and S. C. Blackell, President Massachusetts Mechanics, in session at Saratoga: "Hearty congratulations, fifteen hundred strong, to our next President."

C. A. Perkins, Chairman National Committee American College League: "We will do everything in our power to roll up a big majority for the Advocate of Protection."

Hon. Samuel J. Roberts, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Lexington, Kentucky, from Convention Hall, St. Louis: "We are shouting ourselves hoarse. The hopes of many years have resulted in great joy."

Hon. Frank M. Laughlin, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, San Francisco: "The Republicans of California congratulate you and promise their unqualified support at the polls of our united party pledged to to Protection and Prosperity."

William J. Muston, President, Pittsburg, Pa.: "The Americus Republican Club extends to its honored fellow member sincerest congratulations, and pledges its heartiest support, and a repetition of its triumphs of 1888 in great parades."

L. F. Cain, President, Elwood Indiana: "The Elwood City Republican League Club and 4,000 factory laborers send greetings to the next President of the United States."

J. K. Merrifield, Union Depot, Kansas City, Missouri: "The laboring men nominated you. Now they will elect you."

W. A. Rodenberg, and J. D. Gerlach, St. Louis: "Hearty congratulations. The Twenty-First Illinois Congressional District will give you 5,000 majority."

J. T. McNeely, Cripple Creek, Colorado: "The Republican Party still lives and thousands of Colorado Republicans are panting for the chance to vote for you."

Hon. Eben S. Draper, Chairman, for the Massachusetts delegation, and one hundred others, Buffalo, New York: "The Massachusetts delegation, returning from the most important Republican National Convention since the war, congratulate you upon the unanimity and enthusiasm of your nomination, and congratulate the country upon having at this crisis a leader who in private life, public experience and administrative ability commands universal confidence. We take this occasion to pledge our unswerving loyalty and hearty devotion until the votes of all sections of the country proclaim you President of the United States."

Harvey H. Lindley, Chairman, and Daniel T. Cole, Vice Chairman, California delegation St. Louis: "At a meeting of the California delegation, this morning, we were authorized to extend our united and cordial congratulations on your nomination, and to assure you of California's electoral vote."

Messrs. Charles W. Parrish, Chairman, Charles B Hilton, Robect A. Booth, Charles S. Moore, John W. Heldmon, John F. Calbreath, Charles H. Dodd, Wallace McCamant, Convention Hall, St. Louis: "The Oregon delegation congratulates the Nation on your nomination. We pledge every possible effort for your election."

Col. I. N. Walker, National Commander Grand Army of the Republic, Indianapolis, Indiana: "Earnest congratulations. Our patriotic people always do the right thing."

Captain George C. James, National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion, of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Sincere congratulations and best wishes for the happiness of both Mrs. McKinley and yourself."

Capt. W. H. Chamberlain, Commander of the Loyal Legion of Ohio, Cincinnati: "Dear Sir and Companion—While politics by the organic law has no place in this Order, there is no prohibition against the expression of natural pride when the people of the United States thrice make requisition upon the Ohio Commandery for a Chief Magistrate of the Republic."

Major J. L. Dobbin, President Union Veteran Legion, Minneapolis, Minnesota: "Your comrades of the Union Veterans Legion of this city have by resolution directed me to tender you their hearty congratulations, pledge their earnest support, and say that the North Star State will give you 50,000 majority next November."

Edward Everett Henry, Chicago: "Our beloved commander, General Rutherford B. Hayes, one day said to me: 'Mark it, some day Major McKinley will be President.' In the name of our famous old regiment I give you twenty-three cheers. Your election is assured.'

D. V. Wherry, Shelby, Ohio, whose message is one of forty or fifty from Major McKinley's old comrades of the Twenty-Third Ohio, in all parts of the country: "Another battle fought, another victory won, with the old Twenty-Third well to the front. Congratulations."

Hon. William Lawrence, President Wool Growers National Association, Bellfontaine, Ohio: "Congratulations. A million wool growers have occasion to rejoice. Better pay our gold to our wool growers than to send it to foreigners."

William G. Markham, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, Rochester, New York: "I congratulate you, as well as the wool growers and our country, at the result in St. Louis."

Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia, Pa: "You have my profound and heartfelt congratulations at your majestic triumph in a great cause of which you are the chosen leader."

H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago: "Congratulations for yourself and wife."

Joseph B. McCullagh, Editor of the Globe Democrat, St. Louis: "Accept my heartiest congratulations."

M. H. DeYoung, San Francisco, Cal.: "Hearty congratulations. Hope soon to greet you with the title of President."

R. C. Alexander, Editor of the Mail and Express, New York: "On the eve of a notable and an honorable victory I send greetings and congratulations. I think I will speak with reverence in saying we have fought a good fight, and, better still, have kept the faith."

Edward Rosewater, Proprietor of The Bee, Omaha: "Accept sincere congratulations. We propose to hold Nebraska in line and feel confident she will stand by Protection and Sound Money against all combinations."

George Alfred Townsend, the noted newspaper correspondent "GATH," from Gapland, Maryland. "The army correspondents laid their corner-stone on South Mountain, Maryland, while you were being nominated. Come back here where you served hot coffee to your regiment and dedicate our memorial as President-elect."

Hon. R. G. Horr, The Tribune, New York: "I desire to express my great satisfaction with the entire work of the St. Louis Convention. Accept my hearty congratulations."

D. C. O'Malley, Proprietor Daily Item, New Orleans: "The vote of Louisana, next November will indicate that when it comes to McKinley and Protection there is no North and no South, but a common cause and country. Success to the Republican ticket."

John Addison Porter, Editor Evening Post, Hartford, Connecticut: "You will receive the electoral vote of the Nutmeg State by the largest majority ever cast for a Presidential candidate

Melville D. Landon, "Eli Perkins," New York: "Now the mills will start, workmen work, deficit cease, debt decrease, importations diminish, gold stay at home, and prosperity come back again. Arise and sing!"

James Arkell, "Judge," New York City: "Not you alone, but the whole country is to be congratulated on your nomination."

W. W. Baker, Editor, Portland, Oregon: "The Farmer and Stockman begs to congratulate you and the country."

W. W. Burch, Editor American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, Chicago: "We voice congratulations and godspeed from one million American wool growers."

POLITICAL CLUBS AND PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Thirty-Fifth Ward Republican Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
The Lenox Republican Club, New York City.
Union League Club, San Francisco, California.
Frederick Douglass Republican Association, Pittsburg, Pa.
Lincoln Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gattling Gun Battery, Cleveland, Ohio.
McKinley Club, Detroit, Michigan.
National Potter's Association, Trenton, New Jersey.
Sixth Ward Republican Club, Baltimore, Maryland.
German-American Lincoln Club, Baltimore, Md.
McKinley Club, Davenport, Iowa.
Blaine Club, Twenty-Fifth Assembly District, New York City.
Young Men's Republican Association, Jersey City, N. J.
Republican Club, Buffalo, New York.
Citizens' McKinley League, Thirty-Seventh Ward, Philadelphia, Pa.
McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club, Baltimore, Md.
The Ohio Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Republican Club, Twenty-Second Assembly District, New York City.
McKinley League, New York City
Republican Club, Jacksonville, Florida.
Italian Benevolent Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
McKinley League, Thirty-Fifth Assembly District, New York City.
Republican Club, New Brighton, Pa.

McKinley Club, Homestead, Pa.
Marion Club, Indianapolis, Pa.
McKinley Club, Frankfort, Kentucky.
McKinley League, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
McKinley Club, Hartford, Connecticut.
Union Veterans League, Minneapolis, Minn.
Republican Club, Covington, Kentucky.
Republican State Editorial Association, Jackson, Mich.
Republican National League, Chicago.
German-American Republicans of the Northwest, St. Paul.
Car Builders' Convention, Saratoga, New York.
McKinley Ratification Meeting, Donaldsonville, La.
Company G, 10th O. N. G., Wauseon, Ohio.
Union League Club, San Francisco, California.
McKinley League, Sixteenth Assemby District, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tippecanoe Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
New Amsterdam Republican Club, New York.
Champion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Columbus, Ohio.
Garfield Club, Hamilton, Ohio.
McKinley League, New York.
American College Republican League, New York.
McKinley League, Onondaga County, New York.
Republican State Committee, Birmingham, Alabama.
Business Men's Republican Club, Zanesville, Ohio.
A. C. Harmer Club, Fifth Congressional District, Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg Coal Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sand Plains Republican Club, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
McKinley and Hobart Club, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Fifteenth Ward Republican Club, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
McKinley Club, Spokane, Washington.
R. C. McKinney Club, Hamilton, Ohio.
Republican Executive Committee of Green County, Xenia, Ohio.
McKinley Guards, Urbana, Ohio.
Republicans Eighth Congressional District, Williamsburg, Ky.
McKinley League, Richmond County, New York.
McKinley League, Philadelphia, Pa.
McKinley Club, Walla Walla, Washington.
McKinley League, Albany County, New York.
Sixth Ward Central Republican Club, Baltimore, Md.
Republican Committee, Fulton County, Johnstown, N. Y.
Seventh Ward Republican League, Kansas City, Mo.
Central McKinley Club, Knoxville, Tenn.
McKinley Ratification Meeting, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
McKinley Club, Ottawa, Illinois.
McKinley and Hobart Club, Wahoo, Nebraska.
McKinley and Hobart Club, Dewitt, Nebraska.
McKinley Club, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
Unconditional Republican Club, Albany, N. Y.
Thirty-Fifth Ward McKinley Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Home Market Club, Boston, Massachusetts.
Young Men's Republican Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lincoln Club, Twenty-Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McKinley Ratification Meeting, Oneida, N. Y.
McKinley Club, Garrettsville, Ohio.
Ohio Club, Norfolk, Nebraska.
Standard Republican Club, Fifth Ward, Louisville, Ky.
Etghth Ward Hebrew Political Club, Pittsburg, Pa.
McKinley Club, Wellsville, Ohio.
Hamilton Club, Chicago, Ill.
McKinley Club, Owensboro, Ky.
United Republican Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cassius M. Barnes McKinley Club, Guthrie, Oklahoma.
Francis F. Williams Eighteenth Ward Republican Battery, **Brooklyn, N. Y.**
Charlestown Republican Club, Bunker Hill, Boston, Mass,
Twentieth Assembly District Republicans, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Republican Committee Queen's County, Minnesota, N. Y.
McKinley Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Detroit McKinley Club, Detroit, Mich.
Albany Republican League, Albany, Mich.
McKinley Club, Nero Springs, Iowa.
Lafayette Battery, Jersey City, N. J.
Buffalo Republican League, Buffalo, N. Y.
Montauk Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quigg Club, New York, N. Y.
Continental League, San Francisco, Califoraia.
Union Ltague Club, Philrdelphia, Pa.
Stalwart Republican Club, Nashville, Tenn.
McKinley Republican Club, Pullman, Illinois.
Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Robert J. Wright Republican Club, New York.
Republican Central Committee, Atoka, Indian Territory.
People of Canton, Penneylvania.
McKinley Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
McKinley Club, Ashtabula, Ohio.
McKinley Club, Lyons, New York.
Madison County McKinley Club, London, Ohio.
Young Men's Republican Club, Jamestown, New York.
McKinley Club, Lockport, New York.
West Side Republican Club, New York.
Yonng Men's Thurston Club, Omaha, Nebraska.
McKinley Club, Newark, New Sersey.
McKinley Club, Hartford, Connecticut.
Citizens' McKinley League, Thirty-Seventh Ward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Republican Executive Committee, Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia.
Cleveland Gray's, Cleveland, Ohio.
Forsyth Republican Club, Winston, North Carolina.
McKinley Republican League, Muscotah, Kansas.
McKinley Republican League, Lockport, New York.
Market Men's Republicen Club, Boston, Massachusetts.
Ross County Republican Executive Committee, Chillicothe, Ohio.
McKinley Club, Westfield, New York.
Chemung County Republican Committee, Elmira, New York.
National Republican Club, Washington, D. C.

Young Men's Republican Club, Hebron, Nebraska.
McKinley Club, Green Falls, New York.
Young Men's Republican Club, Zanesville, Ohio.
Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Fellowship Club, Chicago, Illinois.
Maine Woolen Manufacturers' Club, Sanford, Maine.
Young Men's Republican Club, Lebanon, Indiana.
McKinley Club, Waco, Texas.
Lincoln Club, Waco, Texas.
Marquette Club, Chicago, Illinois.
McKinley and Hobart Club, Chelsea, Mass.
Black Belt McKinley Club, Selma, Alabama.
McKinley Club, Covington, Indiana.
McKinley and Hobart Club, Canton, New York.
McKinley League, Fordham, New York.
Republican Central Committee, of Clarke County, Springfield, Ohio
Frederick Douglass Republican Association, Pittsburg, Pa.
Blaine Club, Twenty-Fifth Assembly District, New York City.
R. B Hayes Club, Twenty-Third O. V. I., Cleveland, Ohio.
McKinley Club, Springer, New Mexico.
Marion Club, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Republican Club, Twenty-Second Assembly District, New York City.
German American Lincoln Club, Baltimore Md.
Cambro-American Republican Club, Columbus, Ohio.
Michigan Club, Detroit, Mich.
Young Men's Republican Tariff Club, Pittsburg, Pa.
Canby Post, No. 27, G. A. R., Ilwaco, Washington.
Thomas B. Reed Club, Biddeford, Maine.
Francis Harper League, Pittsburg, Pa.
McKinley League, Mt. Vernon, New York.
McKinley Club, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Republican League, Jacksonville, Florida.
West End McKinley Republican Club, Washington, D. C.
McKinley League, Syracuse, New York.
McKinley Club, Evansville, Indiana.
Capital City McKinley Club, Albany, New York.
McKinley Club, Peru, Indiana.
Newark Republican Club, Newark, Ohio.
Young Men's Republican Association, Jersey City, N. J.
Republican Club, Modelia, Minnesota.
McKinley Club, Springfield, Illinois.
Tacoma Republican Club, Tacoma, Washington.
Cuba Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Cuba, N. Y.
Garfield Club, Urbana, Ohio.
French-American Republican Club, Marlboro, Mass.
The Americus Republican Club, Pittsburg, Pa.
Hardin County Republican Committee, Kenton, Ohio.
Elwood Republican League, Elwood, Ind.
Union Republican Club, Washington, D. C.
McKinley Ratification Meeting, New Orleans, La.

McKINLEY'S SPEECHES IN AUGUST.

A FORMAL CALL FROM A DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

A delegation of sixty prominent Democrats from Pittsburg, who composed a Citizens' Committee to escort Hon. William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, from Canton to that place, arrived there at 10:20 Monday morning, August 10th. The party headed by Mr. James Hawley, Chairman of the Allegheny County Committee, and Hon. Morris Foster, made an informal call upon Major McKinley. Mr. Foster, who acted as spokesman for the party upon arriving at the McKinley residence, said that he believed that any candidate for the Presidency was worthy the greatest respect of every one, regardless of party affiliations. The members of the delegation had, therefore, come to pay their respects and make a friendly call as American citizens.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am glad of this opportunity to greet you and grateful for the generous words spoken by your Chairman, representing another political organization. We are all of us proud of our country and our country's history and we should all be determined to make this Government in the future as in the past the best Government in the world. From you who disagree with me politically it is very pleasant to have assurances of personal good will. I thank you." (Applause.)

The members of the Committee were then presented and shook hands with Major McKinley. Accompanying the Committee were Hon. Richard P. Bland and wife, of Missouri, who had a pleasant chat with Major and Mrs. McKinley.

COMRADES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

The surviving members of the Twenty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, called upon their fellow comrade Major McKinley on Wednesday afternoon, August 12th, to tender him the manifestations of their personal regard. This is the regiment in which Major McKinley served, and with which he, by bravery, under the commission given him by President Lincoln, won the rank which his title designates. The visitors for the most part live in the northeastern section of Ohio. The roll was called in front of the Court House at 2:30 o'clock and a line of march formed to the residence of Comrade McKinley. The regiment is justly celebrated for its excellent record; for the number of its hard fought battles, including South Mountain, Antietam, and General Sheridan's battles in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864; for the great number of its killed and wounded, and for the men noted in war and civil life that it enrolled. Among these are such men as General William S. Rosecrans, General Edward P. Scammon, General Rutherford B. Hayes, Colonel Stanley Matthews, General James M. Comly, General Russel Hastings, General Robert P. Kennedy and Major William McKinley. It has been depleted in numbers by the "Grim Monster," but such as do survive are bound together by ties of fond affection, made doubly strong because of the absence of those who already have answered to roll call on the other shore. Of the field officers two survive, General ROSECRANS of California, and General HASTINGS of Bermuda. The spokesman of the occasion was Capt. JOHN S. ELLEN, of Willoughby, Ohio. He is by birth an Englishman, but by adoption an American of the warmest patriotism, who, when the first gun of the Civil War was fired, quickly answered the call of his imperiled adopted country. He spoke briefly but touchingly of the services of Major MCKINLEY and the regard in which he is held by all surviving members of the Twenty-Third Regiment, regardless of politics, and his remarks were heartily applauded.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Captain ELLEN AND MY COMRADES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD OHIO: This call at my home of the surviving members of the old regiment with which I served for more than four years is a most gracious act upon their part, and gives me peculiar and especial gratification. As I look upon this little body of men assembled about me, I painfully realize that this is indeed but a remnant of the old Twenty-Third which thirty-five years ago had 1,010 sturdy young men on its rolls ready for duty and that was twice recruited to the total number of 2,200 soldiers. When I reflect, I say, that here are gathered possibly less than 100, and that these are one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment, I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and how with them are dying our old associates of the war. The survivors are from twenty-four States of the Union. Some of our members are in the Territories and one I know resides on the other side of the water. But wherever they are, or whatever vocation they may be engaged in, they all love the old regimental organization and their service therein, which to them is the proudest thing on earth. (Applause.) We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; and great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it. Our hearts go out with tenderness and love, I am sure, to the first Colonel of our regiment, General WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, to his distant home in California. (Great applause.) We all remember his splendid discipline and his gentler qualities as well, and we remember with what pride we marched under his command in West Virginia in 1861. We remember, too, that other Regular Army officer, that splendid soldier, General EDWARD P. SCAMMON. (Cheers.) He was not a general favorite in our earlier days, for we thought his discipline severe and his drill very hard, but after the battle of South Mountain, General SCAMMON was the most popular man in the regiment. (Great applause.) We knew then for the first time what his discipline meant and what strength it gave to us on the battlefield. Nor can we assemble here as we have to-day without recalling the third Colonel of the Twenty-Third Ohio, who was longest with us, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. (Great cheering.) He was beloved by every man of the regiment, and no braver officer ever led soldiers to battle. Nor STANLEY MATTHEWS, the first Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment—the great jurist and lawyer. (Applause.) Nor can we forget COMLY, glorious old COMLY, (cheers and cries of 'Nor Mrs. HAYES,') nor Mrs. HAYES, the faithful friend of the regiment. We have with us to-day, and we are glad to see him, for I remember in 1864, after his dreadful wound, we did not suppose we would have him with us again—we have with us to-day that brave soldier and comrade, Colonel RUSSELL B. HASTINGS. (Applause.) I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain ELLEN, that the old Twenty-Third Ohio stands in 1896 as it stood in 1861, for the country and the country's flag. (Great applause and cries for 'McKinley, too.') Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the metal from which this old regiment was made. My comrades, you are just as loyal to your country now as you were loyal to your country then, and as you stood from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the Government of the United States, you stand to-day just as unitedly for the honor of the Government and preservation of its credit and currency. (Cheers.) No government can get on without it preserves its honor. In the darkest days of the Revolution, Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia, after he had involved himself in debt for a large sum on account of the Government, and said to him, 'I must have $1,500,000 for the Continental Army.' His friend said: 'What security can thee give, Robert?' He answered: 'My name and my honor.' Quick came the reply: 'Robert, thou shalt have it.' (Applause.) And from that hour until now the country's honor has been our sheet anchor in every storm. Lincoln pledged it when in time of war he issued paper money. 'Every dollar of that money,' said he, 'shall be made as good as gold,' and we will never break his solemn pledge. I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. (Great cheers and cries of 'You are right.') Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the Nation's honor. He said that the most important source of our strength was the public credit, and that the best method of preserving it was to use it as sparingly as possible. And it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, our old Colonel, as President of the United States, to execute that promise by the resumption of specie payments in 1879. (Cheering and applause.) When Robert Morris said that he had nothing to give but his honor, there were behind his word three millions of struggling patriots. To-day behind the Nation's honor are seventy millions of freemen, who mean to keep the honor, integrity, and credit of this Government unquestioned. (Great applause.) I thank you, comrades, for this call. No event of the year has given me higher pleasure. Nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier of the Union with you in the Civil War. (Applause.) I bid you welcome to my home. You already have my heart; you have had it more than thirty years. (Great cheering.) It will give Mrs. McKinley and myself both much pleasure, I assure you, to have all of you come into our home." (Applause and three cheers for McKinley.)

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH OHIO.

The survivors of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who had been holding their annual reunion on the old Fair Grounds in Massillon, arrived in Canton at eleven o'clock Thursday morning, August 13th, to meet and greet their comrade, Major McKinley. They came over in six electric cars, bringing their wives and children with them. They got off the cars at the corner of North Market and North streets and proceeded up Market in a body, headed by a band and a number of local veterans as an escort. There were two hundred survivors in line. Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, of Massillon, accompanied them. The Tent was organized eleven years ago, and then christened for Mrs. McKinley. The visitors altogether numbered nearly four hundred. They awaited the appearance of Major McKinley on the front porch of his residence, and when he stepped out to meet them three cheers were given him with hearty will. Col. WILLIAM MONAHAN, of Cleveland, then made a brief but stirring address, expressive of the respect and good will of himself and fellow comrades.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Comrade MONAHAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT: I assure you that it affords me pleasure to meet and greet my old associates of the Civil War here at my home. It is very kind on your part to make this call, following your reunion in the neighboring city of Massillon. I am glad to know that you continue annually to hold your reunions. There is, however, always a sad side to these meetings of old soldiers, for at every recurring meeting and each new roll call it is disclosed that one and another of your members who met with you the preceding year is not present to answer to his name. Every year reminds us that death is marching through our ranks. The survivors of the war number now less than a million, and yet there were enrolled 2,800,000 men who were willing to dedicate their lives to the country. (Cheers.) We are now thirty-five years from the beginning of the war and about thirty-one from its close. The bitterness of the conflict has long since disappeared. The resentments have gone out of the hearts of the old soldiers and the people who supported them on both sides. Several incidents occured last year throughout the country—to me incidents of great significance—which brought to every patriotic citizen much gratification. I refer, first, to the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, (applause) where, with their boundless hospitality, the citizens of that city of the South cordially welcomed you to their homes. You could not have been more generously treated in any city of the North than you were in the city of Louisville on the other side of the river. Next, at Chickamauga, where the Government of the United States has dedicated that sacred field as a National Park, the ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers, who years before had fought in deadly conflict, the one against the other, met and with fraternal feelings marked the places where their respective commands fought and fell, and consecrated that historic battlefield as a memorial to the Union forever. (Great cheers.) And then, a few days later, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, the boys in blue and the boys in gray (applause) met and talked over their battles once more, all pledging their united loyalty in the future to the Government of the United States and the preservation of its flag. (Great applause.) Sectionalism has given place to a true National spirit and patriotism has smoothed the asperities of partyism until the preservation of the National honor constitutes the great aim and purpose of all patriotic American citizens. (Loud applause.) It is not, my fellow comrades, what we say of you, as Mr. LINCOLN put it at Gettysburg, it is what you did that will live. You have won for yourselves a great name and for your children a rich legacy, because you served faithfully in the holiest cause in which mankind ever engaged—the cause of the Union, of freedom, and of civilization—in a cause which has done much for mankind everywhere. (Cheers.) What we want to do now is to wisely care for the present and sacredly guard the future. You can not upbraid yourselves for any lack of patriotism in the past. The future is now our sacred trust and let us see to it that the Government which was preserved through your valor and sacrifice and that of the millions of your comrades shall be preserved forever. (Tremendous applause.) Preserved not only to the people of the present in all its honor and glory, but preserved unimpaired to those who are to come hereafter. I thank you, my comrades, for the warm and eloquent expressions of good will spoken by your chairman. His tribute moves me deeply. I know something of the services of the old One Hundred and Fourth Ohio in war, and I know something of your behavior as citizens in peace, for I believe that this entire regiment came from the counties that for years constituted the Congressional district which by your partiality I had the honor so long to serve in the House of Representatives. Stark, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage Counties furnished the brave men whose names are found on the honor roll of your regiment. (Applause.) I know many of your comrades personally and see before me many familiar faces whose presence here revives touching memories of the past. I knew your distinguished Colonel very well. God bless dear, brave old Colonel Riley, (Applause.) I am glad to welcome you here and shall be gratified to meet each one of you personally; and I am certain that Mrs. McKinley will be equally pleased to meet the ladies who are connected with the old One Hundred and Fourth Ohio." (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of the Major's speech, Rev. W. H. Smith introduced Miss Bertha Martin, of Massillon, in behalf of the Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, who spoke briefly in expression of the respect and esteem they bore the gracious lady for whom their Tent is named. Major McKinley responded by welcoming the young women to his home also, and invited them, and all the ladies of the party, to visit Mrs. McKinley, who was seated within the house. They did so, after shaking hands with him, and the veterans were also each greeted by him personally.

THE COLORED RIFLES OF CLEVELAND.

The L' Overture Rifles of Cleveland, the crack colored independent military organization of the State, came to Canton from Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday morning, August 17th, to congratulate Major McKinley and confer upon him the first honorary membership they had ever tendered. With the organization came three hundred colored citizens of Cleveland and about one hundred from Akron. They arrived in Canton, via the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad at 11:45 o'clock, in ten coaches. They were met at the depot by the Canton Troop and a reception committee of fifteen colored citizens of Canton. The Rifles, headed by the Excelsior Band of twenty pieces, were about seventy-five in number, with Capt. J. C. Rhodes commanding, and made a fine appearance. The visitors filled the yard at the McKinley home and when the Major appeared upon the veranda thousands of hearty cheers resounded. Hon. H. C. Smith then stepped forward and spoke as follows:

"Major McKinley: The Cleveland L' Overture Rifles, and friends from Cleveland and Northern Ohio, have gathered here to-day to pay you a brief visit. We visit you, sir, not only because you have been made the standard bearer of the greatest political party in this country, but particularly because of our sincere admiration and high esteem for one whom the people we represent know by experience is the friend of every honest and upright American, whatever his class or vocation. The Afro-American has watched with the eye of an American eagle every act of especial interest to him in your wonderful career as a soldier and statesman and thoroughly appreciates your love of country and fidelity to its best interests. This is the reason for our sincere admiration and high esteem. We know that in you we have a true friend and feel that our position is not unlike that of other American workingmen who believe in those principles so splendidly enunciated in the St. Louis platform of the Republican Party. The Afro-American of Cleveland has placed a new star in his crown of progress in the organization and equipment of the Cleveland L'Overture Rifles, whose splendid appearance in the Centennial parade held there recently, that you honored with your presence, and which you reviewed, challenged the admiration of all our beautiful city's residents who witnessed the demonstration. That the people are proud of the organization is obvious and that it was possible, under the circumstances, to make so much progress in the Rifles' few months, did not seem possible at the time of their organization. Apparently insurmountable barriers blocked the Company's pathway, but they have all so far been successfully removed. Without any desire to detain you, or those here assembled, permit me to assure you, in conclusion, that you have no more sincere or energetic friends among the many in all this broad land of ours, than are to be found among the Afro-Americans, and that on the third of November next you will have a practical demonstration of this fact such as you have never before had an opportunity to note. We wish you that wealth of good health, happiness and success that you so richly merit, and which in a very large degree you have enjoyed in the past. In conclusion we wish to present to you a certificate of honorary membership in the L' Overture Rifles. It is the first one ever issued, and it is with great pleasure I tender it to you." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Smith and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me pleasure to meet and greet this company of Rifles and my colored fellow citizens of the city of Cleveland and Northern Ohio. I rejoice to learn from your eloquent spokesman that your race this year, as in all the years of the past, stands faithfully by the Republican cause, which I believe, with you, is now as always, the cause of our country. (Applause.) I do not forget—no man can forget—that whether in war or in peace, the race which you represent never turned its back on the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Great applause, and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') When the great Civil War commenced no man could tell what its outcome would be in its effects upon colored people. There were some who believed that it must result in the abolition of human slavery. There were many who believed otherwise. The grand result, grander than the great majority of the people had supposed possible, was the immortal Proclamation of Emancipation by the best friend you ever had, Abraham Lincoln, (tremendous cheering) whose name you should and will always cherish and revere forever. James G. Blaine once said that the first instinct of an American was for 'equality, equality of privilege and equality in political power.' This sentiment long ago found expression in the Constitution of the United States, for the people of the country placed in that great instrument, where it had never been before, and where under God it shall ever remain, civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere beneath the flag. (Applause.) I congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, upon the splendid progress that your race has made since emancipation. You have done better, you have advanced more rapidly, than it was believed possible at the time. You have improved greatly the educational advantages which you have had. Your people everywhere, North and South, are accumulating property, and to-day you stand as among the most conservative of the citizens of this great Republic. (Applause.) I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the advancement you have already made, and I sincerely wish for you and your race, fellow citizens of a common country, the highest realization of your hopes and prayers. (Great cheering.) We are now engaged in a political contest, and your presence in such vast numbers here to-day evidences the interest which you have in the public questions that are now absorbing the attention of the American people. We have a great country and we must keep it great. The post which the United States must occupy, both in industries and wages and in the integrity of its credit and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. (Loud applause.) To that place of honor the people of the country must restore it this year. They have the opportunity they have wished for since 1892, will they meet it in this year, 1896? (Cries of 'They will.') We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. (Great cheering.) We will have neither the one nor the other. (Applause.) We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad when it entails idleness upon our own laborers. (Tremendous applause.) We are opposed to any policy which increases the number of the unemployed in the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods; and we are opposed to any policy which degrades American manhood that we may have cheaper goods made either at home or abroad. (Great applause.) Having reduced the pay of labor, it is now proposed to reduce the value of the money in which labor is paid. (Laughter and applause.) This money question presents itself to me in this homely fashion: If the free coinage of silver means a fifty-three cent dollar. then it is not an honest dollar. (Applause.) If free coinage means a one-hundred-cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of it advocates assert, we will not, then, have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have and as hard as ever to get. (Applause.) In this case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts. (Cries 'That's right.') My countrymen, the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital, employer against employe. (Applause.) It is most unpatriotic and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are all political equals here—equal in privilege and opportunity—dependent upon each other, and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. (Great cheering.) It is as Mr. Lincoln said to a Committee from the Workingmen's Association of New York City, in the campaign of 1864: 'Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.' I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call of greeting and congratulation. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the first honorary member of your organization. I assure you it will give me pleasure to meet each of you personally." (Great applause.)

After he concluded Major McKinley stepped upon the lawn and shook hands with each member of the delegation. During the reception of the visitors Mrs. McKinley occupied her customary seat just within the doorway.

PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTIONISTS.

The people of New Castle and Ellwood, Pennsylvania, on Saturday morning, August 22nd, constituted the largest delegation that has called on Major McKinley since the crush of the afternoon and evening of the day on which he was nominated. The visitors came to Canton on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway from Akron to which city they came on the Pittsburg and Western Railway. In point of numbers the delegation was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. They came in three sections of twenty-five cars. They were prepared to have a jubilant time, and brought with them the means to secure it. A calliope was transported from New Castle and a small brass cannon added to the noise of the marchers, who were enthusiastic in their cries for McKinley. A band and drum corps from New Castle, a band from Eastbrook and a band from Ellwood City kept the marchers in step as they tramped from the Valley station to the McKinley residence. In spite of drizzling rain the men from the Keystone State seemed to enjoy the occasion and were eager to proceed to the home of the man whom they had come to see and so highly respected and admired. Headed by the members of the Canton Reception Committee and the Canton Troop the visitors were escorted to the home of Major McKinley at 11:20. The bands played choice selections, the drum corps pounded vigorously, the calliope sounded its notes and blew, as the motto said—"For Protection and Sound Money," while the little cannon boomed a hearty salute. The delegation brought many banners with them. Some of them read as follows: "Sixteen to One—Sixteen Men out of Work to One who Has Employment." "We Rally Around Our Standard Bearer for Sound Money and Protection." "We are Part of the 200,000 Men who are Out of Work in the Keystone State." "Down with the Anarchist." "Free People, but Never Free Silver." "All who Voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 are Asked to Join Us." "No Ten Cents A Day Chinese Monetary System for Us." "We Want Our Idle Furnaces, Factories and Mills Started, and Not to Make the Silver Miners Rich." "Give Us the Prosperous Days of the McKinley Tariff." When Major McKinley was escorted from the house to the veranda a monster tin horn, twenty feet in length was carried near him, borne aloft by the strong arms of tin mill employes of New Castle and sounded in his honor. Many of the visitors wore white tin caps and hats, with tin plumes. The Keystone State badge of tin dangled from hundreds of the lapels of the coats of the visitors. Mr. F. E. Poister, editor of the Ellwood Citizen, spoke in behalf of the visitors from his town, as follows: "Major McKinley: I have the honor of representing the Republicans of Ellwood City who have come here to-day to pay their respects to him whom the great Republican Party has lifted upon its shield and who will guide the Republican hosts to victory. I represent, first, those to whom honor first is always due, those with whom you shared the hardships of the march, battle and siege, and who with you cheerfully offered their lives as a precious sacrifice, that not one star in the diadem of liberty might be lost. These are the men who love to speak of you as Comrade McKinley, and who will again be found in the mighty phalanx which you will lead to victory next fall. I represent the workingmen, for we are a community of workingmen. There are here employes of the Frankfort Steel Works, the Ellwood Tin Plate Company, where, in spite of the predictions of the calamity howlers, we are to-day making tin of a quality second to none in the world. We have with us also the employes of the Ellwood Weldless Tube Company, where is made the famous weldless steel tubing used in the manufacture of bicycles. Last, but not least, we have with us our farmers, all imbued with but one ambition, and that to leave nothing undone so that our great State of Pennsylvania may roll up such a majority next fall as has never been recorded in the annals of the Republican Party. As I have stated, we are a party of workingmen, and as such we have brought with us a small memento, and I now take pleasure in introducing Hon. R. A. TODD, who will present it." Mr. TODD then made a few eloquent remarks which were heartily applauded. In concluding he presented Major McKINLEY with a handsome cane made of one piece of weldless cold drawn steel tubing beautifully finished, the head of which was composed of twenty-six pieces with a suitable inscription. After a selection had been played by the New Castle Band, Colonel OSCAR L. JACKSON mounted a chair, motioned for quiet, and said: "Major McKINLEY: Your fellow citizens of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, have made this visit to show their respect for you, and to tender you their congratulations on your nomination for the Presidency of the United States. They mean by this to express their friendship for you personally, their belief in the principles you represent, and their desire for your success in the approaching election. Although coming from another State, our homes are not far distant. Most of our people are as familiar with your public career as are those of your own district, and we are proud of our right to call you neighbor as well as fellow citizen of this great country. Your nomination was not obtained by self-seeking, neither was it the result of accident, nor the impulse of the moment. For years no other citizen was so well known, and none so often mentioned throughout the whole land as a suitable candidate for that great office. So certainly had public sentiment designated you as the fit man for the place, that the convention seemed to meet only for the purpose of ratifying the choice. This large delegation represents all classes of citizens of our country—farmers, merchants, students, professional men, and the workingmen from mines, mills and factories. But we are one in sentiment, and are here to honor you as the most distinguished friend of the American system of protection. We know that this system benefits all classes equally, and we have enjoyed a fair share of the prosperity that attends it. Under it our country has been developed, wealth has accumulated, and the wages paid by the great industrial plants at New Castle, Ellwood and other towns have brought plenty to many thousands of homes. When I recollect how your earlier efforts to protect the tin plate industry were met with the assertion that none could be made in this country, I know you will take pleasure in the fact that we have now in successful operation at New Castle, in our county, the largest tin plate mill in the world, (cheers) with an annual capacity of almost a million boxes. There are with us to-day a large number of men, employes in those works, to bear testimony to these facts. (Cheers and cries of 'That's so.') It is true we have a great country, but it is not doing as well as it should. With others we have felt the bad effects of the unfriendly legislation which followed the election of 1892. Ever since that time we have been looking forward to this year with the settled faith that the American people would surely correct in 1896 the mistake of 1892. (Cheers.) It will not admit of doubt that a large majority are in favor of protection. This is the real question to be settled this year, and we want to do our part to keep it before the people. We consider the much talked of money question a false issue raised by designing men for selfish purposes. Republicans are not asking for any change in this respect. For many years we have had good money and we only want it kept good. (Cheers.) The United States is a great country, with great resources, plenty for all; no other people have wealth, prosperity and intelligence so generally distributed among all. We claim in all that is best, to occupy a leading place among the greatest nations of the earth. Undoubtedly, then, we should have the money that is recognized as the best the world over We are not the people that should go back to cheap, poor money. (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') And when that question does come up we want all we have 'to be good, equal to the best.' Ours was a loyal county, her sons fought and fell on every great battlefield of the war. She cherishes the memory of the fallen and over one hundred of the survivors are here to-day to give you a comrade's greeting. It will cheer their declining years to see once more a statesman of ripe experience as President, who also saw long and hard service in the field. (Prolonged cheers.) Having confidence in your ability and integrity, and believing you will give the country an Administration guided by principles of morality and religion, that will tend to make the United States a greater and more prosperous people, we sincerely desire your success. We feel justified in saying that in this contest Pennsylvania will be found, as in the past, on the side of honesty and obedience to the law, and in favor of protection to all American industries. We confidently believe you will receive her electoral vote by a majority surpassing that ever before given in a Presidential election by any State." (Continued applause and cheering

As Col. Jackson ended a mighty cheer went up from the great host that had assembled. When Major McKinley mounted the chair on his front porch, his appearance was the signal for prolonged and hearty cheering. Hats and umbrellas were thrown in the air, banners were waved aloft, and the little Keystone cannon boomed another joyful salute. It was some time before Major McKinley satisfied his visitors by bowing to the right and the left in answer to the ovation. When quiet reigned, he said:

Major McKinley's Response.

"Col. Jackson and My Fellow Citizens of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania: It gives me great pleasure to welcome the citizens of a neighboring State to my city and home. I note with much satisfaction the message which your eloquent spokesman brings me, that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, and that this year they will give to the Republican National ticket an unrivaled popular majority. (Cries 'We will do that, all right.') Nor am I surprised, my fellow citizens, that this is so. We have had three years of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican Party has always opposed—and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to the opposite policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection which we steadfastly uphold. (Applause.) I am glad to meet my distinguished friend, Colonel Jackson, with whom I served in the Congress of the United States, and to again hear his voice, as I have often heard it in the halls of the National House, and to listen to his eloquent arguments for the doctrines of the Republican Party, the success of which involves the highest prosperity and welfare of the American people. (Cheers.) My fellow citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country and how best to improve it. This is the thought of every mind and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuance of the present Democratic Party under another leadership, (cries of 'No,' 'No,') a leader advocating all the policies of the Democratic Party which have been injurious to the American people, and rejecting all that are good, wholesome and patriotic and that have received the approval of the people of the country? (Great cheering and cries of 'No.') The wing of the Democratic Party which controlled the Chicago Convention is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic Party in control of the National Administration. (Applause and cries of 'That's so.') Most of those prominent in that convention were conspicuous leaders in the assault upon our industries and labor made by the Fifty-Third Congress. They are devoted to this un-American and destructive policy and were chiefly instrumental in putting upon the statute books the tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufactures, checked our foreign trade, and reduced the demands for the labor of American workingmen. (Loud cries of 'You are right.') It stands opposed to Reciprocity, too, the splendid results of which were so signally manifest during the administration of President HARRISON. (Applause.) The people of the country have condemned the lines of the policies of this party in these particulars in every election since 1892. ('That's so,' and applause.) They are only waiting now for a chance to register again and all along the line, individually and unitedly, their opposition to this free trade heresy in the general election next November. (Applause and cries of 'We can hardly wait till the election, Major.') If there was, therefore, but one question—that of protection against free trade—we have it just as sharply drawn and as distinctively presented through the Chicago Convention wing of the Democratic Party as we had it through the united party in 1892; and a triumph this year for the Chicago platform would be as signal a victory for free trade and for the continuance of that free trade legislation which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues and upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home. (Cries of 'That's so.') This wing of the Democratic Party believes not only in free trade, but it believes in free silver, at a ratio of sixteen to one. (Cries of 'Down with free silver.') Having diminished our business they now seek to diminish the value of our money. Having cut wages in two, they want to cut the money in which wages are paid in two; and we will not have either the one or the other. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') The other wing of the Democratic Party is patriotically standing for the public honor and is opposed to free silver, because it believes that such a policy would disturb existing values, contract the currency of the country by depriving us of the use of gold, and put us solely upon a silver basis, thus creating widespread panic and bringing to every American interest serious injury. My fellow citizens, will the people turn to that party for relief (cries of 'No,' 'No,') whose policy has created the conditions under which they are suffering and from which they are crying out to be relieved? (Renewed cries of 'No, never.') What we want now is greater activity and confidence. With business confidence restored, money will invest in private and public enterprises, and when so invested labor will be well rewarded and the toil of the hu bandman will be fully requited. (Great applause.) Without confidence mon will be hoarded and the wheels of industry stopped—and what that means many of the men before me know. (A voice, 'We have lived on sunshine too long.') Then the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer and those of all other useful occupations alike will suffer. Gentlemen, confidence lies at the foundation of all active and successful business operations. We cannot restore confidence by a proposition to debase the currency of the Government and scale down public and private obligations. Such a policy strikes at the very life of credit and business. It makes it harder to get money for legi imate and worthy enterprises by deliberately proposing to pay back what has been already borrowed in a depreciated currency. (Cries of 'You are right.') The people, irrespective of party, will unite in defeating any financial scheme that will in part confiscate the earnings of labor in the savings banks and building and loan associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies; and I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to have the pensions of our soldiers repudiated by a single farthing. (Great cheering and applause.) The people want neither free trade nor free silver. (Cheers.) The one will degrade our labor, the other our money. (Applause.) We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to both of them. We have tried the one in a modified form with disastrous results to every American home and we are strongly opposed to making experiment with the other. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, the people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute books and put a good American protective tariff law in its place (enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'They will do that, all right') which will provide adequate revenues for the Government and gladden the home of every American workingman. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') They have a chance this year to prevent a free silver law from going on the statute books and thus keep our money of every kind now in circulation as good as gold and preserve our National name above reproach. (Cries of 'They will do that, too.') If they do not improve the chance now, they will not have another opportunity for four years. Does the workingman, the farmer, the manufacturer, want the Wilson law to remain on the statute books four years longer? (Cheering and loud cries of 'No,' 'No.') Do they want reciprocity which will give us a foreign market for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products to remain off the statute books four years more? (Renewed cries of 'No.') Do they want any law enacted which would compel them to receive for their wages and products dollars worth less than one hundred cents? (Cries of 'No.') These are questions which every voter in the country must answer in his conscience and by his vote next November. Gentlemen, what shall the answer be? (Cries of 'Elect McKinley,' followed by tremendous cheering.) I thank you most heartily for this call, for your expressions of good will, and for the assurance which Col. Jackson has given me of your unfaltering support of Republican principles. It will afford me sincere pleasure, I assure you, to meet every one of you personally." (Applause and cheering.)

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

On Monday, August 24th, a delegation of 800 workers from the East Liverpool potteries came to call on Major McKinley. They arrived on a special train via the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad and were met at the depot by a detachment of the Canton Troop and members of the Canton Reception Committee. Headed by these the visitors were escorted to the McKinley residence where a selection by the East Liverpool Band was given, after which Major McKinley appeared, in company with the Reception Committee of the visitors. At sight of him the men of the potteries sent up cheer after cheer, and hats and flags, and canes and umbrellas were whirled in the air in the storm of enthusiasm which greeted him. Mr. William Searls, Marshal of the visiting delegation, presented Mr. W. V. Blake, Mayor of East Liverpool, who spoke for the visitors in a pleasing and forcible manner, as follows:

"Major McKinley: Under the Wilson-Gorman compromise which opened up the floodgates of our ports to foreign products nine million dollars worth of crockery have been imported, every dollar's worth of which, or a large percentage of it, could and would have been made in America under the protective policy. Instead, our factories have been limp and helpless. Under these unhappy conditions the artisans have been thrown out of employment, have had to put up with an inordinate amount of discomfiture, scarcely capable of keeping their heads above water. The potters want to see prosperous times again, and to this end they will vote for sound money, a protective policy and WILLIAM MCKINLEY. (Cheers.) Your peerless record in Congress, your ardent devotion for the cause of protection, your toil for everything American, your principles, which have never been vacillating or ambiguous, your life itself, which has been an open book wherein is written in letters of gold the faithful performance of every duty, have all endeared you to the hearts of the people of this great Nation, and especially to the hearts of this delegation." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. BLAKE AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I could not conceal, and would not, the pleasure which this visit on the part of East Liverpool and Columbiana County gives me. I have been deeply moved by the warm and generous words spoken by Mr. BLAKE and nothing gives me greater pleasure, nor more satisfaction, than to feel that I have behind me, supporting the great principles for which I stand, the workingmen of my old Congressional district. (Applause.) The message of good will so eloquently expressed by your fellow workman has profoundly touched me. I can not forget that you trusted me in my young manhood, and that you have ever since followed me with unfaltering confidence. I remember the first time that I ever looked into the faces of an East Liverpool audience twenty years ago, and that then, as now, I was speaking for sound money and a protective tariff. (Great cheering.) Your spokesman has alluded most graciously to what he terms the services I have given to your great industry. If I have done anything to bring work to you or my fellow man anywhere and make the condition of the American workingman easier, that is the highest reward I seek, and greater reward no man could have. There is no industry in the United States, my fellow citizens, which demands or deserves protection through our tariff laws more than yours. It is a business requiring technical and artistic knowledge, and the most careful attention to the many and delicate processes through which the raw material must pass to become the completed product. Down to 1862 the pottery industry of the United States had achieved little or no success and had made but slight advancement in a practical and commercial way. At the close of the low tariff period of 1860 there was but one white ware pottery in the United States, with two small kilns. Decorating kilns were not known. In 1873 encouraged by the tariff and the gold premium, which was an added protection, we had increased to twenty potteries, with sixty kilns, but still had no decorating kilns. (Applause.) The capital invested was $1,020,000, and the value of the product was $1,180,000. In 1882 there were fifty-five potteries and two hundred and forty-four kilns, twenty-six of which were decorating kilns, with a capital invested of $5,076,000, and an annual product of $5,299,140. The wages paid in the potteries in 1882 were $2,387,000 and the number of employes engaged therein, 7,000. You have twenty-eight potteries in the city of East Liverpool to-day. The difference between the wages of labor in this country and of foreign countries you know better than I can tell you. When the law of 1883 was enacted, I stated on the floor of Congress, that if the duties of fifty-five and sixty per cent were given, as recommended by the bill then pending, in less than five years the quality of American ware would be improved, the quantity increased, and the price to the consumer sensibly diminished. This prophecy has been more than verified. (Cries of 'You are right.') In 1882, an assorted crate of ware sold for $57, and the same—only a better ware—is now sold for less than $40. In 1864 we paid for the same crate of ware $210.00. On decorated ware the immense benefit to the consumer is even more apparent. The selling price of all decorated ware was from fifty to one hundred per cent higher in 1852 than in 1892. In 1852, with the low revenue tariff duty of twenty-four per cent and no domestic manufacture, an assorted crate of foreign white ware sold at $95. In 1892, with the fifty per cent duty and domestic competition, and with large potteries which are the pride of the country employing labor and capital at home, buying our own raw material, the same assorted crate was selling for $49. (Applause.) What the state of business has been during the past three years, you know better than I can tell you. Without any actual knowledge about it, I think I can safely say that you have not been so prosperous as you were prior to 1893. (Cries of 'You are right, we haven't,') and that the past three years have been years of unsteady and irregular employment, reduced wages, less work and less pay. (Cries of 'Yes.') In 1892, my fellow citizens, the people were busy at work and gave little attention to politics. They will not be so indifferent again. (Applause, and cries of 'You are right they won't.') They have more time this year (laughter) than they had four years ago and are giving earnest attention and active work to the National contest which is engaging the country. We are growing more and more to recognize the great necessity of every citizen giving personal and serious thought to his political duties. Business men, workingmen and the people generally are coming to realize that business and politics are closely related; that bad politics means bad business, and that politics can not be neglected without endangering our occupations, our earnings, and our labor. We have had some distressing experience in this direction which has taught us that if we do not keep our business, our business will not keep us (great cheering) and if somebody else does our work we will have no work to do ourselves. (Applause.) The people are settled in one purpose this year—they will not tolerate the surrender of any more of their business and will as quickly as possible recover what they have already lost. They know how they lost it, they know when they lost it, and they know how to get it back—and they mean to do it. (Temendous applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Another growing sentiment among the people is that much as they are attached to old party associations, and hard as it is to leave their old relations, they would rather break with their party than to break up their business (great applause and cries of 'You bet') that party ties are not as strong as business ties and that the good of the country is more to be desired than the success of any political party. Men will no longer follow party when it leads away from business success and prosperity; when its policies cripple our industries and the earning power of labor. They will not follow a party whose policies imperil our financial integrity and the honor of the country. (Applause.) We are learning another thing, my fellow citizens. Indeed, we know it already—that no matter what kind of money we have, we can not get it unless we have work. (Cries of 'You are right, Major.') Whether it is poor money, or good money, whether it is gold, or silver, we can not get one dollar of it unless we have employment for our hands and heads. (Enthuiastic cheering and waving of hats.) And we know another thing—that when we have work, we would rather have our pay in good, honest dollars, dollars of the highest purchasing power, which will not depreciate in our hands over night, but that will be good every day and every year and everywhere. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley) We can not help labor by reducing the value of the money in which labor is paid. The way to help labor it to provide it with steady work and good wages, and then to have those good wages always paid in good money, (cheers) money as sound as the Government and as unsullied as the American flag. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and for the warm messages brought to me by your spokesman and be assured it will afford me pleasure to meet and greet every one of my old friends of East Liverpool, Wellsville, and East Columbiana County, for I can never forget—I would not forget—the unwavering kindness and support I have always had at your hands." (Great cheering.)

WHY THE FARMERS SUFFER.

On the same day, August 24th, Knox County, Ohio, sent a delegation of visitors to the home of Major McKinley. It was composed of farmers chiefly, and numbered about five hundred people. The delegation arrived a short time after the East Liverpool potters had scattered through the city, and before Major McKinley had been to lunch. The spokesman of the Knox County men was H. B. Critchfield, ex-City Solicitor of Mt. Vernon. He briefly referred to the recent fusion of several parties in that county, but declared that Major McKinley would receive a majority of the votes cast in November.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Critchfield and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet and greet the citizens of Knox County in the city of Canton and at my home. I am glad to welcome my comrades of the Grand Army, my fellow citizens who are engaged in agricultural interests, and those of all other occupations who are here assembled this morning. Your meeting demonstrates that you have a keen interest in the public questions which are now engaging the people of the United States, and that you want this year, as you have always wanted in the past, to vote for those principles which will achieve the greatest good and highest welfare of the country. I am glad especially to meet the farmers of Knox County, for the farmers of the United States are the most conservative force in our citizenship and civilization (applause)—a force that has always stood for good government, for country, for liberty, and for honesty. (Great applause.) Whatever the farmer is suffering to-day is because his competitors have increased in numbers, and his best customers are out of work. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') I do not know that we can decrease the number of your competitors, but with the adoption of a true American protective policy we can set your best customers to work. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We have suffered in our foreign trade and in our domestic trade both during the past three years. The farmers have suffered in their export trade and they have likewise suffered in the home market. Under the Republican tariff law of 1890, we imported in 1894, 55,152,585 pounds of wool valued at $6,107,438. In 1895, under the Democratic tariff law, we imported 206,033,906 pounds of wool, valued at $33,770,159. Thus $20,000,000 worth more of wool were imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law. The imports of woolen goods in 1894 amounted to $19,391,850, and in 1895 to $57,494,863; an increase in foreign woolens of $36,103,013. So we lost heavily in both directions, our total loss in these two items in a single year amounting to $63,765,734, all of which was against the American farmer. From the reports of the Treasury Department at Washington, we find that there were 47,373,000 sheep in the United States in 1892, valued at $125,909,000. On the first of January, 1896, there were 38,298,000 sheep in the United States, valued at $65,000,000—a decrease of 9,000,000 in the number of sheep, and of $60,000,000 in value. Not only this, but $2,200,000 worth more of shoddy was imported in a single year under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law. The total loss directly and indirectly in these four items to the American wool grower and the wage earners in American woolen factories, therefore, is more than $125,000,000. Is it any wonder, my fellow citizens, that sheep husbandry is no longer profitable? So, too, with other agricultural products. During the last seventeen months of the operations of the Republican tariff law there were imported into this country 140,080 tons of hay, and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 373,864 tons. The Wilson law gave the foreign producers a market for 233,000 tons more than they had enjoyed in the last seventeen months under the Republican tariff law. This loss exceeds $2,000,000. The total wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn crops for 1893 amounted to 3,556,900,000 bushels. The amount of this product exported was 132,364,000 bushels, or a little less than four per cent of the total product, so that more than ninety-six per cent was consumed at home. The great bulk was consumed by your own fellow citizens, your own natural consumers and customers. In 1891 and 1892 we exported $1,420,000,000 worth of agricultural products. In 1895 and 1896, the first two years under the Democratic tariff law, we exported $1,101,000,000 worth. We exported, therefore, $319,000,000 worth less in the two years under the Democratic tariff law than in the two years under the Republican tariff law. Depression in agriculture has always followed low tariff legislation. It was so after the tariff of 1846; and it has been so under the tariff of 1894. On December 2, 1851, President FILLMORE in his message to Congress of that date, alluding to the condition of the country, and especially the effect of the tariff law of 1846 upon the interests of the American farmer, said: 'The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hope of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the last half of that year, which price has since declined about one half. The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,921 in 1847 to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,848,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year. The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to $460,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, made an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751.' The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. Then in his Message a year later he said: "The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. Mr. BUCHANAN in his Message to the Thirty-Fifth Congress, speaking on the same subject, said: 'In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and in all the elements of National wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, while the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.' This is a description of the condition of the country under the low tariff law of 1846, and no better one could be written of the condition of the country under the tariff law of 1894. (Applause.) Can the farmer be helped by the free coinage of silver? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') No, forever no, my fellow-citizens! (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') He can not be helped because, if the nominal price of grain were to rise through an inflation of the currency, the price of everything else would rise also and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') He would not get any more real value for his grain than he gets now, and would suffer from the general demoralization which would follow the free coinage of silver. You can not help the farmer by coining more silver; he can only be helped by more consumers for his products. You can not help him by free trade, but, as I have shown, he can be hurt and seriously hurt by the free importation of of competing products into this country. Better a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products, than to enlarge the mints for the silver product of the world! (Tremendous applause and cries of 'You are right.') You might just as well understand now that you can not add value to anything by diminishing the measure of the value with which the thing is sold or excanged. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') If you can increase the value by lowering the measure of value, and you want to benefit the farmer, then make the bushel smaller, the pound lighter, and declare a less number than twelve a legal dozen. (Great laughter.) The home market is the best friend of the farmer. It is his best market. It is his only reliable market. It is his own natural market. He should be protected in its enjoyment by wise tariff legislation and his home market should not be permitted to be destroyed by lessening the demand for American labor and diminishing the pay of American workingmen, and thereby diminishing the demand for agricultural products. (Applause.) The sugar industry should be cultivated and encouraged in the United States. Diversify the products of agriculture and thus you will have additional employment for your land. The only way to help the farmer is to increase the demand for his farm products. This can be done by preserving a home market to him and by extending our markets, which we did in 1892–'94, under the Reciprocity provisions of the tariff law of 1890. (Great cheering.) The best consumers for the American farmer are those at home. They consume eighteen times as much of the products of the American farm as the foreign consumer. Their earning power has been cut off in the past two years so that it makes our home market less desirable. Prosperity of manufactures is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture. Set all our wheels in motion, set all our spindles whirling, set all our men at work on full time, start up the idle workshops of the country, bring back confidence and business, and the farmer will at once feel the influence of the greater demand for his products and in the better prices he will receive. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') He wants to be protected by wise tariff legislation from the competition of the other side; and then he wants the mines and mills and factories of his own country humming with busy industry, employing well paid workmen who can buy and consume his products. When he has consumers, he wants, too, unquestioned coin that he will know is good not only to-day but will be certain to be good every day of the year and in all countries of the world. (Long and enthusiastic applause.) Free silver will not cure over-production nor under-consumption. (Laughter.) Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India, and Argentine Republic. This competition would remain if you would coin all the silver in the world. Free silver will not increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. (Great laughter and cries of 'No,' 'No.') You get them through the factories. (Cries of 'That's right.') You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States. You will not get them by increasing the manufacturing establishments in the United States. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') 'Plant the factory by the farm,' said Jackson, and that is as wise now, and as applicable now, as when the hero of New Orleans said it years ago. The best thing now is for the farmer to have a factory for his neighbor. (Laughter and applause.) Would it not be better to have a factory alongside of you than to have another farm alongside of you? (Laughter and cries of 'Yes.') I have no fear of the farmers—the most conservative and the most sturdy citizens of our splendid civilization. They are not easily misled. They have no aim in politics but an honest one. In 1892 when free trade was the battle cry of our opponents, it was said then that the farmers would follow this heresy, but it was not so. It was the cities which followed the free trade heresy, not the country. (Cries of "That's right.") The country voted for protection while the great cities did not. So this year they will vote against free trade and free silver; they will vote for a home market and for a dollar as good as gold in every mart and market of the world. (Great cheering.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. It is a great compliment to have had you travel this long distance to bring me messages of good will and congratulation. Old Knox County, in every contest in which I have been engaged, has been firmly and unfalteringly my friend, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet so many of her citizens, one and all, personally." (Long continued applause.)

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

The beautiful anthem "America" was sung with much earnestness and beauty by 250 public school teachers of Stark County at the residence of Major McKinley on Wednesday afternoon, August 26th. They came to make a formal call on the Republican standard bearer and had marched up North Market Street and filed into the yard at the McKinley home. Here they ranged themselves in the form of a horseshoe, with the concave facing the porch on which Major McKinley stood, significant of the good fortune they wished him. Messrs. C. L. Hiner and J. M. Sarver were chosen as spokesmen and the former responded as follows:

"Major McKinley: As President of the Stark County Teachers' Institute it becomes my pleasant privilege to offer to you greetings of congratulation in behalf of the teachers who are before you. When a man becomes famed for the services he has rendered the country he no longer belongs to a party, and when he is chosen President of the United States he belongs to all the people. We come to-day to bring our testimonial of the high regard we have for you as a distinguished citizen and as one who has always been much interested in the advancement of the work in which we are engaged." (Applause.)

Mr. Sarver then said:

"Major McKinley: Our appearance here this afternoon is meant to be the testimony of our high regard for you as a man and a citizen of this county. Your utterances in support of popular education are well known to us and the teachers of the county are not forgetful of their influence upon the public mind. In the corridors of the High School Building has been erected a tablet to one of the truest, noblest women who ever dedicated her life to the cause of education. The Board of Education, highly appreciating her splendid services, have inscribed upon this tablet: 'Thirty years of glorious work praise her.' Hundreds of her former pupils, now filling honorable stations in life, do reverence to her memory. She was their guide, their helper, their inspirer. The teachers of Canton wishing to honor her memory procured a life-sized portrait which now adorns my office. A look into that placid, gracious countenance is an inspiration to me as to all the many others who loved her as their teacher, their friend, and their co-worker. As truly of her as of any other woman, could it be said, 'To know her was a liberal education.' To-day we cherish the fond memory that this lovable woman, this superb teacher, was Miss Anna McKinley, whose brother is the candidate of a great political party for the Presidency of the United States. Under these circumstances we felt assured that the teachers of Stark County would receive a cordial reception, although their call is somewhat tardy. Now, as never before, character is stamped at its true worth. The teacher is firm in the conviction that the chief end of administration is the formation of character that will insure praiseworthy conduct. Special effort is made in every well regulated school to cultivate intelligent patriotism and to foster civic virtues. Concrete examples are most conducive to results in dealing with children, and it is fortunate that teachers need not revert to the dim past to find men whose life and character are worthy of emulation. We of Stark County count ourselves most happy that we need not go beyond the limits of our own time, or outside of our own county and city, to find a distinguished citizen whose character and integrity have been unchallenged by his bitterest political foes, after many a hard fought contest. We conclude by saying that no other portion of the globe equal in area to Stark County has approached our jubilation at your nomination and can surpass us in appreciation of your public and private life." (Applause.)

Major McKinley then stepped forward, acknowledged the applause given him by a profound bow, and with visible emotion spoke most tenderly of his sister, to whom Mr. Sarver had referred. He said:

"President Hiner, Mr. Sarver and Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it both a compliment and an honor to receive this call from the educators of Stark and adjoining counties. I can not permit to pass unnoticed—for I was deeply moved by it—the beautiful tribute paid by Mr. Sarver to a member of my own family and one whom I dearly loved. Her splendid work is to me a sweet and perpetual memory, and I gratefully acknowledge the influence she exerted upon my life. (Applause.) Her noble example has been to me a constant inspiration, and that the Board of Education of Canton should have so honored her memory is most gratifying to her family and friends. I have great respect, an increasing respect, for the schoolmaster. My great-grandfather was a teacher of a private school in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, this State, long before our public school system was established, and since that time some member of the family, some one of his direct descendants, has always been engaged in that honorable occupation. (Applause.) As I said I have always felt the greatest respect for the schoolmaster, and now and then possibly a fear of him. (Laughter.) Still my earliest and pleasantest recollections are associated with him, and I bear him only gratitude and love. In early days as now he was the conspicuous figure in the community, commanding the confidence and often winning the affection of both pupils and parents. The teacher ordinarily was the ideal of the pupil. In him to their minds was embodied all that was good, true and great—and this was always true when the pupil loved the teacher. If the instructor would enjoy the friendship of his school, he must not only have a good head but a good heart. As I look back upon my school days, I grow in the conviction that my best teachers were not the most agreeable teachers. (Laughter.) I have come to realize that what was less attractive to me was most important to my education. That you have a deep interest in politics goes without saying, for you of all others have a true conception of the best interests and grandeur of the Republic. If you would show your love for country, therefore, you must give considerate attention to American politics. While this call is without any political significance, it is at least an assurance that your minds are not wholly absorbed with literary pursuits, but that now and then they are turned to considerations of a political character. The duties of citizenship are quite as high and important as any which can engage your attention, and the educated men of our country should be the last to overlook and neglect them. They, of all men, should by example and practice enforce upon every community in which they reside the necessity for a wise, intelligent and patriotic performance of the civil obligations resting upon the citizens of a free country. Your profession, ladies and gentlemen, is one of responsibility. I know of no class of persons upon whom is imposed graver duties, or who have wider opportunities for promoting good citizenship and encouraging high aims and purposes, both in individual and National life, than those who have charge of the educational institutions of the country. The public teacher is a public servant. He is not in private employment. He is an essential part of the conservative force which upholds the National fabric. He instructs the future citizen and statesman, and is, or ought to be, a mighty power in the life of the Nation. His influence heretofore has uniformly been on the side of right, and he should never be insensible to the fact that he is engaged in a most noble calling. The youth are his to train and guide, and that it may be wisely done, so far as he is concerned, he has my best wishes and prayers. I shall be glad to meet and greet each of you personally." Applause.)

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Republican National League arrived in Canton, Friday afternoon, August 28th, over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to call on Major McKinley. This sub-committee was appointed by the National League Convention, which had been held at Milwaukee during the week, to come to Canton for the express purpose of tendering to Major McKinley personal assurances of support from the League, and to confer with him in regard to some of the work of the campaign. The party left Milwaukee, Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock. The members of the sub-committee and the irresidences are as follows: Messrs. George Stone, California; Beman G. Dawes, Nebraska; John Goodnow, Minnesota; O. S. Glick, Wisconsin; T. L. Edinborough, Michigan; Luke F. Walker, Wisconsin; T. T. Meyer, New Jersey; W. F. Poucher, New Jersey; George W. Ruch, Pennsylvania; Frank J. Higgins, New Jersey; M. J. Dowling, Minnesota; Charles W. Howell, New Jersey; George W. McEwan, New Jersey; Thomas F. Barrett, West Virginia; Burgess L. McElroy and Charles Leach, of Ohio. They were cordially received by Major McKinley in the parlors of his home and remained the greater part of the afternoon in conversation with him. The spokesman of the League was Mr. John Goodnow of Minnesota whose address on the occasion was as follows:

"Major McKinley: We come to you as the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs instructed by the Milwaukee Convention to assure you that the League Clubs in every State in the Union are loyal to you and active in their support of the principles for which you stand. To the end of the campaign you will find every League man at his post doing all in his power for the success of the Republican Party. I do not need to give you the details of our organization. We are proud of the fact that you have been one of us and in sympathy with our methods ever since the organization of the League in 1887. You know, sir, that the National League is composed of clubs from every State. Its active membership at this time is over 2,000,000 voters. It has ever been only for the success of the party and its principles, and has never attempted to interfere with nominations or appointments. In that sense, we are not 'practical politicians.' The League is based on the fact that it is the duty of every citizen to study public questions and having so studied them it is his privilege to assume in the most effective way at his command the practical success of the policies and principles he deems best for the good of the whole country. Our motto is 'Educate and Organize.' It has been the method of the clubs to study and discuss public questions between campaigns, to present Republican documents to young men about to cast their first votes, and to new voters at the time when they have leisure to study and dispassionately discriminate. Faith built up in this manner and founded on truth can not be disturbed by the excitements and impulses of a campaign. Republicans so made are Republicans from conviction and are not easily led astray. They are stalwart fighting Republicans, for they fight for the principles which they earnestly believe are essential to the welfare of the whole people. For the success of these principles they have organized themselves into campaign clubs, pledged now to work for the success of the party and its whole ticket. From these clubs we bring you greeting. You wear upon your coat, sir, the button of the private volunteer soldier, who fought not for money or for glory, but for the life and integrity of the Union. We wear the League button—the button of the privates of the Republican army who are fighting to-day not for office, nor for fame, but for principle and the honor of the Nation. You will remember, sir, how the army looked to General Grant, their leader, in whom they had implicit confidence. We, your troops, look to you as our leader, always in the front of the fight, never dismayed by reverses, bold, aggressive, and sure to lead us to victory. From the farms of the Northwest to the plantations of Louisiana; from the groves of California to the mines and factories of West Virginia and

New Jersey, we bring to you the word that the ranks of the workers are unwavering and that the plain people believe your success is their success. The farms, factories and workshops are for McKinley and Hobart, for Protection and Reciprocity, for Sound Money and the Nation's honor." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Goodnow and Gentlemen of the Republican National League: It gives me great pleasure to greet at my home this large Committee representthe Republican Clubs of the United States. I know something of your work and its great worth—I know how in former campaigns the splendid services of the young Republicans of the country have contributed to bring to us most signal triumphs. I am glad to hear from your spokesman, fresh from your National Convention, that the Republican Party and cause this year are to have your united, aggressive and unfaltering support; and I am sure that support, connected with the support which will come from all classes of our fellow citizens everywhere, will give to the National ticket and to our party a triumph, the like of which we have not had for many years. (Applause.) We can not overestimate the value of young men in politics, and I would not have believed it, if Mr. Goodnow had not told me, that they were not practical politicians. (Laughter.) My experience with them has been that they are politicians of the most practical sort known in American politics. But, gentlemen, you never had a worthier cause to strive for than you have this year. The financial honor of the country and the prosperity of all its people are enough to inspire every American heart to the best possible effort. (Applause.) I have seen somewhere an inquiry, 'Can not the United States establish a financial system of its own? Is it too weak and dependent to do that?' I answer: The United States now has a financial policy which in the main it has been pursuing since the beginning of the Government and which it does not mean to change until it can find a better one. Those who make the inquiry are usually against our American policy of finance and they are insisting that we shall adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. I hope it will not be thought an evidence of lack of National spirit or National independence that we decline to adopt their proposition." (Great applause.)

A CALL FROM THE UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE.

On Friday afternoon, August 28th, at four o'clock, four hundred members and friends of the East Ohio Conference of the United Brethren Church called at the home of Major McKinley, to offer formal congratulations and tender assurances of personal regard and support. The visitors arranged themselves on the lawn and waited for the appearance of Major McKinley, who was accompanied by a Committee from the Conference, and the Chautauqua salute was given the Major when he stepped on the porch. Bishop Mills was spokesman for the callers and performed his duty in a very happy and eloquent manner, as follows:

"Major McKinley: It is our pleasant fortune to be in annual session in your beautiful city. We have called at your home to pay our respects to and express our good wishes for its distinguished citizen. We love our country and would have no East, no West, no North, no South, but a land in which all classes dwell together as mutual helpers—co-heirs of a common inheritance, co-workers in securing a common destiny, bound together by a patriotism stronger than death and the joy of all life. We believe in civic righteousness

—justice to the humblest, as well as the highest citizen in the land; obedience to law from all alike, and good men to sit in authority over us, for when the wicked rule the land mourns, but when the righteous reign the land rejoices. We have faith in the future of our country. Under a Providence wiser and greater than man our Nation will be delivered from its present evils and sorrows and each one will sit down in his own peaceful, prosperous home to enjoy the fruits of his labor and thus be an illustration of the fact that 'happy is the nation whose God is the Lord.' Some of these men enlisted with you in the service of our country in the time of its peril. They wish to look upon the face of their illustrious comrade. We all have heard of your blameless life, your noble patriotism, your distinguished public services and your exalted National ideas, therefore we are delighted to bring you the greetings of our people and to wish you success." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Bishop Mills, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Eastern Ohio Conference of the United Brethren Church: It gives me great pleasure to respond to this call of greeting and congratulation. I duly appreciate the message of good will which you so kindly bring from the religious body that you represent. It is a good omen always when religious teachers are alive to questions respecting the public welfare. Nothing is more worthy of your study and consideration than those issues which tend to make the country great, prosperous and righteous. Civic virtue is a good text for the preacher always, but a better thing for every citizen to zealously guard in his daily life. (Applause.) Good citizenship lies at the foundation of our true greatness as a free government and those who promote it are indeed Christian teachers and public benefactors. The better the citizen the better a free government and the better its laws. It is a gratifying fact as you state that in our form of government character counts for so much and the lack of it amounts to almost a disqualification for public trust. Whatever men's individual opinions on moral questions are, or whatever may be their party affiliations, all prefer that public officials shall be of good character and high moral worth. They may be heedless of virtue, and careless in their own lives, but they have always insisted that those who are to execute the public law shall be men of unquestioned integrity. Public opinion demands this and happily all political parties respect it. I wish for every religious body whose object is to elevate mankind the fullest measure of success. No nobler cause could engage your faculties. I trust your annual Conference here will be productive of good, as I believe it will be, and that your stay here will bring pleasure to you, as I am sure it has brought pleasure to our people and city. I will be glad to meet each of you who have honored me to-day; and I thank you heartily for the courtesy and compliment of your call." (Applause.)

COMMERCIAL MEN FROM CHICAGO.

The Commercial Men's McKinley Club No. 1 of Chicago came to Canton two hundred strong on Saturday morning, August 29th, to call on Major McKinley. The party arrived at 7:45 over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and the cars in which they came had streamers on the sides bearing the words: "Commercial McKinley Club No. 1, from Chicago to Canton." In addition to this one of the sleepers bore a streamer noting that its occupants were of "The John B. Farwell Company." Numerous banners were carried by the commercial men, conspicuous among them being those on which were pictures of McKinley and Hobart, "An Honest Dollar," clasped hands of workingmen and the words, "Protection to Labor and Capital, Honest Money in 1896 to Revive Trade, Start Industries, Increase Wages, and Restore National Credit." The visitors were under command of Chief Marshal George Green, who had as Assistants, Charles Neeley, W. H. Haskell, Joseph Pomeroy and Frank F. Lewis. The party contained all the members of the National Executive Committee of the Commercial men of the United States as follows: G. J. Corey, Chairman; G. J. Reed, H. H. Osgood, O. D. Frary, H. B. Parker. C. H. McDonald; N. S. Florsheim, Secretary; and C. H. Perry, Acting Secretary. The officers of the Commercial McKinley Club No. 1 were also in line. They are: G. J. Corey, President; James H. Miller, First Vice President; Samuel Pike, Second Vice President; J. V. Patterson, Third Vice President; N. S. Florsheim, Secretary; F. H. Haigh, Treasurer; Executive Committee: Samuel Pike, Chairman; H. H, Osgood, H. L. Pinney, W. H. Haskell, M. Swatek, Charles H. McDonald, D. P. Deardorf, G. L. Lavery, Charles H. Holbridge, C. E. Ferguson, Mark Day, G. H. Green, H. L. Hart, Louis A. Kohn, William S. Tucker, G. J. Reed, M. A. Garrett, C. H. Neeley, T. M. Galliger and O. D. Frary. The party was met at the depot by the Canton Troop, Canton Reception Committee, and Mr. John C. Dueber and Superintendent Detmering, and several hundred employes of the famous Deuber Watch Works, while the Grand Army Band, as usual, furnished excellent music. Mr. John C. Dueber had received an invitation from the commercial men to join in the demonstration and through Superintendent Detmering of his Company the invitation was extended to all the employès who believed in honest money to assemble at the works to form an escort for the visitors. The Dueber men turned out several hundred strong and armed with McKinley and Hobart umbrellas the Cantonians caused hearty applause along the line of march. They met at the Dueber works early in the morning in answer to the booming of the cannon on the heights. Mr. John C. Dueber was not to be outdone by his employes, for, accompanied by G. C. Corey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Commercial Men of the United States, F. A. Higbee, who arranged the parade, and George B. Frease, he drove to the train to give greeting in person to the commercial men. The visitors took breakfast at the Hurford House, and at 9:30 the march was resumed by the commercial men and the local escort, and the yard of the McKinley residence and the streets near-by were soon filled with a great crowd. The Chicago men were wide-awake and very enthusiastic. President George J. Corey, Hon. Charles P. Hitch, Chairman of the Illinois State Central Committee, Mr. Edwin F. Brown, of Evanston, Illinois, cashier of the Republican National headquarters, and Mr. John C. Dueber, headed the delegation, and were shown into the house. They soon returned with Major McKinley when there was a great demonstration by the immense crowd. Cheer after cheer was given, hats were thrown into the air, umbrellas and canes were flourished aloft, and the Chicago men could be stopped from their enthusiastic applause only after they were tired out with the effort. President Corey was spokesman for the commercial men and introduced the party in a most eloquent and spirited manner. He said:

"Major McKinley: Allow me in behalf of the Commercial Travelers of the United States to extend to you greetings. The Commercial McKinley Club No. 1 was organized June 15, 1892, the day that you assumed the Chairman-ship of the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis. The organizers of this Club early beheld in you above all others the embodiment and greatest exponent of the principles which they cherished and firmly believed essential to the welfare and prosperity of our country; namely, protection to our home industries, reciprocity, a sound treasury, and honest money. In you they also beheld a man they know to be a true friend to the toiling millions of our country—a true American whose first and best thought and life work, has been given to help lift the burden from the shoulders of his toiling countrymen. Time has shown the wisdom of their choice. Your magic name has added thousands upon thousands of earnest workers to our membership rolls. The intervening years have been trying and critical times for all, but you have never for a moment lost the faith that was in you. When overwhelming defeat met and crushed your cherished hopes, aspirations and life work on the very eve of its grand consummation, you maintained a serene confidence in the ultimate triumph and vindication of these great principles. Reverses only stimulated you to greater effort. Your gallant championship of the cause gave confidence to the disheartened. You have already won a lasting place, not only in the history of our Republic, but in the hearts of millions of your fellow countrymen, who have spontaneously risen and demanded that you shall be their standard bearer in the great campaign of 1896. I feel safe in saying that there is no class of citizens in our country who more thoroughly understand and comprehend the true issues of this campaign than the commercial traveling men. They are selected in all the various lines of business they represent for their intelligence, keen judgment of men and conditions that exist and effect the business and prosperity of the section of country allotted to them. They are satisfied with the money of our country, knowing that it is as good as any in the world. In this great army of commercial ambassadors, every one is thinking for himself. They know without private or public instruction that the free coinage of silver is not the true issue of this campaign, but that it is protection of home industries, reciprocity, and a sound treasury. These three conditions will bring back to us prosperous times, but the coinage of fifty cent dollars will bring only distrust, panic and further suffering. They know that this populistic-anarchistic-free-coinage combination, masquerading under the name of Democracy, did not dare to come before the country on the true issue of this campaign because recent elections have convinced them that they would be buried by the intelligent voters deeper than were the mythical cyclops with Mount Ætna hurled over them. And so they improvised this false issue, free coinage of silver, as the panacea for the evils they have brought upon us, knowing that the average citizen had given the subject but little if any thought and they could therefore fool him again with their sophistries and get his vote in this campaign as they did in 1892, on the plausible theory of the benefits of free trade to the workingman creating an enlarged foreign market for our manufactured products in competition with the low paid labor of Europe, India, China and Japan. The commercial traveling men of the United States have enlisted nearly to a man to save this country from the fearful perils of a bankrupt treasury, fiat and depreciated money, repudiation and the other long chain of evils that follow. The battle ground has been transferred in this campaign to our Western States, and I assure you that no more thorough, honest work could be done in this section than the commercial traveling men are now doing. They are at work with an enthusiasm that hardly knows bounds, traveling early and late, with Republican literature in every pocket, not forgetting that their next duty to the selling of their wares and merchandise is to proselyte for the cause of, I am almost persuaded to say: 'The perpetuation of our free institutions.' They recognize that on your election hangs the welfare and prosperity of our whole country for years to come. Graver issues have not been presented since 1861, but we come from the center of the battle field to bring you words of encouragement and good cheer, and meet you in a spirit of cheerfulness, firmly believing in the glorious triumph of our cause on the third day of November next, a victory so overwhelming that their scattered forces will not for a generation to come be reorganized on the present wild, impracticable and dangerous theories of government." (Prolonged applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"President Corey, Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers Association; and My Fellow Citizens: I bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to my home. I feel honored, greatly honored, by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing such great interests and coming from every section of our common country. (Applause.) Although you are accustomed to calling on people, for that I believe is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, 'Good,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') It be would pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body, to testify your united and confident devotion to the principles enunciated by the Republican National Convention of 1896. (Cheers.) I recognize your influence as one of the most potent factors in political contests, and am glad to know that this year, in a greater degree than ever before, the commercial men of the country are united in their support of the cause of the Republican Party. (Tremendous cheering.) You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience, and for four years, or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have also been pupils. (Great laughter.) It has been a public school (renewed laughter) the tuition has been free (continued laughter, and cries of 'Pretty costly though,') but the ultimate cost has been very great. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') No body of American citizens of equal numbers could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you; and none, I am sure, can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you. (Great cheering and cries of 'We will do that all right, Major.') You are not only couriers of commerce, but creators of confidence; not only advocates of progress but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you inspire either confidence or distrust, for you tell the truth about the condition of the country. You not only sell goods, or used to (great laughter and cheering) but you disseminate information among your customers. There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiments of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative. You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all parts of our country. (Applause.) What we want, above all else, my fellow citizens, is the restoration of business confidence. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') And we can not get, it is impossible to get this confidence, by threatening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations both public and private. (Enthusiastic cheering.) You know the facts of business and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue, and one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that each one of them is for the United States of America (great applause and cries of 'And for McKINLEY, too,') and always stands up for America. (Cheers.) We are all members of the great American family and those policies which are good for one of us are good for all of us. (Cries of 'That's right.') Those policies that are good for the Eastern and the Central States are just as good for the West, the great Northwest, and the South and the Southwest. (Applause.) We have always practiced the golden rule. The best policy is 'to live and let live,' and to buy and sell in the way that will best promote the highest good of all. (Applause.) It never pays to buy cheap goods from a rival whose object in selling to you at a low price is to establish a business that will in time destroy your own. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') We want no cheap goods in this country at the expense of free and honest American labor. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') We want no cheap goods whose production would require us to introduce in the United States industrial and social degradation. (Cries of 'You are right we don't.') The commercial travelers are practical business men and comprehend business results. They understand business; they know what will best promote it; and they realize that it is not what it ought to be to-day in the United States. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.' I read an interview yesterday with a commercial traveler who said he had been in seven States and in reply to his question, 'Do you want anything in my line?' came the stereotyped answer, 'We don't need anything now.' (Cries of 'We have been there' and great laughter.) Well, gentlemen, we need all you have got in this line of work for the country this year. (Great cheering and cries of 'You will get it.') Your spokesman has eloquently enumerated several of the great essentials to our welfare and prosperity. Protection, as he well said, is the true National policy, the foundation stone on which must be reared the great structure of American ascendency and progress, the system that is preservative of all business, that steadily advanced this country to the proudest rank in manufacturing, mining, trading, and farming—the rank which it should always occupy, greater than any other nation of the world. (Great applause.) You will agree, I am sure, in the proud claim of HENRY CLAY—for it is just as true to-day as ever before: 'The cause of Protection,' said he, 'is the cause of the country and it must and will prevail. It is founded in the interests and affections of the people.' Reciprocity, too, the gift of BLAINE (applause) and HARRISON (renewed applause) to the Nation, which was deferred by GARFIELD's (cheers) untimely death, but was at length proclaimed by that great President, statesman and patriot, BENJAMIN HARRISON. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') Reciprocity, I say, the twin of Protection, and the true handmaiden of Prosperity, already has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Limited as her opportunities have been, she has already shown that she can be a great factor in the trade of our country. What we want, gentlemen, is a reciprocity that is fair, liberal and just to ourselves as well as to other countries. We will have no policy by which we do not get as much as we give (cries of 'Good,' 'Good,') and will inaugurate none that ever takes from our American workingmen a single day's work that they can possibly get. (Great applause and cries of 'McKINLEY's all right.') We will simply revive the policy that put American flour in Havana free and gave Cuban sugar free to the people of the United States (great cheering) on terms alike, just, fair, honorable and advantageous to both countries. (Renewed cheering.) The policy of HARRISON and BLAINE (applause) means our supremacy in trade—

not our injury. It proposes new and larger markets for our surplus manufactured and agricultural products—not injurious competition, nor lessened trade. (Applause.) It must mean better wages and firmer prices for what we do, or can produce, not less work or poorer rewards to any of our citizens. (Cheers.) It found our foreign products practically excluded from countries that were receiving important and profitable concessions from the United States and exacted equal advantages from them. It said, 'Open your gates to us; ours are already open to you.' It increased our foreign trade only in the degree that it advanced our domestic trade. Protection guards the products of our labor at home; reciprocity opens a market for the products of our labor abroad. Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' 'That's right.') We gain by both and we will maintain both so long as the good of the country demands it. (Great applause.) A Sound Treasury, too, for which you speak, is demanded alike by every consideration of good government and good business. The Government must provide revenue for all expenses or its credit will be in constant jeopardy. Four of the great and invaluable ends which ALEXANDER HAMILTON said in 1790 were 'to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of the public credit' are as important to-day as they were then. Let me enumerate them: 'To promote the increasing respectability of the American name (cheers); to answer the calls of justice (cheers); to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce (cheers); and to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy.' (Great applause.) The means HAMILTON recommended for the accomplishment of these glorious objects are those that should be restored in the administration of our Government to-day. He favored the levying of sufficient duties upon foreign products to provide abundant revenues for the support of the Government (cries of 'Good,' 'Good,') to pay its National debt and establish, foster, and encourage manufactures, commerce and agriculture. (Applause.) He favored the policy of fully protecting the American people in their occupations and enterprises, thereby creating that splendid home market which is (or has been) the best and greatest in the world. (Great cheering.) He favored a debt-paying, not a debt-increasing policy. (Applause.) A confidence-inspiring, not a confidence-destroying system. (Great applause and cries of 'That's good.') Let us emulate his great example and return to the wise course he bade us follow. The safest prop to a sound treasury is a protective tariff (cries of 'You're right') and I believe that the American people intend to restore it. (Cries of 'They will.') It is the true patriotic policy and can not be safely surrendered, compromised, or abandoned. (Great applause.) Honest Money, for which you declare, must necessarily always be the best money. (Cheers.) This is the character of the money we have in circulation to-day—every dollar of it is worth one hundred cents (tremendous applause) in every country of the world—and we propose to keep it so. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'When you're elected there'll be no doubt about that.') If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world and another kind that passes current in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best—the kind of money that is good everywhere. (Great applause.) We have been doing business on that basis ever since January 1, 1879, and we will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a nation. Free silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, or about half its true bullion value, is not honest money. (Cries of 'No, you bet it isn't.') Good money never made times hard (cries of 'No,' 'No,') and poor money never made times good. (Tremendous applause and waving of hats.) My fellow citizens, our contest this year is for the country's honor and prosperity. The need of the hour is work for willing hands, work and wages for the unemployed, (Cries of 'That's right, Major,') and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now idle and are only waiting in their hiding places for a restoration of confidence. (Great cheering.) Our contest is for the good faith of the Nation and the welfare of the people and we can proclaim with confidence the same supreme faith in the people which upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said, 'Intelligence and patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.' (Cries of 'That's right.') In this faith we submit our contention to the great tribunal of the people. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the compliment and courtesy of this call. I thank you for your message of good will and assurance of support given to me by your spokesman. I shall never forget this visit of the commercial travelers of the United States; (Cries of 'Nor will we') and it will give me the greatest pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering and loud cries of "Hurrah for McKinley, our next President.")

A COMPLIMENT TO MOTHER McKINLEY.

The Commercial McKinley Club of Chicago headed by the Grand Army Band left the Hurford House at seven o'clock, Saturday evening, and proceeded in a body to the home of Mrs. William McKinley, Sr., at No. 131 West Tuscarawas Street. The Band tendered Mother McKinley a delightful serenade and when Mrs. McKinley and Miss Helen McKinley came out upon the porch they were given a rousing cheer by the visitors. The famous quartette of the Chicago Club then rendered several selections, after which each one was afforded the pleasure of shaking hands and conversing with the mother of the Republican nominee. The parade reformed and went back to the Hurford, from the balcony of which the Band gave a short concert program. The Commercial Men then went to Major McKinley's and tendered him a serenade, and after bidding him good bye marched to the Fort Wayne depot and left at nine o'clock for home. Before going they gave three cheers and a tiger for McKinley in which the Cantonians at the station joined most heartily.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS OF CLEVELAND.

One thousand German-Americans arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, Saturday afternoon, August 29th, and called on Major McKinley at 4.15 o'clock. They came in a special train and were headed by the First Regiment Band of the Forest City. The party was escorted to the McKinley residence by detachments of the Canton Troop and the Reception Committee. The McKinley Drum Corps also did commendable service. After a selection had been played by the band at the residence of Major McKinley, a German hymn was sung by a number of the visitors. The yard and streets adjacent were filled with thousands of shouting Republicans. Members of the visiting delegation carried small American flags which they waved wildly as they cheered most heartily when the Cleveland Committee appeared with Major McKinley. Col. Louis Smithnight addressed Major McKinley, on behalf of the expectant thousands, in a few stirring sentences. He said McKinley was one of the best friends the Germans ever had, a sentiment that was most enthusiastically applauded. He closed by introducing the first spokesman of the party, Captain E. H. BOHM, a veteran who lost an eye in the service. He traced the part the German race had taken in many important historical events and asserted that the Germans are as loyal to home and country as they ever were. He declared that the Germans are a people of deep convictions, who are studying the political questions now before the people of the United States. This study he assured Major McKINLEY would be entirely favorable to the Republican cause, for German-Americans everywhere are for Protection, Reciprocity, and Sound Money, and in line for the standard bearer of the Republican Party. (Applause.) Capt. BOHM was followed by Hon. CHARLES SCHNEIDER, who spoke with much force, as follows: "Major McKINLEY: We who have come here to-day are naturalized and native-born German-American citizens. All of us who are here have not in the past affiliated with the Republican Party, but every man who is here to-day has come for the express purpose of pledging you his earnest and hearty support. (Tremendous cheering.) We recognize in you, sir, the man of the people; the noble champion of American labor, (cries of 'good,' 'good,' 'that's right,') the leader of the times, the worthy and successful standard bearer of the party which gave to the United States the immortal ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Tremendous applause.) We recognize in you, sir, the man not for one class but for all; the man who believes that true and lasting prosperity can only be ours whenever a man who wants to work can get work at remunerative wages. We recognize in you, the man not for one section of our country, but for the whole of our common country. (Great applause.) The man who fought to save his country's flag when that flag was in danger, and who loves it now because wherever it waves its inspiring folds it symbolizes a united people—the freest and greatest Nation on the face of the earth. (Great applause.) Your long and wonderful career has revealed your character to us. Your heroic and unceasing efforts in behalf of American labor, American industries, American farmers, and general American prosperity have endeared you not only to the millions who toil, but to every fair minded and liberty loving citizen in the land. (Great cheering.) Among them all I beg to assure you that there are none more true, none more earnest, none more sincere in their admiration for you, than the German-American citizens of this, our glorious country. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') We have come to tell you Major McKINLEY that we have not forgotten the period of continued and ever-increasing prosperity from 1880 to 1892, (cries of 'good,' 'good,') the period when the protective principle which has become so indelibly associated with your name attained its highest and most potent expression in the acme of our country's prosperity. (Great applause.) We have come to tell you further, sir, that no false issue at this time can blot from our memory the vivid pictures of hard times, of suffering and distress which have been constantly with us since that fatal day in November, 1892, when the majority of the people misguidedly clamored for a change. (Great cheering.) Ours is a government of the people and what the people want they will have. (Cries of 'And the people will have McKINLEY.') This is usually the rule, but the exception this time, however, has been that during the past three years and a half they have had to take what they did not want; they made a mistake. We all realize that the resurrection of our former good times depends upon restoring and reviving Protection and Reciprocity. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we want.') It is the protective system chiefly that will again open and people our mills and factories and the mints will be ready to open themselves to meet all the necessary requirements. (Great applause.) With Protection and Reciprocity again in force the mills of this country will boom and everything will move forward in a proper way, and our vast home market, though now 'lost to sight, still to memory dear,' will again render profitable the noble calling of the farmer. (Cheers.) One of the cardinal attributes of the German character is sincerity and honesty of purpose. He seeks earnestly to discover truth from falsehood; he moves somewhat slowly until he discerns the right; his convictions are never predicated upon impulses. Once sure that he is right, the clamor of false logic can not make him waver. (Great applause.) Hence we who are here to-day can say to you, sir, that the same motive which impels us to pledge you our support will govern the great majority of the German-American citizens all over the United States to stand by you and to help bury forever the false issue designedly thrust forward in this campaign to hide the real one. (Tremendous cheering.) The German-Americans have no faith in the fallacy of cheap money. They understand that the Government's fiat stamped upon fifty-three cents worth of silver coined at a ratio of 16 to 1 can not raise the value of that silver to 100 cents against the combined forces of the civilized nations of the world. (Applause and cries of 'good,' 'good.') The German-American citizens will, therefore, during this momentous struggle stand by you as a stone wall for honest money, American interests and good government. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Major McKinley, I will not detain you and those assembled here but a moment longer—one word more and I am done. In the great campaign now in progress the German-Americans will be as ever ready to serve their country's best interests. In this most important campaign they will stand by you and by the party of prosperity and sound money; and when the final day comes in November they will unerringly speak for the continued maintenance of sound and honest money—aye, and for the sacred perpetuation of their country's hitherto unsullied honor." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome this representative body of German-American citizens of the city of Cleveland and of Northern Ohio to the city of Canton and my own home. I appreciate heartily your call, which, as a compliment to myself, I prize highly, but more than all, and above all, I value it as a significant expression of your interest and zeal in the great campaign upon which we have entered. (Applause.) The citizens of the United States have learned not only to respect but to depend upon the Germans as a great and potent influence in our civilization—safe and steady in every emergency and patriotic in every crisis. (Great applause.) Loving your Mother Country as you do, most affectionately, does not mean that you love your Adopted Country less, but that you have hearts big enough to love both. (Applause and cries of 'good,' 'good.') Transplanted in the free soil of America, German characteristics have strengthened our institutions and exercised both a salutary and wise influence in our progress as a Nation. Love of Fatherland, that deep and noble sentiment which has ever distinguished you, means to our German citizens always love of America and its free institutions and absolute and unqualified devotion to every true American interest. (Great applause.) Respect for law and order and faithful obedience to the constituted authorities have been distinguishing traits of the German on both sides of the Atlantic, while hatred of wrong and oppression has called him to arms as quickly from his farm on our Western prairies as from his ancestral vineyard on the Rhine. (Great cheering.) Historians have recorded in all its greatness the strength and service of that gallant German-American army which rallied to the standard of liberty and union at the call of LINCOLN and enrolled in its splendid history the imperishable names of the thousands who so nobly suffered and died for their imperiled country. (Great cheering.) But no such enumeration, honorable as it is, can do full justice to the services of those brave men, nor can it estimate at its true value their firm support of the Union in its moral effect upon all our people. (Applause.) Proudly can those German-American soldiers point to their deeds of valor and suffering in that great war. Confidently can they claim that they brought no shame upon the German name, but that they bore themselves upon a hundred hard fought fields in America as bravely as ever did their fathers, the soldiers of FREDERICK or BLUCHER, of the old wars, or their brothers, the soldiers of WILLIAM and VON MOLTKE, in the greatest European war of recent years. (Great cheering.) Our Government highly appreciated their splendid services. When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Washington, the people assembled in large numbers at the residence of Mr. SEWARD, then the Secretary of State. Responding to their call for a speech the great premier said among other things: 'I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I tell the King of Prussia?' Pausing but an instant he quickly answered his own question with this glowing tribute to our German fellow citizens: 'I will tell him that the Germans have been as faithful to the standard of the Union, as his excellent minister, Baron GEROLT, has been constant in his friendship to the United States.' (Tremendous applause.) My fellow citizens, better or more faithful soldiers never mustered under any flag, fighting for any cause, than those willing and sturdy German-American volunteers. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') The troops who fought under WILLICH, WEITZEL, SIGEL, KAUTZ, OSTERHAUS, SCHURZ, HARTRANFT, and HEINTZELMAN, were the equals of their trained kinsmen of the imperial armies of Germany. (Renewed cheering.) You will remember that old General WILLICH used to boast laughingly: "Give me two brigades of my corn-fed Western Germans and I will land them on the North Coast and take the Empire!" (Tremendous applause and laughter.) General SHERMAN, too, declared after visiting Europe, where he had discussed the operations of the Franco-Prussian war, that he had seen no troops that excelled our own either of the Eastern or Western armies, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed over and over again that the Germans were 'true, patriotic and faithful to the flag of our country.' (Great cheering.) But, my fellow-citizens, it is of the German-American in peace that I would now speak—conservative, industrious, steady, sensible, honest, fond of home and family, a good citizen—and who could be fond of home and family and not be a good citizen?—(renewed cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY') —not deluded by false theories of finance, nor by catch phrases of the campaign. As in the crisis of the Civil War he was faithful to the country and sustained the flag, so in every crisis since he has stood for the financial honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, always standing opposed to inflation and repudiation, no matter what the form or nature of the guise in which these specious policies were presented. (Applause.) More than once in the close States during the struggle for the resumption of specie payments. the German-American vote turned the scale in favor of honest finance and the Nation's plighted faith. The German-Americans do not like either cheap men or cheap money. (Applause and cries of 'You are right, they don't.') They typify sturdy manhood in their own lives and they insist upon sound money in their business. (Great cheering.) It is gratifying to every lover of the country to feel that this year the German-Americans of the United States are standing unitedly for protection to American industries, for protection to American labor, in favor of doing our work at home and by American citizens. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') They are in favor of dollars worth one hundred cents each, and for steadfastly upholding our National honor, and are everywhere breaking with old party associations because that party under its new leadership is committed to inflation and a disordered currency. (Great cheering.) We welcome them all, both for what they are, and what they have done, and we bid our German-American fellow citizens godspeed in every new effort in the broad fields of American business and statesmanship, literature, science, and art—to all of which they have already contributed so much. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I highly appreciate the honor of this call, and the significance of it more than I can find words to express, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.')

GREETINGS FROM COMRADES.

The Soldiers of San Francisco.

San Francisco, California, August 10, 1896.

We, the McKinley Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of San Francisco, send greetings to our comrade, Major William McKinley of Ohio and declare:

Whereas, The Democratic Party, under the Administration of its Chief Executive, Grover Cleveland, has in its management, and the carrying out of its principles for the past three years, convinced all unbiased citizens that tariff for revenue only, coupled with free trade doctrine, has been a failure, as is evident by the bankruptcy of farmers and merchants, the closing of manufactories and the reduction of the wages of our mechanics and laborers, and the increase of our National debt by over $262,000,000; and

Whereas, Under the wise and judicious management of the Republican Party, under its principles of tariff and protection to American products and labor, we were enabled not only to carry on the Government, but to reduce our immense National debt over sixty per cent, and thereby at the same time add to the wealth of the Nation, thus giving to the laborer an honest dollar and liberal wages and prosperity to all of our citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, ex-Union veteran soldiers and sailors, again renew our fealty to the party of progress and prosperity; that we endorse and give our hearty support to the nominees of the Republican National Convention of 1896, and that we will do all in our power to further the election of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.

Fergus Hanson, *President.*
E. P. Morey, *Secretary.*

The One Hundred and Seventeenth New York.

Sanquoit, New York, August 13, 1896.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, in reunion assembled, send you a comrade's greeting and wish you success.

Henry G. Estes, *Secretary.*

Two Gallant Pennsylvania Regiments.

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA, August 18, 1896.

The One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in annual reunion assembled, send greetings as comrades, and wish you every success and a glorious triumph in the great trust that is before you.

JOHN A. REED, *President*.

The Duty of Soldiers.

BINGHAMPTON, NEW YORK, August 19, 1896.

The National Convention of the Union Veteran's Legion, now in session here, send you their cordial greetings. We will be addressed to-night by Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES upon the duty of the old soldiers in the present National emergency.

GEORGE E. GREENE, Mayor.

To which Major McKINLEY replied:

CANTON, OHIO, August 19, 1896.

I very deeply regret that I can not join with my comrades of the Union Veteran's Legion at their eleventh National Encampment. Please convey to them my congratulations and best wishes.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Thirty-First Ohio.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, August 19, 1896.

The survivors of the Thirty-First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, assembled at their eighteenth annual reunion, send greetings. We stood by our Buckeye comrades, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD and HARRISON, and we will stand by you.

L. M. CUNARD, *President*.
S. A. McNEILL, *Secretary*.

The Eighty-Sixth New York.

CORNING, NEW YORK, August 20, 1896.

The Eighty-Sixth New York Veteran Volunteer Association, now in session, send you a soldier's greeting and pray for your victory.

A. M. DUNHAM, *President*.

The Twenty-Ninth Ohio.

CONNEAUT, OHIO, August 20, 1896.

The Twenty-Ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, at Camp Harper, send greetings. Members present stand 90 to 2 for McKINLEY and Honest Money.

J. B. STORER, *Secretary*.

The Nineteenth Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 26, 1896.

The Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Infantry, in reunion assembled, sends greetings and is as solid for you in 1896 as it was for BROUGH in 1863. Vote just taken shows McKINLEY, 85; BRYAN 0.

PHILIP D. RUBY, *President*.
T. A. BYERLY, *Secretary*.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Third Indiana.

CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA, August 25, 1896.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in reunion assembled, having a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, declare that there is no doubt about your standard of patriotism. We are for you.

WILLIAM S. KAYLOR, *Secretary*.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Canton, Ohio, August 26, 1896.

Hon. John M. Thurston, and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your Committee, when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis Convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a Nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that Republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic Party, and its allies the People's and Silver Parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the Republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges, and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the Nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth fifty-three cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the Government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the Government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the Government, and not for private account or gain, and the Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The Government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the Government for the benefit of the people. The Government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors, and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of one hundred cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The Government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

They Could Not be Kept at Par.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The Government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the Government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometalism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make fifty-three cents in silver worth one hundred cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and the coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy, I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetalism.

Bimetalism can not be secured by independent action on our part. It can not be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money Prior to that time there had been less than nine millons of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the Government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We can not with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On the 22nd of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

It Favors the Use of Silver Money.

The Republican Party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

More than any Other Country.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; $150,000,000 more than France; $400,000,000 more than Germany; $325,000,000 less than India, and $125,000,000 less than China. The Republican Party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetalism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least five hundred millions of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican Party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican Party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families; and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the Government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's declaration is that "our National money shall be issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people, and through lawful disbursements of the Government." Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be re-opened, with all its uncertainties, and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the Government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the National instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue, and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. WASHINGTON warned us against it, and WEBSTER said in the Senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of Protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican Party is wedded to the doctrine of Protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system," or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Exigencies.

WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, September 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: " As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: " It is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. " The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the Government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected President of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object, and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our National affairs.

Our Condition in December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to Congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,060, and the number of additional employes, 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills, and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills, twenty-one have been built in the Southern States." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition, and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-Third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session. "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary session. "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check National growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monied institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893! What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the Government had been entrusted to the Democratic Party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We can not close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we can not as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,372,599,501; in 1893 $2,323,000,000; in 1894, $2,323,442,362; and in December, 1895, $2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard, have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the Government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We can not restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We can not inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We can not restore confidence either to the Treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the Treasury and the employments of our people passed by the Fifty-Third Congress was the general Tariff Act, which did not receive the approval of the President. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that Act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the Treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our National debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the Government from WASHINGTON to LINCOLN, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage, work at home has been dimished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

The total receipts under the Tariff Act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were $557,615,328, and the expenditures $640,418,363, or a deficiency of $82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968 but only $56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,983,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of $13,130,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.

Losing in Both Directions.

We have either been sending too much money out the country, or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they can not earn wages they can not buy products. They can not earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

Not Open Mints but Open Mills.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican Party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between.the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

Our Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protoction," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty-six years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican Party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support, is that which favors Reciprocity. The splendid results of the Reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the Tariff Law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665, 194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $189,000,000, but Reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America, and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of the trade with the countries with which we had Reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had Reciprocity arrangements. The Reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced September 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406; and in 1894, 662,248. Here was a growth of nearly five hundred per cent, while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895,—the year following the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,856 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891,—the year prior to the negotiation of the Reciprocity treaty—was $12,224,888; in 1892, $17,953,579; in 1893, $24,157,698; in 1894, $20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the Reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under Reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its Reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, Congress should immediately restore the Reciprocity sections of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

Foreign Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching Foreign Immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress, and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the Government, but the policy governing the administration of the Pension Bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the Government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the Government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

The Merchant Marine and Navy.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our Merchant Marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American Navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a Nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly endorses, we must supplement it with a Merchant Marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and National pride to repossess this immence and prosperous trade.

Civil Service Reform.

The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained, after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican Party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon the question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade the public service.

It Demands Especial Attention.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I can not here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem great stress and earnestness, to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the Government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support.

It will Maintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the Constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best of policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its National honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General GRANT and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the Nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad, and add to the permancy and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, State, or part of the Republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us, at length, and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of WASHINGTON: "There should be no North, no South, no East, no West—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States. I would be glad to contribute towards binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world, that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order and its continued ascendency among the greatest governments on earth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EVERYWHERE CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

Following are a few of the hundreds of messages of congratulation received by Major McKinley upon his masterly Letter of Acceptance. No similar paper was ever more cordially received by the American people:

Hon. William B. Allison, U. S. Senator, Dubuque Iowa: "I want to congratulate you on your Letter of Acceptance. It is most admirable in temper, spirit and style, and is unanswerable in statement. I especially wish to congratulate you on your discussion of the money question. Your positions are unassailable and you argue the question with consummate skill. This is better than a thousand speeches from the rear end of a car. When you want to say anything you can say it to visiting delegations and I am sure you will in the future, as in the past, say the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Your Letter will greatly aid the wavering and ought to convince every intelligent man."

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Nahant, Massachusetts: "I do not want to add to the burden of your immense correspondence, and yet I can not deny myself the pleasure of sending you a line to congratulate you most warmly on your Letter. It seems to be admirable, strong, clear, and statesmanlike. It will be of great service to the party and the cause. It is well balanced in the treatment of the subjects and the arguments are given with a dignity and force which must command attention everywhere."

Hon. Eugene Hale, U. S. Senator, Ellsworth, Maine: "Your Letter of Acceptance, which is able, wise, and in every way admirable, is doing good everywhere, and will help us in the end."

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, U. S. Senator, Elkins, West Virginia: "It is seldom that I can with entire candor give my unqualified approval to all and every part of a public document or state paper; but I have the greatest pleasure in saying that I can do so in the matter of your Letter of Acceptance. I do not know wherein it could be changed for the better. It is a strong statement of our case and is the whole argument concisely and forcibly stated, and at the same time in the best possible style."

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., M. C., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Lewiston, Maine: "I have just returned from a week's speaking tour in various parts of Maine and I take my first opportunity to express to you my great gratification at your most admirable Letter of Acceptance. It could not have been improved. It furnishes the keynote of the campaign, and presents the arguments so clearly and convincingly that it will prove a tower of strength in the campaign."

Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, M. C., Athens, Ohio: "I congratulate you, the Republican Party, and the whole country upon your splendid Letter of Acceptance. Nothing omitted, nothing said too strongly. A great paper."

Hon. D. K. Watson, M. C., Columbus, Ohio: "Your Letter is your greatest production and is as sound as a gold dollar."

Hon. John A. T. Hull, M. C., Des Moines, Iowa: "Accept congratulations on your comprehensive and statesmanlike Letter.. It could not be improved."

Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, M. C., Nacedah, Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, from Washington, D. C.: "Accept my hearty congratulations upon your Letter of Acceptance. Your clear and concise statement of the facts, and your own views, so ably and patriotically expressed, will bring to your support a very large number who have heretofore been undecided."

Hon. William Alden Smith, M. C., Grand Rapids, Michgan: "Your Letter of Acceptance is the best campaign document presented to the country and will do us all good. Congratulations."

Hon. Lewis D. Apsley, M. C., Hudson, Massachusetts, from San Francisco: "Your Letter is very apt and wise. Please accept my congratulations."

Hon. Samuel J. Pugh, M. C., Vanceburg, Kentucky: "Accept hearty congratulations upon the wisdom of your Letter of Acceptance. You have made a rent in the already punctured free silver bubble, precipitating a collapse."

Hon. James H. Huling, M. C., Charleston, West Virginia: "Allow me to congratulate you upon your Letter of Acceptance. Your sound judgment in resisting every effort to abandon the protective issue is indeed gratifying. We will win this race by virtue of the tariff of 1890."

Hon. George W. Wilson, M. C., London, Ohio: "Your Letter of Acceptance is admirable. I never read one so able and convincing. I believe it will make you thousands of votes. Your presentation of the leading questions is is incomparably the best that has been made anywhere. The common people can understand you and whoever reads must be convinced. Your bold and determined stand for protection meets my hearty approval. It is directed to every true Republican and in the end will hold them in line against the heresy of free coinage. Your friendly interest in bimetalism will satisfy those who want sound money along with bimetalism. Your arguments for sound money are unanswerable, and many who were going astray will return. I believe there will be rapid changes in your favor from this on and that you will be elected by a safe electoral vote and an overwhelming popular vote."

Hon. H. Clay Evans, Chattanooga, Tennessee: "Your Letter is grandly patriotic and it will find response in every honest heart in the Nation."

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis: "Your Letter is absolutely perfect. It could not be improved. It meets cordial and general approval."

M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee, New York City: "Hearty congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance. Everybody here is highly pleased with it."

William M. Osborne, Secretary Republican National Committee, New York City: "Your Letter of Acceptance gives universal satisfaction. It has the unqualified approval of both press and people."

Hon Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Maine: "Your Letter is a masterpiece. It will give inspiration to all who believe in the future of the Republic. I offer you my hearty congratulations."

Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago: "Illinois is unanimous in her praise of your magnificent Letter of Acceptance. It seems to strike the key note of the issues before us with all classes from toiler to capitalist. It is the only subject talked of on the streets to-day."

Gen. Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, from New York: "I congratulate you upon your Letter. It is without a flaw and unanswerable."

Hon. Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from Chicago: "Permit me to congratulate you upon the plain, straightforward, able manner in which your Letter of Acceptance deals with the questions now agitating the public mind. It is such a simple and clear statement of the issues involved in the present campaign that it will be of incalculable benefit in leading those aright who are now faltering."

Charles G. Dawes, member Republican National Executive Committee, Chicago: "The reception which public opinion is giving your Letter proves that a great emergency existed, and that, as always, you have proven equal to it. I again send my congratulations and rejoice with you."

Hon. Cyrus Leland, Jr., Troy, Kansas, from Chicago: "I congratulate you on your Letter. It is the best campaign document we will have."

Perry S. Heath, Chicago: "Your Letter of Acceptance is regarded upon every hand here as the most complete answer to free coinage arguments ever made and your reference to tariff, reciprocity and patriotic subjects generally will stir every true American heart and win us more votes than anything I have seen or heard."

Hon. William M. Hahn, Mansfield, Ohio, from Chicago: "Your admirable Letter is a manly, straightforward presentation of the issues of the campaign. It is universally approved here. It will make our work much easier."

H. S. Clark, Secretary, Shelbyville, Indiana: "The McKinley Club, organized last February, congratulate you on your Letter of Acceptance and predict that it will make you many votes. It is able and convincing."

C. N. Price, President, and J. C. Clemons, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "We, the largest McKinley and Sound Money Traveling Men's Club in Eastern Iowa, send greetings and congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance. We are glad that we have a leader who depends on facts for his arguments instead of his imagination. We realize that only your election will restore confidence and business in this country."

Hon. Charles E. Hard, Chairman Scioto County Republican Committee, Portsmouth, Ohio: "The two McKinley Clubs of Clay Township, the Garfield Club and the new McKinley Club of Portsmouth, with a united membership of 2,500, in mass meeting assembled, congratulate you on the wisdom of your Letter of Acceptance this day given to the people and pledge you the largest vote ever given in Scioto County to any candidate."

Hon. Albert M. Lea, Chairman Republican State Committee, Vicksburg, Mississippi: "Your patriotic Letter is worthy the Old Party and its great leader."

Charles S. Rannels, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Chicago: "I congratulate you and the Republican Party of the Nation on your grand Letter of Acceptance. It is a patriotic document and will survive the present contest."

A. M. Higgins, President Indiana Republican State League, Terre Haute: "Your magnificent Letter makes success in Indiana doubly sure."

M. G. McLain, President, Petosky, Michigan: "The Columbia Club congratulates you on your magnificent Letter.

Charles P. Hitch, Chairman Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Chicago: "Republicans and in fact all true patriots in Illinois are deeply impressed with your Letter of Acceptance which settles the present contest in favor of Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money."

J. R. B. Van Cleave, Secretary, Chicago: "Accept the congratulations of our Republican State Central Committee. Your magnificent Letter of Acceptance will make our fight much easier in Illinois and it pleases all classes."

Frank McLaughlin, President McKinley Club, and M. R. Higgins, Secretary, San Francisco, California: "Personally we felt greatly elated over your Letter of Acceptance, but waited to give you the effect on the general public before wiring you. It is universally considered the strongest document of the campaign. We will publish it in every Republican newspaper in California and send out 100,000 in document form. We heartily congratulate you and the party."

Capt. Dennis Eagan, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Jacksonville, Florida: "Accept congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance. It is concise and convincing."

Samuel J. Roberts, Chairman Republican State Committee, Lexington, Kentucky: "Your beautiful recognition of the obliteration of sectional lines struck a responsive chord in the South. The Letter was perfect."

Hon. George W. Post, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Lincoln, Nebraska: "Please accept my hearty congratulations on your splendid Letter of Acceptance. The country expected a great letter from you; you have more than met the expectations."

Clarence W. Bowen, Putnam, Connecticut: "The people of Woodstock, Connecticut, in mass meeting assembled, thank you for your Letter of Acceptance. On motion of our Congressman, Hon. Charles A. Russell, we have resolved to work from now until November for the maintenance of the National honor and the election of McKinley and Hobart."

Hon. James E. Babb, Chairman, Boise City, Idaho: "The Republicans of Idaho, in State Convention assembled, congratulate you upon the clear and patriotic expressions of Republicanism expressed in your Letter of Acceptance and pledge their best endeavors for your success. We have nominated a full Republican State ticket by the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Idaho."

Dr. John Grant, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Sherman, Texas: "Your Letter is the specific for the malady. It breathes conviction to the undecided, gives hope to the distressed, and enlightens the uninformed. It refutes monetary vagaries and is the banner around which the American people will rally in November and bear you to the position of supreme command."

Alexander R. Smith, Secretary American Merchant Marine Association, New York: "You have placed American shipping interests under lasting obligations by your hearty and vigorous endorsement of protection to American ships in the foreign trade by the policy of discriminating duties. The lofty sentiments, the ringing utterances and the patriotic Americanism of your Letter of Acceptance, lays the Nation under a debt which I hope it will partially repay on November third by giving you the largest electoral vote ever given any candidate for President"

E. Platt Stratton, New York: "Kindly accept my congratulations on your superb Letter of Acceptance, especially for your forcible commendation of the vigorous support of our Merchant Marine until our prestige and supremacy is attained."

William Penn Nixon, Editor of the Inter-Ocean, Chicago: "Please accept congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance. It is the ablest, fairest, most complete and most convincing document that this long political agitation has developed. If the campaign can be kept along the lines laid down therein the Mississippi Valley will be as certain and sure as New York."

Frank McPhillips, Editor of the Tribune, Bay City, Michigan: "Your Letter shatters every argument of the Popocrats."

R. C. Alexander, Editor of the Mail and Express, New York: "Congratulations on your magnificent Letter of Acceptance. It is clear, able, convincing, inspiring. It will strengthen our cause and give us the victory."

Charles Emory Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Press, from Presque Isle, Maine: "From Maine's northern border, let me congratulate you on your great Letter. It is both an inspiration and a text book."

L. Clarke Davis, Editor of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia: 'Your Letter of Acceptance is certain to become a powerful influence for intelligent, conscientious voting. The financial issue has never before been presented in form so direct, clear, simple and convincing to those to whom it is so desirable, essential even, the truth shall be made manifest. As a citizen and Republican, I thank you for its presentation."

H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Illinois: "Your Letter is praised by everybody. It has had a marked effect on the business of the day You have scored a hit."

Hon. James A. Gary, ex-Governor, Baltimore, Maryland: "Your Letter should find grateful response in the heart of every true American."

P. E. Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana: "I congratulate you on the simplicity and unbounded common sense of your Letter of Acceptance."

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, Columbus: "Permit me to offer my hearty congratulations upon your magnificent Letter of Acceptance."

Hon. A. R. McGill, ex-Governor, St. Paul, Minnesota: That was a most magnificent message you sent to the people of the United States yesterday. It stated the issues forcibly and with the utmost clearness and ability. Nothing can be uttered during the campaign to excel it. Accept my heartiest congratulations. While you give first place to the money question, your argument for adequate protective legislation shows clearly enough that a protective tariff is after all, the real, vital issue of this campaign. If the tariff of 1890 had not been repealed, the money question would not now be bothering us. As you say, it is not so much a question of 'opening the mints as opening the mills.' The good sense of the American people will say 'amen' to that proposition."

Col. James E. Boyd, Greensboro, North Carolina: "I have just read your Letter of Acceptance. You make a most superb presentation of the questions before the country and of the Republican position with reference to them. The Letter is a gem and the National Committee should see that it is placed in the hands of every voter in the Nation."

Hon. D. Russell Brown, ex-Governor, Providence, Rhode Island: "Your Letter is just what our people expected. It fills the bill, being a clear statement of facts that will enlighten the public generally."

Hon. Louis Seasongood, of Cincinnati, from Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts: "I can not forego to express to you my great gratification and pleasure on reading your grand Letter of Acceptance. It is so true and convincing, its logic so strong, incisive, irresistible, that I am sure it will prove the keynote to a grand and certain victory. All who have read it, and that is everybody, pronounce a similar judgment, and even our political opponents concede it as the strongest and ablest Letter of the kind ever written. It leaves nothing unsaid and says everything so thoroughly and timely that I am sure its effect is bound to be for good."

Hon. George H. Proctor, New York: "Your Letter is like food to the starving Nation."

Col. Arthur L. Conger, Akron, Ohio: "Congratulations on your splendid Letter. Every shot hits the bull's eye. It will insure your triumphant election."

Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago: "Your Letter of Acceptance is a wonderful document and will, in my judgment, exert a more valuable and potent influence in this campaign than all the previous writings and utterances upon the great issues."

J. G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, from New York: "Your Letter meets with full and cordial approval here. It is a vote winner sure, and is fully appreciated."

Hon. E. W. Poe, Columbus, Ohio: "Your Letter has the right ring. It is simply superb. I congratulate you as the next President. Then good times will me."

Hon. William G. Elliott, ex-Mayor, Williamsport, Pennsylvania: "With much pleasure and gratification I have read your Letter of Acceptance. I feel your election is assured. Our principles are too solid to be defeated."

J. D. Archibald, New York: "Permit me to congratulate you on your most admirable Letter of Acceptance. It will take high rank among the great patriotic utterances in our National history."

Col. William Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio: "Your Letter of Acceptance could not have been better. It must give confidence to the people and our business interests. Your position can not be misunderstood."

Hon. James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio: "Your Letter is a notable and magnificent achievement. I send you my heartiest congratulations because of it. It will make thousands of votes for the Republican Party."

Hon. William Lawrence, Clark's, Nebraska: "Accept my sincere congratulations upon your Letter. It will carry Nebraska sure."

Hon. W. B. Plunkett, North Adams, Massachusetts: "Your Letter is a complete fulfillment of our predictions. Hearty congratulations."

Thomas McDougall, Cincinnati, Ohio: "It is great, clear and unanswerable. It will be the historic Letter. Many of its phrases will become proverbs. Hearty congratulations."

Hon. Samuel W. Allerton, Chicago: "Your Letter of Acceptance should be printed in every language, distributed in every man's home, and in every mining camp."

Judge A. W. Tenney, Brooklyn, New York: "Accept my heartiest congratulations upon your Letter of Acceptance. It is sound to the core."

Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston, Massachusetts: "A magnificent example of clearness, common sense and courage. Every American is proud of you."

E. A. Hartshorn, Troy, New York: "God bless you! Your admirable Letter of Acceptance has left little for the rest of us to do but to vote for you."

Hon. Louis Altheimer, Pine Bluff, Arkansas: "Accept my sincere congratulations upon your great Letter of Acceptance."

Col. John N. Taylor, East Liverpool, Ohio, from Chicago: "Your Letter is considered the greatest document of the kind ever issued."

Hon. John K. Richards, ex-Attorney General, of Ironton, Ohio, from Duxbury, Massachusetts: "Your Letter of Acceptance is admirable and it will become historic. As always, you say precisely the right thing in the very best way."

Hon. Joseph S. Spear, Jr., San Francisco, California: "Your Letter of Acceptance has converted thousands of Democrats in California."

Hon. Sidney D. Maxwell, Cincinnati, Ohio: "I congratulated you on your nomination and I now as heartily congratulate you on your Letter of Acceptance, which is as able and forceful as felicitous. I am glad that the gravity of the silver question did not prevent you from courageously arraigning the tariff legislation of the Democratic Party as the real cause of our misfortunes, nor from pointing to tariff adjustment as the remedy for the evils that now afflict us. No people ever threw away a greater opportunity than the American people did in 1892 and I can not believe for a moment that we are to commit greater folly in 1896. President Lincoln was right when he said: 'All the people could not be fooled all the time.'"

Hon. John R. Lynch, Washington, D. C.: "Your Letter of Acceptance is a strong, able document. I can not see how any Republican or patriotic citizen can do otherwise than vote for you. You have stated the issues in a way that all can easily understand them. There is no room for doubt or conjecture. I tender you my sincere and hearty congratulations."

General Schuyler Hamilton, Richfield Springs, New York: "As an old comrade, a staunch Republican, and sincere friend, I congratulate you upon your Letter of Acceptance as the standard bearer of the Republican Party. It is a state paper worthy the days of the fathers. 'Open mills, not open mints,' will set the wheels of prosperity in motion and protection will insure the continuance of the motion."

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, Washington, D. C.: "I have read with intense pleasure and interest your Letter of Acceptance. It is a clear, frank and strong exposition of Republican principles and an admirable production from every point of view. It puts you, if possible, in closer touch than ever with the great popular heart. It will command public confidence, inspire popular enthusiasm and bring a glorious victory in November. It is a masterly product of a master mind, of which every American may justly be proud."

Major Elijah P. Halford, Washington, D. C.: "Heartiest congratulations upon your splendid Letter."

Dr. C. K. Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison: "I beg to add my very high appreciation of the admirable character of your Letter of Acceptance. It seems to me nothing could have been more forcible or convincing than your presentation of the issues of the day."

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: "I make haste to congratulate you upon the greatest deliverance from any Presidential nominee. It is a great Letter from every conceivable standpoint, sound from beginning to end. It covers the ground upon the tariff and the finances so completely that 'he who runs may read.' Not another word need be said to convince the most skeptical. I can only add 'God bless you, and may the Nation be favored with you as the People's choice for President!"

Hon. Aaron A. Ferris, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Accept congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance. It is an admirable, masterly paper and will win. It should be put in the hands of every voter.

Judge George M. Thomas, Vanceburg, Kentucky: "Have just finished reading your Letter of Acceptance. You meet the issues squarely and the statement of your position will give general satisfaction to all friends of good government."

Hon. M. B. Madden, Chicago, Illinois: "The forcible, able and intelligent manner in which you have stated the issues of the day in your Letter of Acceptance is a great source of gratification to your friends in this section of the country and to Republicans generally."

Judge Philip H. Kumler, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Your splendid Letter of Acceptance demonstrates the wisdom of the St. Louis Convention. A thousand congratulations."

Prof. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce, Ohio: "I have read your able Letter of Acceptance and wish to congratulate you upon its excellence. It is the ablest and most complete document of the kind that has yet appeared in this country so far as my knowledge goes."

Hon. Wallace McCamant, Portland, Oregon: "I can not refrain from expressing the pleasure and satisfaction with which I have read your Letter of Acceptance published in this morning's papers. Its statements are clear, its language epigramatical and its logic absolutely unanswerable. No better campaign document can be used."

Hon. John A. Shauck, Supreme Judge, Columbus, Ohio: "A second reading of your Letter of Acceptance strengthens the opinions created by the first. It is excellent."

Isaac D. McCutcheon, Seattle, Washington: "I beg to congratulate you on the manly utterances and irrefutable arguments contained in your Letter of Acceptance. Every sentence is a text from which the gospel of honest money and protection to American industries can be preached by those who go forth in this campaign to battle for Republican success, which means the maintenance and continued upbuilding of just, pure, and upright government. You have stripped every question of sophistry and stated the case so plainly that 'he who runs may read,' and not only read but understand. Again I congratulate you."

William Durham, Hot Springs, Arkansas: "Comrade McKinley, your Letter of Acceptance forever settles the danger of American free soup house and English free trade banquets."

James Ford Rhodes, Cambridge, Massachusetts: "Nothing could be better than the expressions in your Letter touching the financial question, the restriction of immigration, civil service reform, the maintenance of law and order, and the obliteration of sectionalism. Your certain opinions and positive utterances, together with the literary form, make it a remarkable document, for which you deserve rich congratulation."

Matthew Dougherty, Ogallala, Nebraska: "Congratulations. Your Letter is solid shot. It lifts the real crown of thorns from the brow of labor and crucifies the demagogue. Nebraska will be in line."

J. S. Lambert, Liberty, Indiana: "Your Letter is the shibboleth of honesty. Indiana is now safe and sure."

Dr. G. W. Arbuckle, Cleveland, Ohio: "Congratulations on your very able Letter."

Judge George M. Tuttle, Warren, Ohio: "The whole country thanks you for your worthy Letter on a worthy occasion."

Webb C. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio: "Warmest congratulations on your Letter of Acceptance."

W. A. Moore, Minneapolis, Minnesota: "Your very able Letter of Acceptance will rank with the most important documents ever issued in American history."

Channing F. Meek, New York: "Your Letter is the strongest and best exposition of the money question yet presented. It will bring you votes from every quarter."

A. S. Huntington, East Liberty, Pennsylvania: "Congratulations. Your Letter is full of common sense and facts. It suits the people and the occasion. It will be read to-day by more persons and with greater satisfaction than any document ever before printed."

J. C. Painter, Cleveland, Ohio: "A Letter that all your friends are proud of. The road is cleared."

William Heaton, New York: "Hearty congratulations on your patriotic, able and convincing Letter."

H. E. Tiepke, Mayor, Pawtucket, Rhode Island: "Your magnificent and convincing exposition of Republican principles is a production which is worthy the admiration and support of every thoughtful American."

H. S. Deshon, New York: "Please accept my congratulations for your superb Letter of Acceptance. I am without words to express my admiration of it."

Edwin S. Conway, Chicago, Illinois: "Your Letter of Acceptance will be most heartily appreciated by all true American citizens. It is logical, patriotic and convincing. The tariff is the real issue. The silver craze would not have been a possibility had not the tariff been tinkered with."

A. Warfield Monroe, Baltimore, Maryland: "Your Letter of Acceptance is very favorably received here. It is clear, strong and patriotic on all points. Your epigram 'government by law must be first assured; everything else can wait,'—will become historic."

Judge James A. Waymire, San Francisco, California: "Your Letter is excellent. It will carry the Pacific States sure."

GREETINGS FROM CLUBS.

ALABAMA.

A Fine Club at Fruithurst.

FRUITHURST, ALABAMA, August 28, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Club of one hundred and five members was organized here last night. We will have two hundred.

L. D. PHILLIPS, *President.*

ARKANSAS.

A Non-Partisan Meeting.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, August 25, 1896.

The Non-partisan Sound Money Club, of Arkansas, four hundred strong, sends greetings. We confidently expect to be ten times stronger by November, and pledge you our cordial support for an honest dollar and the opportunity to earn the same.

W. G. DILLS, *Secretary.*

CALIFORNIA.

The Club at Santa Clara.

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA, August 3, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, 100 strong, has organized for McKinley and Hobart, Protection and Sound Money.

D. HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

Greetings from San Jose.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, August 6, 1896.

To the next President of the United States: The Santa Clara County Republican League sends greetings and assurances of a rousing majority for McKinley, Protection and Sound Money.

D. F. MCGRAW, *President.*
A. G. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

The Opening at Oakland.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, August 9, 1896.

The Republican Alliance formally opened the campaign last night. Great enthusiasm. Engaged largest hall in town, yet hundreds were turned away. This State is yours.

GEORGE P. MORROW, *President.*

No Doubt About California.

RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA, August 10, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, 250 strong, sends greetings to the champion of their cause, protection to American labor and honest money and assure him that the cause daily grows stronger. No doubt about California. Such enthusiasm for a Presidential candidate was never before manifested.

F. H. ALBRIGHT, *President.*
GEORGE H. DELASHMUTT, *Secretary.*

Ventura County Ready for the Campaign.

SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA, August 11, 1896.

The McKinley Club of this place, 300 strong, sends greetings and assurances of hearty support.

L. F. WEBSTER, *President.*
EDWARD M. SILBY, *Secretary.*

The Club at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA, August 20, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, 500 strong, sends greetings and pledges you its hearty support.

ALBERT G. BURNETT, *President.*
CARL H. NEILSON, *Secretary.*

The First Ward Club of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, August 21, 1896.

The First Ward McKinley Club organized last night, 1,000 strong. It is solid for Protection, Prosperity and Honest Money. We send words of good cheer.

R. A. LING, *President,*
D. C. McGARVIN, *Secretary.*

CONNECTICUT.

McKinley Recruits at Meriden.

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, August 13, 1896.

At a rally to-night the announcement was made that in the last forty-eight hours over 700 voters, including many former Democrats, had joined the McKinley Club.

HENRY DRYHURST, *Chairman.*

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Can Work if Not Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Protective Tariff Club was organized here to-night. Whilst denied the right of suffrage it is our intention to do all in our power to insure your election.

CHARLES B. PURVIS, *President.*
JAMES H. SMITH, *Secretary.*

FLORIDA.

The First For Years.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, August 14, 1896.

A Republican McKinley and Hobart Club was organized here last night. We will elect the first Republican county ticket in twenty years.

HENRY MARCETTE, *President.*

The St. John's County Club.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, August 27, 1896.

St. John's County Republican Club, organized with 100 members, sends greetings and assurances of support.

LOUIS LARSON, *Secretary.*

IDAHO.

An Excellent Motto.

Moscow, Idaho, August 3, 1896.

Our Moscow McKinley Clubs, Scandinavian and American, two hundred and sixty-three strong, send greetings to our next President, from the so called Banner Silver State of the Northwest. Our slogan is Protection, Patriotism and Prosperity. W. W. Watkins, *Secretary.*

Boise City Sends Greeting.

Boise City, Idaho, August 14, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized to-night with a membership of 425 and sends hearty congratulations. They are all true blue.

George H. Stewart, *President.*

Patriotism Not Declining.

Lewiston, Idaho, August 24, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, 200 strong, sends greetings. The total vote of the precinct in 1894 was 393. Patriotism has not all fallen into a silver mine. John L. Chapman, *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS.

The Nation's Defenders at Springfield.

Springfield, Illinois, August 6, 1896.

The Nation's Defenders, 1,500 strong, send greetings and pledge their support to you, the next President of the United States.

Charles Fetzer, *President.*

Lincoln's Home County.

Highland, Illinois, August 9, 1896.

Our Loami (Sangamon County) McKinley Club organized to-night, with a membership of 130, all voters. We send greetings to the next President and assure him that the Capital County of Illinois is perfectly organized for protection and victory at the polls in November. G. W. Baker, *Secretary.*

The Club at Highland.

Highland, Illinois, August 9, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized to-night. There was great enthusiasm and 300 members signed the rolls. We send greetings and pledges to labor for protection, prosperity and sound money, and for you, the next President of the United States. Louis E. Kinney, *President.*

J. P. Struber, *Secretary.*

Fulton County Actively Engaged.

Canton, Illinois, August 15, 1896.

The ex-soldiers, traveling men, plow factory men, cigar-makers, and the majority of the other citizens of this place, organized in a McKinley and Tanner Club, send greetings and pledge their energetic support in the campaign for the preservation and advancement of American institutions and American interests. By direction of the Club. C. E. Snively, *Secretary.*

Another Greeting.

Canton, Illinois, August 16, 1896.

Canton, Illinois, sends greeting to Canton, Ohio. We have organized a McKinley and Tanner Club of 450, composed of cigar makers, traveling men, Parlin & Orrendorf Plow Manufacturers' men, old soldiers, business men and laborers. W. H. Shaw, *President.*

The Club at Carterville.

Carterville, Illinois, August 17, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, 300 strong, organized to-night, sends greetings.

J. M. Lauer, *President.*

The Club at Lacon.

Lacon, Illinois, August 18, 1896.

The McKinley and Tanner Club, with 180 members, sends greetings and pledges of support. R. B. Fort, *Secretary.*

The Rock Island Railway Club.

Chicago, Illinois, August 21, 1896.

The 150 Rock Island Railway clerks in Chicago to-day organized a battalion of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club, for protection, reciprocity, sound money and the National honor.

W. A. Purdy, *Major Commanding.*

Past the Six Hundred Mark.

Murphysboro, Illinois, August 21, 1896.

At our regular meeting last night the McKinley and Hobart Club passed the 600 mark. We send greetings with assurances of victory in November.

Charles L. Ritter, *President.*

Saline County in Line.

Harrisburg, Illinois, August 25, 1896.

Saline County sends greetings. We organized our thirteenth McKinley and Tanner Club last evening. We now have a membership in this county of 1,750 and we are not done yet. The silver craze is losing every day. Many honest Democrats have declared for McKinley and sound money.

W. I. Reynolds, *Chairman,*
P. N. Pearce, *Secretary.*

Rock Island All Right.

Rock Island, Illinois, August 25, 1896.

The Rock Island Lincoln Club, 1,200 strong, sends greetings and assurances that Rock Island, in common with the whole State of Illinois, is all right for protection, reciprocity and honest money. C. J. Searle, *President.*
John Rinck, *Secretary.*

A Tazewell County Tanner Club.

New Burnside, Illinois, August 25, 1896.

Our McKinley and Tanner Club, organized last night, 130 strong, sends greetings. W. R. Morris, *Secretary.*

Winnebago County Wide Awake.

Rockford, Illinois, August 25, 1896.

We have organized a McKinley Club, 1,000 strong. We tender you congratulations on the splendid prospect of a rousing Republican victory.

Thomas G. Sawyer, *President.*

Bond County Pledges Its Support.

GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS, August 26, 1896.

Our Republican Club, 300 strong, just organized, sends greetings and pledges its support for McKinley and Hobart, protection and sound money.

H. B. HENINGER, *President.*
JOHN L. BURCH, *Secretary.*

Down in Egypt.

SPARTA, ILLINOIS, August 26, 1896.

One of the largest McKinley Clubs in Southern Illinois was organized here to-night with a membership of nearly 600, E. I. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Hebrews of Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS, August 26, 1896.

The Hebrews of Rock Island have organized a Republican Club and its 50 members desire to extend greetings to the chief exponent of protection and honest money, essential requisites for the prosperity of our country.

S. LEWIS, *President.*
H. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Mt. Carmel's McKinley Club.

MT. CARMEL, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1896.

Our McKinley and Tanner Club organized to-night with an initiative membership of over 300, sends its compliments to the next President of the United States. ROBERT BELCHAM, *President.*

Centralia's McKinley Marching Club,

CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1896.

The McKinley and Hobart Marching Club,of Centralia, Illinois, Candidate Bryan's native county, 500 legal voters strong, and the Illinois Central Railway Sound Money Club, 200 strong, send greetings to our gallant leader. All have their coats off working for protection, sound money and the success of the whole Republican ticket. A. T. HILL, *Secretary*

Macoupin County for McKinley.

GIRARD, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1896.

The Republicans of Girard send greetings. A McKinley and Tanner Club was organized here this evening with a membership of 200.

R. H. McKNIGHT, *Secretary.*

The Kelly Axe Company of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, ILLINOIS, August 28, 1896.

The employes of the Kelly Axe Company organized a McKinley Club last night. We pledge our best efforts for your election.

JOHN FRIKERT, *President.*

Many Honest Money Democrats for McKinley.

NOKOMIS, ILLINOIS, August 29, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, 300 strong, greets you as the next President and the Advance Agent of Prosperity. Many honest money Democrats are with us.

E. J. KERR, *President.*

Railroad Men at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, August 29, 1896.

The Railroad Men's McKinley Club, employes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 500 strong, for sound money and protection, sends you its greetings. W. I. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

On the Boom.

ASTORIA, ILLINOIS, August 31, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Club was organized here to-night with 160 members. Republicanism is on the boom. E. J. MURPHY, *Secretary.*

The Early Home of Logan.

BENTON, ILLINOIS, August 31, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, of Benton, the early home of Logan, 200 strong, sends greetings, and pledges its unwavering support.

H. R. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

West Chicago's Club.

TURNER, ILLINOIS, August 31, 1896.

To-night we organized a Sound Money Republican Club of West Chicago, with 300 members. J. H. CREAGER, *Secretary.*

Making it Unanimous.

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS, August 31, 1896.

We organized a McKinley Club last night, 400 strong, in a precinct of 400 Republican voters and have 92 more ready to join

GEORGE C. TURNER, *Secretary.*

INDIANA.

The Erie Railway Men at Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, INDIANA, August 1, 1896.

The employes of the Erie Railway, organized to-night an Erie Railway McKinley Club, with 305 members, many of whom were former Democrats, and pledge you their time and support. EDWARD HUMBERT, *Secretary.*

Workingmen of Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, INDIANA, August 6, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized to-night, with 400 members, two-thirds of whom are workingmen in factories here. Enthusiasm great. This township is good for 500 Republican majority. T. H. JOHNSON, *President.*

The Railroad Men of Logansport.

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, August 17, 1896.

The railroad men of this city have just organized a Sound Money Club, 300 strong. Many of them were formerly Democrats. We wish you success.

E. F. KRAMER, *President.*
A. F. HOCKENBERGER, *Secretary.*

The Railroad Men of Fort Wayne.

FT. WAYNE, INDIANA, August 19, 1896.

The Railroad Men's McKinley Club organized to-night. We are already 300 strong. C. D. LAW, *President*

The Gas Belt All Right.

Anderson, Indiana, August 20, 1896.

A McKinley Club was organized to-night, with 1,375 members. The "Gas Belt" is for you.
A. F. Dye, *President.*

The Club at Greensburg.

Greensburg, Indiana, August 20, 1896

Our Republicans organized a McKinley Club to-night. We have already 605 members.
Edward Dille, *President.*

New Albany Wide Awake.

New Albany, Indiana, August 20, 1896.

Our McKinley Club just organized, 1,100 strong. It sends greetings.
George Roberts, *President.*

First Voters of Peru.

Peru, Indiana, August 20, 1896.

The First Voters' Escort Club of McKinley supporters was organized here to-night, 100 strong.
Henry Bears, *Captain.*

Three Active Clubs at New Albany.

New Albany, Indiana, August 21, 1896.

Three McKinley Clubs have just been organized here: East End, 400 strong, Albert Manner, President, William McClure, Secretary; West End, 300 strong, Fred. D. Connor, President, E. L. Holman, Secretary; Central, 300 strong, C. D. Knoefel, President, E. H. Manner, Secretary.
Fred. D. Connor, *President*

Madison County Astir.

Alexandria, Indiana, August 21, 1896.

The Monroe Township McKinley Club organized here to-night with 602 members. It will be increased to 1,000. Congratulations.
M. L. Clawson, *President.*
J. E. Thomas, *Secretary.*

Wabash County Organizes.

North Manchester, Indiana, August 27, 1896

The Chester Township McKinley Club of 300 enthusiastic Hoosiers organized last night and sends cordial greeting.
George R. Craft, *President.*

Support from Leesburg.

Leesburg, Indiana, August 27, 1896.

Our McKinley Club of 105 members, organized last night, sends you greetings and assurances of support.
W. C. Fries, *Secretary.*

First Voters at Muncie.

Muncie, Indiana, August 27, 1896.

Our First Voters' McKinley Club, organized to-night, 250 strong, sends greetings. Command us for the campaign.
Robert Williamson, *President*

Captain Gowdy's Home.

Rushville, Indiana, August 29, 1896.

The McKinley Club, 900 strong, Jack Gowdy's home, sends greetings.
J. W. Hanson, *Secretary*

Clay County's Active Clubs.

Brazil, Indiana, August 21, 1896.

We had rousing meetings of our McKinley Clubs to-night whose membership is now over 700 as follows: Iron and Steel Workers' Club, 560; Old Soldiers' Club, 100; First Voters' Club, 75—total 735.

E. M. Muncie, *President.*

Five Hundred Stong at Sheridan.

Sheridan, Indiana, August 29, 1896.

Sheridan organized a McKinley Club last night with 500 members. It sends greetings.

M. A. Cowgill, *Secretary.*

First Voters at Spencer.

Spencer, Indiana, August 31, 1896.

Greetings from the Republican First Voters' Club, just organized, 450 strong in a town of 2,000. They are all McKinley and sound money men.

Cyrus D. Mead, *President.*
Carl Anderson, *Secretary.*

The Young Men of Floyd County.

New Albany, Indiana, August 31, 1896.

Greetings from the Young Men's Republican Club, just organized, 200 strong.

John W. Thompson, *Secretary.*

A Lively Club at Lapel.

Lapel, Indiana, August 31, 1896.

The Lapel McKinley Club, of 225 members, organized to-night, sends greetings.

J. O. Lee, *President.*
J. T. McNally, *Secretary.*

IOWA.

The Club at Creston.

Creston, Iowa, August 25, 1896.

The Scandinavian Republican Club, just organized, with 125 members, sends greetings to the next President of the United States. In this sentiment the other two Republican Clubs of this city of 10,000 heartily join.

Axel Nelson, *Secretary.*

KANSAS.

Reporting For Duty.

Burlingame, Kansas, August 22, 1896.

Ninety old veterans organized here to-day the Old Soldiers' McKinley Club, and send greetings to their standard bearer, Major McKinley. Having enlisted in the cause of Protection and Sound Money, we hereby report for duty.

John O. Davis, *Captain.*
James H. Burke, *Adjutant.*

Russell County Organizes.

Russell, Kansas, August 25, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club has just been organized, 220 strong. We send greetings.

H. M. Sorg, *President.*

Pawnee County at Work.

LARNED, KANSAS, August 25, 1896.

The Republicans of Pawnee County have organized a McKinley Club with 253 members. It sends greetings. F. J. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

The Herald of Prosperity.

WICHITA, KANSAS, August 25, 1896.

The Traveling Men of Kansas organized a strong McKinley Club here to-night, and adjourned with three rousing cheers for protection and the herald of prosperity. We do not believe in repudiation, populism or anarchy.

E. E. BEACH, *President*.

In the Midst of Populists.

HARPER, KANSAS, August 25, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized last night with 150 members, in the midst of Populists. It sends greetings. GEORGE MELVIN, *Secretary*.

An Historic City.

OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS, August 26, 1896.

The sound money voters of this historic city, 180 strong, organized as a Railway Employes' Club last night. They send greetings and pledge you their hearty support.

C. S. BIXLY, *President*,
J. H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

The Great Inter-State Soldiers' Reunion.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS, August 26, 1896.

The greatest Inter-State Reunion of old soldiers ever held in the West is now encamped at this the historic field of the Baxter Springs massacre of 1863. On the first roll call of States to-day, amid much enthusiasm, you received the vote of every man of the thousands here save twenty-three, and not a dissenting voice from a member of the Sons of Veterans.

LEWIS HANBACK, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY.

No Free Silver for Newport.

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, August 19, 1896.

From Kentucky hilltops and highlands McKinley Clubs send greetings as an augury of success. No free silver in ours.

D. A. BRECON, *President*,
W. H. STONE, *Secretary*.

The Hebrews of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, August 25, 1896.

Best congratulations of our Hebrew Independent Political Club. Sound Money is our watchword and Protection our passport. As both these principles are embodied in you, we are for you, 500 strong, and more coming.

S. RANZAL, *President*.
LOUIS HYMAN, *Secretary*.

The Colored Club at Fulton.

FULTON, KENTUCKY, August 29, 1896.

We, the Colored McKinley Club, organized last night for McKinley, sound money and protection, pledge you our hearty support in November.

Z. HARRISON, *President*.

LOUISIANA.

The Alliance Sends Greetings.

New Orleans, Louisiana, August 18, 1896.

At a meeting of the McKinley Alliance to-day we reaffirmed our allegiance and beg to send you greetings.

Joseph E. Porter, *President.*
C. H. Thompson, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican by a Large Majority.

Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 27, 1896.

The Williamstown Republican Campaign Club was organized last night with 100 members. We will have 300 within a month and Williamstown can be counted on to give McKinley and Hobart a large majority. Congratulations.

Henry Sabin, *President.*
Damon E. Hall, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN.

First Voters in Ionia.

Ionia, Michigan, August 5, 1896.

The First Voters' McKinley Club organized to-night 75 strong, with prospects of 150, sends greetings and assurances of hearty support.

Albert M. Davis, *President.*
W. A. Benedict, *Secretary.*

Muskegon County All Right.

Muskegon, Michigan, August 11, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized last night with 1,000 members. Accept our congratulations. Michigan is yours.

W. D. Kelly, *President.*

Two Thousand Strong.

Flint, Michigan, August 13, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, organized to-night 2,000 strong for protection, reciprocity and sound money, sends greetings to their standard bearer.

W. C. Lewis, *President.*

The Club at Coldwater.

Coldwater, Michigan, August 29, 1896.

Congratulations and greetings from our Club, 500 strong, organized to-day.

T. A. Hilton, *President.*

MINNESOTA.

The Sound Money Men of St. Louis Park.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota, August 24, 1896.

Our Sound Money Club, 100 strong, sends greetings, wishing you success.

W. S. Shaft, *President.*
J. S. Hunter, *Secretary*

MISSOURI.

In Line and at Work.

Sedalia, Missouri, August 5, 1896.

Our McKinley, Hobart and Lewis Club organized to-night with a membership of 650. Our Republicans are all in line and working for success.

P. H. Sangree, *President*,
E. E. Codding, *Secretary*.

The Campaign Opened at Callao.

Callao, Missouri, August 10, 1896.

A McKinley Club, 160 strong, was organized here last Saturday, and addressed by Hon. Joseph Parks. We want "an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil." Lawrence Christ, *Committeeman*.

The Missouri Republican State League.

Chillicothe, Missouri, August 19, 1896.

The Republican League of Missouri, in State convention assembled, sends you greetings now, and will in November rejoice with you on your election, and the redemption of Missouri from Democratic rule.

N. S. Porterfield, *President*.
Chas. F. Wenneker, *Secretary*.

Seven Hundred Strong at St. Joe.

St. Joseph, Missouri, August 24, 1896.

The McKinley Club, 700 strong, sends greetings to the great exponent of protection and sound money. E. D. Atterbury, *Secretary*.

At Work in Daviess County.

Gallatin, Missouri, August 25, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, just organized, 300 strong, sends greetings and pledges you the undivided support of Daviess County. Frank Gilbert, *President*.

Canton's Great Club.

Canton, Missouri, August 30, 1896.

Canton Republican Club, of 500 members in a city of 2,800, sends greetings, and assures you hearty support. N. D. Starr, *President*.

C. C. Chinn, *Secretary*.

Every Colored Man in Line.

Kirkwood, Missouri, August 31, 1896.

Our Colored McKinley Club includes every colored voter in Kirkwood and vicinity, 140 in all. Accept our assurances of earnest and enthusiastic support. James Boles, *President*.

NEBRASKA.

The Railroad Men of Lincoln.

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 5, 1896.

The Railway Men's Sound Money Club, 300 strong, organized to-night, sends greetings and pledges you its hearty support in the cause of sound money and protection. C. E. Wilkinson, *President*.

S. K. Huntsinger, *Secretary*.

The Feeling at Fremont.

FREMONT, NEBRASKA, August 11, 1896.

The McKinley and Hobart Club, 700 strong, sends greetings to the standard bearer of the Republican hosts, whose battle cry is "Protection and Sound Money," and pledge to him their earnest support, with assurances that "The Prettiest City" will give a large majority for the Republican ticket in November.

J. M. SHIVELEY, *President.*
C. A. MANVILLE, *Secretary.*

Hall County in Line.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA, August 11, 1896.

The 800 members of the McKinley and Hobart Clubs of Hall County, Nebraska, send greetings and pledge you their active support.

C. W. BRININGER, *President.*
H. L. BODE, *Secretary.*

Confident of Success in Nebraska.

WAHOO, NEBRASKA, August 24, 1896.

The McKinley and Hobart Club, 200 strong, sends greetings to Major McKinley, pledging its support of the Republican ticket and also that of the Republicans of Saunders County. We feel confident of the success of the party in Nebraska.

E. E. LYLE, *President.*
M. A. PHELPS, *Secretary.*

The Sixth Ward Club of Omaha.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, August 24, 1896.

Sixth Ward McKinley and Hobart Club organized Saturday with 1,246 members pledging you hearty support.

H. T. LEAVITT, *President.*
DUNCAN S. LOWRY, *Secretary.*

The Women of Nebraska.

DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA, August 25, 1896.

Our Women's McKinley Club, 150 strong, organized last night. Recognizing in you the champion of American industry, and believing that on the success of the Republican Party depends comfort and contentment in American homes, we pledge you our earnest support.

JENNIE M. WARD, *President.*

The Enthusiastic Club at Edgar.

EDGAR, NEBRASKA, August 28, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, of 250 voters, extends greetings to our next President.

S. W. CHRISTY, *President.*
GEORGR H. AVERY, *Secretary.*

NEVADA.

The Club at Wadsworth.

WADSWORTH, NEVADA, August 24, 1896.

The Wadsworth McKinley and Hobart Club organized to-night with 110 members. In a precinct polling 250, we will give you 150 votes on November 3rd. Senator Stewart's "dozen Republicans" in this so called silver stronghold will materialize many hundred fold. We are for "Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity" Hearty greetings.

E. A. JACKMAN, *President.*

NEW JERSEY.

The Club at Raritan.

Raritan, New Jersey, August 20, 1896.

We have the honor of notifying you of the organization of our McKinley and Hobart Club, with 150 members. Hearty greetings.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, *President.*

The Club at Cranford.

Cranford, New Jersey, August 25, 1896.

Our Sound Money Voters have established campaign headquarters, and under your leadership propose to aid in "opening the mills, instead of the mints," and securing full opportunity for full employment at full wages in full dollars. Congratulations.

Edmund B. Horton, *Secretary.*

NEW MEXICO.

The Club at Raton.

Raton, New Mexico, August 27, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Club of 100 members, composed of railroad men and other citizens who favor sound money, honest government, protection and prosperity, was organized here last night. It sends greetings.

William Oliver, *President.*

NEW YORK.

The First New York Regiment.

Geneva, New York, August 13, 1896.

The First McKinley and Hobart Regiment of Western New York, 1,200 strong, completed their organization this evening, and report to you for duty.

C. W. Fairfax, *Colonel,*
P. R. Cole, *Adjutant.*

OHIO.

The Seventh District.

West Milton, Ohio, August 11, 1896.

A McKinley Club, 200 strong, was organized Saturday. Old Union Township will roll up 500 majority. Success to you.

N. G. Aldrich, *President.*

The Tenth District.

Ironton, Ohio, August 13, 1896.

A McKinley Club was organized here to-night, 1,170 strong. We send greetings.

Edward S. Wilson, *President.*

The Toledo Veterans Organize.

Toledo, Ohio, August 13, 1896.

The old soldiers of Lucas County had an enthusiastic meeting last night and organized a branch of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League. Cordial greetings.

H. S. Bunker, *President.*

A Protection and Honest Money Banner.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 13, 1896.

We have just placed on our mill a McKinley and Hobart banner, in the presence of our employes, all of whom are anxiously waiting for the time to vote for McKinley, protection and sound money. We offer our congratulations and best wishes.

Britton Rolling Mill Co.

The Eighth District.

Kenton, Ohio, August 15, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized to-night, 500 strong. Much enthusiasm and every one wide awake. Congratulations.

Charles H. Shanafelt, *President.*

The Thirteenth District.

Crestline, Ohio, August 18, 1896.

We organized a McKinley Republican Club for protection and sound money here to-night. Membership 150. Congratulations.

A. Howorth, *President.*

The Club at Lebanon.

Lebanon, Ohio, August 19, 1896.

The McKinley Club, 400 strong, sends greetings.

George A. Burra, *President.*

The Fifth District.

Defiance, Ohio, August 19, 1896.

Our Republicans organized a McKinley Sound Money Club to-night, with a membership of 200, and the list will be swelled to 500. A number of life long Democrats signed the roll. We are in the fight to win. Congratulations.

W. H. McClintock, *Chairman.*

The Club at Coshocton.

Coshocton, Ohio, August 19, 1896.

Our McKinley Club, with 200 earnest and enthusiastic charter members, was organized last night. J. F. Meek, a prominent manufacturer, was elected President and in accepting made a stirring speech. Congratulations.

C. B. McCoy, *Secretary.*

The Sixteenth District.

Bellaire, Ohio, August 20, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, more than 1,000 strong, sends greetings to their leader and pledge him their enthusiastic and loyal support. We favor "an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil." Congratulations.

J. E. Blackburn, *President.*

Tuscarawas Protectionists.

Newcomerstown, Ohio, August 21, 1896.

Our McKinley Club was organized to-night, 200 strong, for McKinley and Hobart, sound money, protection and prosperity. Congratulations.

D. M. People, *Committeeman.*

The Sixteenth District.

Senecaville, Ohio, August 22, 1896.

A rousing McKinley Club was organized here last night. We have 150 members. Cordial greetings.

S. J. Crosson, *President.*
Ralph Lowry, *Secretary.*

The Thirteenth District.

Greenspring, Ohio, August 22, 1896.

We had a rousing McKinley meeting last night. A Club of 240 was organized with more to follow. Congratulations.

J. B. Maule, *Chairman.*

Central Club of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1896.

The colored citizens of this city organized a Central McKinley Club to-night. They send you cordial greetings and pledges of hearty support.

Lewis D. Easton, *President.*
Robert Harlan, Jr., *Secretary.*

The Third District.

Dayton, Ohio, August 25, 1896.

Our Workingmen's McKinley Club has organized with a charter membership of 2,349. Congratulations.

W. E. Sparks, *President.*

Willing Workers in Warren County.

Franklin, Ohio, August 25, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club has organized, 400 strong, with more to follow. Congratulations.

Alex. Boxwell, *President.*
W. G. Anderson, *Secretary.*

The Seventh Disrtict.

Springfield, Ohio, August 26, 1896.

Notwithstanding the presence of a Populist convention, the Republicans of Clarke County to-night have perfected the organization of a McKinley Brigade of 1,500 members, which will be increased to 3,000 within a week.

Ward Frey, *Secretary.*

The Eleventh District.

Adelphi, Ohio, August 26, 1896.

We have organized a McKinley Club numbering 160 in a town of 600.

Robert Swinehart, *President.*

The Fifteenth District.

McConnelsville, Ohio, August 26, 1896.

Morgan County is on fire for McKinley, protection and sound money. The County Club organized Tuesday night with over 500 members. The enthusiasm is greater than any time since the Civil War. Congratulations.

James M. Rusk, *Editor Herald.*

The Fourteenth District.

Fredericktown, Ohio, August 27, 1896.

The McKinley Honest Money Club, organized Saturday night, 325 strong. It sends greetings.

W. S. Cummings, *President.*
W. B. Johnson, *Secretary.*

The Eleventh District.

Hamden Junction, Ohio, August 28, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, organized here to-night, sends greetings. There was great enthusiasm.
J. R. Knighton, *Secretary.*

A Good Start at Tiffin.

Tiffin, Ohio, August 28, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, organized last night, with over 600 members to start on, sends greetings.
A. L. Flack, *President.*

Willing Workers at Wooster.

Wooster, Ohio, August 28, 1896.

Our Wooster McKinley Honest Money and Protection Club organized last night with 400 members. Your Letter of Acceptance was warmly endorsed.
James B. Taylor, *President.*

The Fifth District.

Liberty Centre, Ohio, August 29, 1896.

The McKinley and Hobart Club, formed here to-night, 150 strong, sends you greetings, and pledges you its hearty support in November.

E. L. Viers, *President.*
G. H. McLane, *Secretary.*

The Fourteenth District.

Huron, Ohio, August 29, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Club of 275 members organized to-night, after twenty hours' canvass, in precincts of 500 voters, largely Democratic. Great enthusiasm and more signers to follow.
C. M. Ray, *President.*

The Seventeenth District.

Canal Dover, Ohio, August 31, 1896.

Republicans of Canal Dover organized Saturday night with 536 members. We style ourselves the McKinley Club. Congratulations.

W. W. Weber, *Secretary.*

The Twelfth District.

Elmwood, Ohio, August 31, 1896.

We send you greetings. We have organized a McKinley and Sound Money Club, of Washington and Perry townships, Franklin County, Ohio, at Dublin, 300 strong, many of whom were formerly Democrats.

Howard T. Davis, *Secretary.*

OREGON.

The Club at Corvallis.

Corvallis, Oregon, August 22, 1896.

The Benton County McKinley Club organized last night, with 100 enthusiastic members, sends greetings and best wishes to its standard bearer.

Fred. Yates, *Secretary.*

Where Rolls the Oregon.

EUGENE, OREGON, August 29, 1896.

The Eugene McKinley and Hobart Club organized last night, 350 strong, and instructed me to wire you greetings and assure you that William McKinley, Protection and Sound Money will sweep the country "where rolls the Oregon."

W. J. KIRKENDALL, *President.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Their Friend and Leader.

SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA, August 16, 1896.

A McKinley and Hobart Club was organized here last night with 1,000 members. The membership is made up of iron workers, who believe in protection to American industries and sound money. They consider you their friend and leader. W. T. Ward, a roller in a sheet mill, was elected President. Congratulations.

J. M. EVANS, *Secretary.*

The Club at Corry.

CORRY, PENNSYLVANIA, August 18, 1896.

A Sound Money McKinley and Hobart Club of 325 members was organized here last night. It was distinctly a business men's meeting and in a section where free silverites have hitherto claimed everything. It presages sweeping denunciation of such heresies at the polls in November. Congratulations

C. H. BAGLEY, *Secretary.*

Five Hundred in the Fifth Ward.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, August 26, 1896.

The Fifth Ward organized a McKinley and Hobart Club last night. We have now about 500 members and are still growing. Best wishes.

JOHN R. POTTER, *Chairman.*

The Club at Catasaqua.

CATASAUQUA, PENNSYLVANIA, August 29, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club organized this evening, amid great enthusiasm, with 400 members. Congratulations. JACOB ROBERTS, *President.*

The Club at Indiana.

INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, August 31, 1896.

The enthusiastic Republicans of Marion Center, Indiana County, organized a McKinley and Hobart Club to-night, 500 strong. All send greetings.

P. J. THOMPSON, *President.*

TENNESSEE.

The Colored Voters of Harriman.

HARRIMAN, TENNESSEE, August 6, 1896.

Our colored McKinley Club organized last night. Great enthusiasm. We send greetings and are pledged to labor for honest money, a protective tariff and an honest administration of the United States Government, all of which we know you represent.

R. M. LIGGETT, *President.*
J. Q. WILEY, *Secretary.*

Blount County Aroused.

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 21, 1896.

The McKinley and Hobart Club, 300 strong, sends greetings. We will carry Blount County by 1,500 majority for McKinley and Hobart, sound money, reciprocity and protection. JOHN B. BLANKINSHIP, *President.*

The City of Bristol.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE, August 24, 1896.

Greetings from our McKinley and Hobart Club, the largest ever organized in the city of Bristol.

H. C. WOOD, *President.*
H. M. PEARSON, *Secretary.*

TEXAS.

The First Club in Johnson County.

CLEBURNE, TEXAS, August 9, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club, of sixty-five members, sends greetings. This is the first Republican club ever organized in this, Johnson County. Our motto is, "An Honest Dollar and the Chance to Earn it by Honest Toil."

A. T. HICKEY, *Secretary.*

The Capital City Club of Texas.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 28. 1896.

The Capital City McKinley Club organized here to-day, 1,000 members strong, sends greetings. EDWARD ANDERSON, *President.*

UTAH.

A Women's McKinley Club.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 28, 1896.

A Women's McKinley Club was organized here to-day with 140 enrolled members. Congratulations. KATHARINE B. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON.

All Wage Workers.

FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, August 3, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club with 193 members, every one wage workers and including every voter in the town, with only six exceptions, sends greetings to our standard bearer. J. J. SMITH, *President.*

The Capital City in Line.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1896.

Our McKinley Club organized this evening with over 300 members, all pledged to sound money, sound government, and victory.

JOHN F. GOWEY, *President.*

The Washington State Convention.

Tacoma, Washington, August 26, 1896.

The Republicans of Washington, in State Convention assembled, have rekindled the fires of 1861 and 1865 on the mountains and in the forests of the Evergreen State. The tide of patriotism is at its flood and on the third of November next the Republican Party like the Israelites of old will march between the waves of the Red Sea of Populism on one side and of Democracy on the other, straight to the Promised Land of honest money, protection, and prosperity. We send greetings. Albert S. Cole, *Chairman.*

The Editors of Washington.

Tacoma, Washington, August 26, 1896.

The Republican Editorial Association of the State of Washington. just organized, congratulates you upon the certainty of your triumphant election in November, and pledges you its most hearty support.

James D. Hoge, *President.*

Pure and Sound.

Everett, Washington, August 29, 1896.

Our McKinley and Hobart Club organized to-night, with 460 members. We send you greetings and pledge the cordial support of the Republicans in this new industrial city. William C. Butler, *President.*

WYOMING.

Protection and Prosperity Forever.

Lander, Wyoming, August 29, 1896.

We are directed to inform you that our McKinley Club organized to-night with 125 members on the roll. We favor "Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity" and have enlisted for the war. Congratulations.

J. D. Woodruff, *President*
H. E. Wadsworth, *Secretary.*

McKINLEY'S SPEECHES IN SEPTEMBER.

WEST VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Republican Press Association of West Virginia arrived in Canton, over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, Tuesday afternoon, September 1st. The party was one hundred in number, including the ladies. They were met at the depot by the Reception Committee and given a royal welcome. Those constituting the party were: Hon. A. B. White, wife and son, Daily State Journal, Parkersburg; Hon. J. K. Hall, wife and son; John Frew, wife and daughter; Joseph Borland, Hugh Scott, Joseph Sigafoose, Daily Intelligencer, Wheeling; Edward Manning, Daily News, Wheeling; J. B Crouch and wife, Constitution, Parsons; Joseph Dunn and wife, Braxton Central, Sutton; Joseph J. Peterson, Daily Herald, Huntington; S. C. McIntosh, Journal, Fayetteville; R. Hunter Graham, Republican, Hinton; C. A. M. Meadows, Boone Boom, Racine; W. Hirst Curry and S. J. Proctor, Daily Telegram, Charleston; P. C. Stevens, Irrepressible, Winfield; E. H. Flynn and wife, Record, Spencer; T. T. McDougal, wife and daughter, Advance, Credo; Joseph F. White and E. G. Hinman, Republican, Fayetteville; J. W. Holt, A. T. Holt and W. H. Holt, Sentinel, Grafton; William T. Burnside, Delta, Buckhannon; A. A. Bee and wife, Herald, West Union; R. A. Hall and C. D. Vassor, Independent, Weston; Joseph Gray, Times, Elizabeth; B. Randolph Bias and Douglas E. Hughes, Mingo Circulator, Williamson; J. J. Sigler, daughter and Miss Roberts, Review, Harrisville; C. L. Musgraw and William Marshall, Republican, Fairmont; J. Ellsoffer, Jewish Review, Wheeling; T. W. Garvin, Ohio Valley Farmer, Wheeling; J. M. Powell and wife, West Virginian, Fairmont; A. B. Moore, Wetzel Republican, New Martinsville; A. B. Smith and Miss Margaret Smith, Herald, Martinsburg; U. S. G. Pitzer and D. Thompson, Independent, Martinsburg; Hon. Stuart T. Reed and Hon. Charles W. Lynch, Telegram, Clarksburg; J. W. Burchinal and wife, and A. R. Lainge and wife, Herald, Moundsville; M. F. Hall and R. P. Caruthers, Republican, Philippi; O. Cook and wife, Banner, Cameron; H. B. Harman, Grant County Gazette, Maysville; W. P. Gould and S. S. Sage, Clay County Star, Clay C. H.; Samuel Jacob, Herald, Wellsburg; J. D. Brown and wife, and A. W. Brown and wife, Independent, New Cumberland; Charles G. Blake and wife, Tucker County Republican, Davis; J. R. Clifford, Pioneer Press, Martinsburg; C. B Smith, State Journal, Parkersburg; J. E. McGlothlin, News, Ravenswood, and Hon. P. W. Morris, Ritchie Gazette, Harrisville. Accompanying the party were Hon. A. R. Campbell and son, Wheeling; M. LaFolette, Republican candidate for State Auditor; Hon. C. D. Elliott, an associate editor of the Broxton Central, President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and J. J. Peterson, ex-Consul to Honduras. About 3:00 o'clock the editors and their friends left the Hurford House for the McKinley lawn. They were cordially received on the veranda, where Hon. P. W. Morris, President of the Association, made an eloquent address presenting the visitors. He said:

"Major McKinley: On the introduction to you of the members of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia it is proper that fitting acknowledgment of the respect in which you are held, of veneration to you as a statesman, of regard for you as a citizen of our common country, of love for you as one of the great brotherhood of mankind, be made; and after all, it is not from glory and from greatness that come our sweetest and truest communications, but from the common relationships of life, for to the mother the tenderest sound in all the wide universe is the crowing of her babe, and in the hand clasp of friendship, as man looks into the face of his fellow man may be such faithfulness, trust and integrity as do greatest honor to us all, even though the grip may not be as strong and saving in all cases as that of the lion of the tribe of Judah, or the hand pierced with nails, or the eyes filled with blood running down from a crown of thorns, or the heart broken for love and for sacrifice. It is appropriate in more senses than one that we should pay personal tribute to you. Rectitude in private life, uprightness every day in the year, strict regard for every legal, social and moral obligation, deserve the highest commendation. God be thanked that there are men, and the Nation believes you are one of them, who stand 'four square to every wind of heaven.' The light that beats upon the throne is said to be fierce, but we believe the day the great convention of the best and greatest political party the world has ever known, nominated you for the greatest office in the gift of any people, it chose one whose character will bear the test of fire, and whose whole life stands out white and clean as an ocean cliff, upon which beat all the waters of the mighty deep. To lay upon a man a shining blade and dub him knight or lord may be much, but for him to be touched with the crimson hand that bestowed peace and righteousness, so that he may have the title of Christian gentleman, is far more. We come from the valleys and the mountains—and I guess most everywhere there is a valley there are a couple of hills. It seems to me that it must be entirely true that mountaineers are always free. He who treads the mountain heights must realize that God ordained that all men are created equal. The mountaineer is near to nature and she speaks to him in the winds that breathe through the green old forests; in the gleam of the sunbeams that fall like golden threads upon the tapestry of green; in the laughter of brooks that wind their silver cords among her shadowed rocks and light crowned hills; in the stars that sparkle through the rifted arches of her cloud canopied cathedral; and his study is the flowers that bloom upon nature's breast, while he looks from nature up to nature's God and Master. In stating that we are Republicans we mainly state why we are here, although already having our hearts it was well worth our while to take this journey to give you our hands. Why should not West Virginia editors who are Republicans visit the Republican nominee for President of the United States? It seems to me a strikingly fitting act. West Virginia was for William McKinley for President (applause) and West Virginia editors had much to do in directing the public eye toward him and pointing out his deserts. West Virginia is the neighbor, the friend and the ally of Ohio, separated from her only by a shining river, with interests that are identical, with a people alike in aspiration, in culture and in rectitude. Again West Virginia, sundered from the old State, as she was within the memory of most of us, and made a star in the constellation of States with a stroke of the pen of Abraham Lincoln, the grandest single figure in the history of the Nineteenth Century, is peculiarly the child of the Republican Party, even if she has been astray for some years. The Republican Party may be trusted to carry out the right. Perhaps this may be said to be an unusually critical time in the history of the country. Dangerous efforts are being made to array class against class, section against section. If the lamp of experience is to light the country, if the path of wisdom is to be followed, it is to the Republican Party we must look. Only two questions greatly agitate the country. One of these and the one having the most attention at this time, should not be to the front at all. I allude to the so called money question. The cure for money troubles in this country are a well-filled Treasury and the balance of trade in our favor. With an insufficient revenue, to coin all the silver of the world, if it were all gold, would not fill the Treasury. The Republican Party can be trusted to deal fairly and honestly with silver and to give the country all the silver money that the real wants of trade demand and the true rules of finance will permit. The Republican Party favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by international agreement and there is no other safe way. To attempt this in any other way would be a difficult and dangerous experiment and this is not the time for any such experiment. The other political question that is to the fore is that of protection to American industries. (Applause.) This is a matter, to refer to which, brings yourself distinctly to mind. The bill that is allied with your name was such a one as to make you dear to West Virginia Republicans and with other reasons to make us believe that you are the most suitable man in all the land for President. A tariff bill that at once brings in sufficient revenue to supply every proper need of the Government and properly protect American industries, is what West Virginia desires, and such a bill was the one that bore your name. (Applause.) The reason for all this is not hard to find. It is because West Virginia has beneath her rugged surface enough coal for the world; iron ore in vast quantities; has great prospects, and sheep and cattle upon a thousand hills; has fertile valleys and rich hillsides. Without protection our vast natural wealth is chained helpless. We look towards you and our party on the one hand, and towards our State, great in natural wealth, on the other, and we remember that these rugged mountains are ours to see and possess; these flowing rivers are ours for trade and commerce; these unfailing resources of our State, these splendid products, the iron, the wool, the clay, the coal, are all ours for material growth and substantial prosperity; but above all and greater than all else, the privileges, the opportunities, the attainments of a free and happy government by the people, of the people and for the people, are all ours to ennoble and to bless. And in this is our pride, in our integrity, in our unsullied reputation; in the untrammeled and unassailable liberties of all who dwell within our borders; in our wise, virtuous and happy people. So to sustain and perpetuate these we depend upon that great, progressive, unconquerable party, of which you are now the head. In the name of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia, I bid you godspeed: I wish you success; I greet you as the coming President of the United States. In filling the position to which the people will elect you, you will preserve the white lily of your integrity, add to your splendid reputation, and keep pure and unspotted the honor of our beloved country.

'What's hallowed ground? 'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in souls of worth!
Peace! Independence! Truth! Go forth,
Earth's compass round
And your high priesthood shall make earth,
All hallowed ground.'"

(Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Morris and Gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia: It affords me sincere pleasure to bid you welcome to my State, my city and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome, nor from any body of men, than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia—from a State in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and a Republican, because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depends. (Applause.) The cause in which you are engaged is one of both conscience and interest. The Republican cause never was more just and righteous than this year, and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the general welfare of the American people. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if any was ever waged which involved higher interests to the people and to the country at large than those presented in this campaign. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. (Applause and cries of 'That's right, too.') Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. (Great cheering.) Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give to labor and capital constant employment with fair returns. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') But, gentlemen, lying beneath all these and more important than all these, is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. (Cheers.) All these issues are embraced in the contention which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment and right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our National affairs. Never was the press of the country more aroused than now; never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States as it has to-day. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. (Great applause.) All this is an evidence that the people appreciate that a crisis is upon them, and that the way to avoid that crisis is for the patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of country. (Great applause.) It is no selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become permanently a Republican State (cheers and cries of 'It will go Republican this fall, all right') and that what she gained so gloriously in 1894, will not be lost in 1896. (Great applause.) The Republican Party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individuals or party, but the good of the country, it seeks; and it is in that spirit, animated only by patriotic sentiment, that I wish constantly to speak and act. (Applause.) There is in my judgment, no State whose prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than West Virginia. You have extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha, and this is never so prosperous as when your great steel, iron and glass interests, your mines, your mills, your factories, are busily employed. (Cries of 'That's right.') Your railroads reaching now more than two thousand miles, with their thousands of employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe from trackman to manager understands this as he never appreciated it before. Then have you considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the soil of the United States, mighty as her resources are, contains so many interests whose development, growth and progress are so dependent upon the maintenance of the great Republican doctrine of protection as the State of West Virginia? (Great applause.) Your development is new; your rich resources are scarely touched. You have the best of coal in inexhaustible quantities, an area three-fifths as large as that of your entire State, producing last year more than eleven million tons, a yield exceeded by only three other States of the Union. Your product of coke is about 1,250,000 tons, equal in quality to the output of any other State except Pennsylvania. In timber your interests are of remarkable importance, with an annual product of something over 250,000,000 feet, your saw-mills giving employment to thousands of men and boys, with an annual pay-roll of thousands of dollars, not including your logging operations. Then there are the products of your stave mills and the output of your great tie industry, which certainly added as much more in wages, when running in full and successful operation, prior to 1893. Your oil product has approximated 10,000,000 barrels per annum. This industry is but in its infancy, and the possibilities of your oil fields are almost incredible. But your wealth does not end in railroad and river trade, iron, steel, glass, coal, coke, timber, pottery, or other manufactures of mineral and forest products, for West Virginia is a great State in her agricultural resources. (Applause.) Only about one-half the State is now in use for farming and grazing, but agriculture is the chief interest in the majority of your counties, while wool growing and stock raising have assumed large proportions. How much these several industries have suffered in the last three years, you know better than I can tell. How much the wool growers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool should know accurately. They ought to know what the experience of the last three years has cost them to the very cent. All these interests are directly affected, all are directly benefited or injured by our industrial legislation. You know and the people know, that all these interests were advanced by Republican legislation (applause) and that all of them have been more or less injured by Democratic legislation. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') With such almost inexhaustible wealth in your midst; with such possibilities of development and growth; with so excellent a foundation for increased business and greater prosperity, I bid you newspaper men to lose no opportunity to arouse your people to the realization of their true interests and to the immense importance to them of the issues of the present campaign as they affect their material welfare in every business, calling or occupation that can be named. Your interests as a people no longer run on sectional lines. (Cheers.) Thank God the last lingering estrangements between the North and the South are being forever effaced! (Great applause.) The appeal for the restoration of the American system of protection, and the continuance of a sound system of finance is infinitely more important to the people of West Virginia than any other political questions that could engage their attention. (Applause.) Sectional questions are no longer discussed. Patriotism is paramount, and the people's welfare and the country's honor are the supreme and overshadowing issues commanding the attention of both North and South. (Great applause.) Under the beneficent operations of the Republican industrial policy, your State has in a brief period practically doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth; and if you continue to advance in the next twenty years as you advanced from 1870 to 1890, you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Your development and prosperity under a wise system of tariff will give you better towns, better farms farm houses and barns, better schools, better homes and happier people. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.) Take the bowlders out of the stream of progress, do not shut the door of opportunity in the face of your own future and that of your children. On the contrary, open wide your gates; invite new people and new capital to come in. But remember you can do this only by a restoration of confidence. You can never do it, if you destroy confidence. (Great applause.) Strive for a fuller development of your industries; build up a greater and more profitable home market for the products of your farms; advance always that prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workingmen of America—not the lowest. (Cheers.) Exalt the character of your labor; never degrade it. Promote that comfort and contentment at home which conduces to good citizenship, good morals and good order. Stand up for America and America will stand up for you! (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Restore the principles in our legislation which gave us prosperity. (Cries of 'That's right.') Keep the credit of the Government untarnished above all else. (Applause.) Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. (Renewed applause.) No nation of the world should have better money than we have and no nation of the world has better money than we have now. (Great cheering.) It is no reflection either upon our honor or independence that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China or Mexico. (Renewed cheering.) Let us have neither free trade nor free silver. (Cries of 'We won't.') Work and wages have been cut in two, and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they are paid. (Loud applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We want the same good money in the future that we constantly have had since January 1, 1879, and that we intend forever hereafter to have. (Cries of 'That's right.') We want honest dollars and intend like honest people to honestly pay our honest debts with them—both as a Government and a people. (Cheers.) Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home. (Applause.) Let us do our work in the United States (renewed applause) and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag. (Continued applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Such is the policy, newspaper men and friends, that I bid you most zealously urge, for the great good of the people of West Virginia, and the ultimate good of all the people of the Nation. (Cheers.) I thank you for the courtesy and cordiality of this call. I thank your eloquent spokesman for the gracious message of support and good will which he brings to me from the Republican press of your State, and I assure you it will give me great pleasure to meet each one of you personally." (Great applause and long continued cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

THE HOME OF SENATOR QUAY.

The people of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, turned out en masse to pay their respects to Major McKinley on Saturday morning, September 5th. The delegations began to arrive at 10 o'clock, the first section being from Beaver Falls. This was followed a half-hour later by the second section from New Brighton, while at 11:00 o'clock the third section came from Freedom, Rochester, Beaver, and other towns. When the line took up the march to Major McKinley's residence there were fully 2,500 people in the rear of the mounted escort. Following the horsemen came the Canton Escort Club, composed of ex-Pennsylvanians now residing in Canton, who recently perfected an organization to meet their former fellow citizens, and the Reception Committee, composed of other prominent citizens of Canton. The 10th Regiment N. G. P. Band of New Brighton led the Pennsylvania people, under direction of Sergeant HARRIS, a carriage contained several of the distinguished men of the party—Hon. CHARLES C. TOWNSEND, Congressman representing the Beaver district and a member of the House during Major McKINLEY's service in that body, EDWARD A. FRETHEY, who greeted Major McKINLEY on behalf of the delegation, General JOHN S. LITTELL, commanding the Beaver County people, and Hon. E. H. THOMAS, President of the Lincoln Club. Following these gentlemen were the various visiting delegations, and the Cadet Drum Corps of Beaver Falls, the Pioneer McKinley Club, the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, Citizens' Clubs, and others. Each member had a sprig of golden rod pinned in the buttonhole of his coat lapel, as an emblem of the sound money doctrines with which the members were imbued. Arriving at the McKinley home the Beaver Reception Committee was escorted to Major McKINLEY's office, and soon after the Major appeared with them on the porch, when cheer after cheer was given him, several minutes elapsing before quiet could be restored. Mr. EDWARD A. FRETHEY presented Major McKINLEY and said: "The visitors here to-day represent sixty-four manufacturing establishments, having a combined capital of over $12,000,000. Beaver County is strong for protection (applause) and has come to greet the next President, Major WILLIAM McKINLEY, whom I have the honor and pleasure of introducing." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me great pleasure to receive this call from the workingmen and other citizens of Beaver County in the State of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) I greet you at my home as friends and supporters in the great cause in which the honor of the country and the prosperity of the people are so clearly and directly involved. (Applause.) You are our nearest neighbors on the east and are closely connected socially, and in business relations, with the eastern part of the old Congressional district which for years I had the honor to represent. From your expressions and all that I can see and learn, the people of this country never were so eager to vote as now. (Great cheering.) The last four years have been long years—the longest years since our great Civil War. (Cries of 'That's right.') Everthing has suffered but the Republican Party. (Laughter.) Everything has been blighted but Republican principles (applause and laughter) which are dearer and more highly cherished and glorious than ever. (Cries of 'That's right.') The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embody those great principles once more in public law and public administration. (Applause.) I have great affection for your old county and commonwealth. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY and Beaver County.') Both have stood for the Nation and the Nation's honor in every crisis of our history and no member of the Union has been more closely attached to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. (Cries of 'Hurrah for Pennsylvania.') No State has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours, and no State has been more devoted to the great doctrine of a protective tariff. (Tremendous cheering.) Nor does any State more clearly exemplify the splendid advantages of that great system than yours. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up (applause and cries of 'No, never,') but that you will still cling to it as a sheet anchor in every storm. (Applause.) Not only protection, but sound money, the honor of the country, its financial integrity, its good name—are all at stake in this great contest, and every lover of country must be aroused to duty and quickened to responsibility in the impending crisis. (Applause and cries of 'You needn't worry about that.') Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past; it must suffer no dishonor in the future. (Great applause.) The past is secure and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest, patriotic and brave in the performance of our part? (Cries of 'No, no.') In America we spurn all class distinctions. (Applause and cries of 'Correct, correct.') We are all equal as citizens, equal at the ballot, equal in privilege and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power; no one is assured of station or command, except it be by his own worth or usefulness. But to any post of honor all who choose may aspire, and history has proved that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that this, the land of the free and self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best government in the world. (Applause.) Let us keep it so. (Cries of 'we will do our part.') I do not recall a time in the history of the country when the question of protection was at issue that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you gave to your distinguished Governor, General Hastings, (applause) the largest majority ever given in your State, and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any State of the Union. (Applause and cries of 'We will make yours bigger.') I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer (great cheering and cries of 'Quay,' 'Quay,') whose devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your State and the Nation. (Great applause.) I remember well when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate, and was under discussion, that Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his State and prevented injury to her great industries by his famous speech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the Republic, and has not yet been concluded. (Great laughter and applause.) When he was fighting for the industries of your State on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in any other way he resumed his speech (laughter) which went on day after day (renewed laughter) without apparent diminution of the manuscript which lay before him. (Continued laughter and cries of "Hurrah for Quay.") I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is accounted for and compensated by the fact that on another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged, and for the success of which so many of the people are striving. (Applause.) It is a great cause for which we contend this year, my countrymen, one commanding the support of every patriot, for it represents the National honor and stands for National prosperity. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") It involves every cherished interest of the country and embraces the welfare of every citizen of the Republic. (A voice: "You told the truth then.") It involves the labor and wages of the people and the earnings by them. It involves, I say, a truly American, patriotic policy, the one best for your advancement and prosperity. Will you support it? (Cries of

"Yes, yes, we will do that all right.") Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, I bid you be faithful to the right as shown by the acts, traditions and teachings of the fathers. Make their standard of patriotism and duty your own. Be true to their glorious example and whatever the difficulties of the present or problems of the future may be meet them in the same spirit of unflinching loyalty to country and to public morals, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgment of dependence upon God that always characterized the grand men who builded the Republic and those who have sustained it since. (Applause.) Upon that course rests your greatest prosperity and happiness and the surest attainment of your best and dearest interests and hopes. Have confidence in the strength of our free institutions. They must be preserved, for there is no hope in the world like them. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') It has given me extreme pleasure, I assure you, to meet you here at my home this morning, and it will give me still greater pleasure to greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering.)

A LABOR DAY VISIT.

Hardly had the sound of the speech-making of the noon hour died away, Saturday, September 5th, and Major McKinley had lunch with his family, than word was brought to him that a delegation from Pittsburg of hundreds of business, laboring and professional men, and their wives and children was on its way from the depot to his home to meet him. The three sections began to arrive on the Pennsylvania Railroad shortly after 3:00 o'clock. It was an excursion planned by the Pittsburg Leader and was one of the largest that has visited Canton from a distance during the past three months. The delegation consisted of a thousand people and was met at the Fort Wayne depot by the Canton Troop and the ex-Pennsylvanians' Escort Club of Canton and proudly conducted to Major McKinley's home. Here Hon. W. A. Stone, Congressman from the Allegheny district, acted as Chairman. When Major McKinley stepped from his hall door upon the veranda he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and when Col. Stone presented him as the next President, the crowd gave three cheers again, and not satisfied with that, cheered again and again in volume almost equal to that of the evening following his nomination. Col. Stone introduced Vice President Carney, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Pittsburg, who made a stirring address on behalf of the wage earners. He showed most effectively that Major McKinley is the friend of the laboring man and that he is and always has been labor's champion. Mr. Carney said: "The workingmen of America want work and a thousand mints couldn't make times easier. We know that if the country was flooded with cheap money, none of us workingmen, or the professional men either, could get it without working for it with brawn or brain." His eloquent and earnest words were cheered to the echo. Mr Samuel Hamilton, a prominent business man of Pittsburg, made a pleasing and earnest talk in behalf of the business men, pledging their support at the coming election. While he was speaking a part of the delegation came up, the band heading it playing "The Red, White and Blue." Mr. Hamilton said that being something of a musician himself he knew it was useless to talk against a brass band. He suggested instead that all join in the chorus, and it was an inspiring scene as the thousand or more voices sang "three cheers for the red, white and blue." Mr. Hamilton continuing said that Major McKinley's Letter of Acceptance was one of the grandest and strongest paper ever given the American public. He spoke of ex-President HARRISON's address in New York a few days afterward; then of the great victory achieved by the Republicans in the Vermont election, and declared that "intelligent, unpurchased ballots await the dawning of a better day." Mr. A. B. HAY, an able attorney, the next speaker, was introduced by Col. STONE in behalf of the professional men of the Iron City. He spoke of the need of the country at present on part of all honest, intelligent citizens to support the law. Major MCKINLEY had known the need of faithful comrades at the front and loyal citizens in the rear. Patriotic citizens and lovers of the supremacy of law need only to consult the platform of the parties to enroll themselves under the Republican standard. He said the so called Democracy sought to mislead the voters and to inflame the prejudices of the people and create distinctions which would divide them into classes. "There are no classes in America," said Mr. HAY; "one man is as good as another and all have equal opportunities. There are many diversified industries and professions —but we all belong to one class—that of laboring people. On behalf of the professional men, Major MCKINLEY, I greet you as President by brevet already, but you will attain full honor and power on November third next." This sentiment was received with great applause and following up the cue, Col. STONE proposed three cheers for the next President. Three cheers would not suffice, for as Major MCKINLEY stepped on to a chair the deafening applause which greeted him lasted for several minutes. When quiet was restored Major MCKINLEY spoke with great power, and at several effective patriotic utterances he was compelled to pause until the enthusiastic cheering permitted him to proceed. At the close of his speech he shook hands with each member of the delegation, who, with but few exceptions, greeted him as our next President. He said:

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I both thank and congratulate the Pittsburg Leader. (Great applause.) I congratulate the Leader upon its large circulation in Canton to-day. (Laughter.) It is a great honor to have this large body of citizens from the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, (cries of 'and Washington') yes, and the whole State of Pennsylvania (laughter) turn aside from their accustomed occupations to pay me this visit. (Applause.) This assemblage thoroughly typifies the National idea of a great American commonwealth in this, that it represents the equality of all, which lies at the basis of popular government. It emphasizes the American spirit. Here are workingmen of every department of industry professional men, newspaper men—native born and naturalized citizens all equal in privilege and power before the law, all alike interested in the Government of the country, and all with equal voice in controlling and shaping the destiny of the great Republic. Here is a striking protest against the unworthy effort on the part of those who would divide our citizenship into classes and a striking condemnation of such un-American appeals to passion and prejudice. (Cheers.) Nothing can better stamp with falsehood and indignant disapproval the effort to array class against class, than this great demonstration before me to-day. I have no sympathy with such appeals—have you? (Cries of 'No, no.') Patriotism is a grander sentiment; it ennobles but never degrades. Instead of seeking to work the masses, it would be worthier on the part of all of us to try to get work for the masses. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Workingmen, that you should have called on me the day set apart by your great commonwealth to celebrate the worth, the dignity and the power of labor, is a great honor, which I duly and gratefully appreciate (Renewed cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Labor Day as a National holiday is a high and just recognition of the oldest of all callings, one which is at the foundation of industry, and our National progress. (Cries of 'That's so.') This is a demonstration of respect to all who labor, an honorable distinction worthily bestowed upon those who toil. Labor Day by act of Congress is made a legal public holiday in the same way that Christmas, the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May and the fourth day of July are now made public holidays. I congratulate you that most of the States have accorded to labor a day separate and distinct from other holidays, which places it in point of legal recognition with the most memorable events of our own and the world's history. With the ushering in of the new year on the first of January; with the birth of Washington, the Father of his Country on the twenty-second of February; with the birth of the Republic on the fourth of July; with the glorious Memorial Day, which recognizes the patriotism of the men who died for the Union; and with Christmas, the most cherished of all days to the Christian believer, you have a place, workingmen, in the permanent statutes of the United States. (Great applause.) You are here to-day not from idle curiosity, but here because we are all citizens of a common country, who in a few weeks will be called upon through our constitutional forms to determine what party shall control the Government for the next four years, and what is more important, by what principles and policies such party shall be governed. (Enthusiastic cheers and cries of 'We want the Republican Party.') The country by its vote this year will either continue the present industrial and financial policies of the Government or decree their abandonment. The Republican Party stands to-day as it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just rewards, and supplies insufficient revenues to run the Government. (Cries of 'Good, good.') It stands opposed to any change in our financial policy which would put us upon a silver basis and deprive us of the use of both gold and silver as currency. (Cries of 'That's right.') Involved in the contest, too, is the fundamental question of whether or not we are to have government by law. The Republican Party stands now, as always, for the maintenance of law and order and domestic tranquility. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right, Major.') There are two things which deeply and personally interest the workingmen—work and wages. They want steady work at good wages; they are never satisfied with irregular work at inadequate wages. (Cries of 'No.') They want the American standard applied to both. They are not satisfied with steady work at poor wages; they want regular employment at remunerative wages. With steady work they want to be paid in sound money. (Cries of 'Good, good.') They do not want to lose any part of their hard earnings through poor dollars (applause) and they must not be paid in dollars whose value can only be ascertained by daily reports such as we used to have in the counterfeit detectors in the wild-cat banking days before the war. (Great cheering.) Whatever work they now have is paid for in good money, and, therefore, no complaint is made on that score. They are satisfied with the money, but they are not satisfied with either the scant work or the reduced wages. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') They are satisfied with the present dollar bill, but they are not satisfied with the present tariff bill.

(Tremendous cheering and blowing of tin horns.) We have learned from experience that we can not increase work at home by giving it to people abroad (cries of 'That's right') and that it is poor policy to keep our own men in idleness while we furnish employment to men outside our country who owe no allegiance to this Government and no fealty to that flag—pointing to the American flag. (Great applause.) WASHINGTON once said: 'There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry.' There is not a workingman in the United States who has not learned in the past three years the wisdom of WASHINGTON's utterance. He appreciates it now more than ever before. Now, another experiment is to be tried. (Cries of 'We don't want any more experiments.') No, never; I say, never. Your spokesman enunciated the true philosophy of the question when he said that no matter how much money was coined you could not get it if you did not have work to earn it. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') Some people profess the belief that a cheap dollar is the best thing for the workingman. Why, the wage earners are all creditors and their wages are paid to-day in money whose purchasing power is good for one hundred cents to the dollar anywhere in the world. Their dollars are as good as anybody's dollars, and equal to everybody's dollars—just as they should be. (Applause.) Nobody anywhere gets better ones, but you do not have a chance under the present system to get work to earn enough of them. (Cries of 'You are right.') If a dollar worth less than one hundred cents is a legal tender, the workingmen will never get any other kind. (Cries of 'That's right.') They will always get the poorest that will pass current, and then when the prices of the products they buy advance, who will be cheated ? (Loud cries of 'The workingmen.') Who will raise the workingmen's wages to meet the rise in the products he buys? (Cries of 'Nobody; give us a Republican administration with McKINLEY for President,' followed by cheering and blowing of horns.) He can not do it unaided; he does not control the pay roll of his employer, and he knows from experience that the last thing to be advanced and the hardest thing to have advanced, are his wages. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') We might just as well understand that we can not fix by law the wages of labor; that is a matter of mutual contract between employer and employe. But we can fix by law the kind of money in which wages are paid, and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short of the best dollars in purchasing power that are recognized throughout the civilized world. (Tremendous cheering and blowing of horns.) When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money (laughter) and to live he must draw upon his savings, if he has any. Is not that so, workingmen of Pennsylvania? (Cries of 'Yes.') If not upon his savings, then upon his credit. What the idle workingman wants is a job that means money to him. The mints, if they were thrown wide open to the coinage of every character of metal and were multiplied a hundred fold in capacity, would neither furnish the workingman a job, restore his exhausted savings, nor give him credit. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right, Major.') Nothing, my fellow citizens, will accomplish that but work—work at fair wages—and that will only come through confidence, restored by a wise financial and industrial policy. (Cheers and cries of "Hurrah for McKINLEY.') Remember that money is never willingly idle any more tha labor is willingly idle. If money is ever idle, it is because it fea loss. The way to dispel that fear is to insure business stability an confidence. (Cries of 'That's right.') We can not have work if we do not have wealth somewhere; and we can not have wealth without work, for labor is the foundation of [illegible]. (Great applause.) The power to get money—I don't care what business we are in—depends upon whether the man who owns the money needs what we have and wants what we have more than he needs or wants his money. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') If we have our labor we can get pay for it if somebody wants it who can pay for it, and nobody ever wants it unless it is necessary to have it for his convenience or comfort or to produce something by which he can make a profit out of his money. (Great applause.) If you want to borrow money your ability to get it is measured by the confidence the possessor has in your ability and disposition to repay it. This is true, whatever kind of money we have, and there is another thing we ought to remember and that is, free silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, or any other ratio, will not repeal the great law of supply and demand. (Cheers.) It is a grave error to suppose that you can enhance values by diminishing the value of money—that you can increase the value of anything by changing its measure. You can no more do that than you can increase the quantity by diminishing the measure. GARFIELD uttered a great truth, when, speaking for the resumption of specie payments, he said: 'In the name of every man who wants his own when he has earned it, I demand that we do not make the wages of the poor man to shrivel in his hands after he has earned them (applause) but that his money shall be made better and better until the plowholder's money shall be as good as the bondholder's money (cries of 'Good') until our standard is one, and there is no longer one money for the rich and another for the poor.' (Great applause.) What GARFIELD so eloquently advocated was executed by the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The dollar of promise became the coin of fulfillment; and every dollar we have in circulation to-day is as good as any other dollar in every mart and market of the world. (Tremendous applause.) This is the way it is now, and this is the way it shall be forever if the people place the Republican Party in control of every branch of our Federal Government. (Applause and cries of 'They will do it,' and blowing of horns.) The preservation of the silver dollar is as indispensable to our National honor and our public faith as it is to the men who work in factories and who toil in the fields. (Applause.) I thank you, my countrymen, for this generous and gracious call. One of the greatest sources of comfort to me in this contest is the assurance that I have behind me so many of the workingmen of the United States. (Loud applause.) It will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally."

THE NEWSPAPER MEN OF OHIO.

The Ohio Republican Editorial Association held its annual meeting at Canton on Tuesday, September 8th. It was attended by editors and publishers from all sections of the State, whose business brings them in close touch with the political situation of their localities. The greetings they brought to Major McKINLEY were most gratifying and assured him of success almost unprecedented in the history of the State. The sessions were held in Elk's Hall, Dannemiller Block. JOHN HOPLEY, of the Bucyrus Journal, President of the Association, was in the chair and the other officers in their respective stations as follows: Vice President, RICHARD B. BROWN, of the Zanesville Courier; Secretary, C. B. McCOY, of the Coshocton Age; and the Treasurer, S. S. KNABENSHUE, of the Toledo Blade. There were a hundred editors at the first session and others came in as the meeting progressed. After organization regrets were read from a number of prominent journalists who had been invited to be present. Among them, Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune; Horace White, of the New York Evening Post; and Robert P. Porter, of the Cleveland World. Entertaining addresses were made by H. P. Boyden, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune; Samuel G. McClure, of the Ohio State Journal, and S. S. Knabenshue, of the Toledo Blade, occupying the time until noon. The afternoon session was occupied by Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, who made a most able, eloquent and practical address. Among those in attendance were: S. S. Knabenshue, of the Toledo Blade; Leo Hirsch, Supervisor of Public Printing and editor of the Columbus Daily Express, and his son Edward Hirsch, also of the Express; H. P. Crouse, of the Morning Republican, Findlay; J. G. Paxton, the Courier, Kent; John P. Locke, Tiffin Tribune; Wilson A. Korns, Tribune, New Philadelphia; Joseph I. Brittain, Reveille Echo, East Palestine; J. H. Simms, Tribune, East Liverpool; W. R. Eversole, Fairfield County Republican, Lancaster; C. J. Thompson, Republican, Defiance; J. L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas Advocate, New Philadelphia; L. C. Sedgwick, Times, Martin's Ferry; George Redway, Republican Leader, Lisbon; Pietro Cuneo, Republican, Upper Sandusky; E. M. Gunsaulus, Times, London; E. L. McMillen, Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville; George B. Frease, Repository, Canton; E. R. Alderman, Daily Register, Marietta; Thomas G. Brown, Ironton Republican; E. E. Wright, Youngstown Telegram; Joseph A. Howells, Sentinel, Jefferson; Samuel G. McClure, manager Ohio State Journal, Columbus; J. Harry Rabbitts, Republic-Times, Springfield; R. B. Brown, Courier, Zanesville; C. B. McCoy, Coshocton Age; F. A. Douglas, Salem News; J. M. Ickes, Newark Tribune; J. N. Conner, Coshocton Age; William Ritezel, Warren Chronicle; Edward S. Wilson, Ironton Register; and Thomas M. Beer, Ashland Gazette. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, the visitors formed in line and marched to the McKinley home to pay their personal respects to the Republican nominee for President. They were cordially greeted by Major McKinley, who made an eloquent response to the spokesman, the venerable John Hopley, of the Bucyrus Journal. Mr. Hopley, in presenting the visitors, said:

"Major McKinley: You have so often and so acceptably spoken in each of the several counties from which these my professional brethren come; and you have, during the four years of your residence at Columbus, met so many of them, that you are better acquainted with them than I am myself, and therefore I am denied the pleasure of introducing them to you. Neither can I, in their name pledge you their most earnest support, because for twenty years you have had that and as each year has left brighter and brighter examples of your statesmanship and patriotism, so it has, if possible, increased that zealous support which it is both our pride and our patriotic duty to give you. Among those who make the name of Ohio illustrious, you have lived before us for years an ideal Buckeye, the pride of our State, and now that the Republican Party of the Nation has adopted you, we may be excused if, in the exuberance of our triumph, we come to most fervently and joyously bid you godspeed. We have heard from many of those heretofore regarded as the most distinguished leaders of our opponents, that the contest this year at the ballot box is as important as was the fearful strife a third of a century ago, and many now, as they did then, prefer the safety of their country to the success of their party. These old line leaders of the true Democratic Party are as one with us in the main issue of the contest—the preservation of our National honor as they put it, and as we regard it, the restoration of public confidence; for the intense political struggle now in progress, involving so many questions, may be condensed into this one object, to restore public confidence, or to preserve National honor. This being gained, all the several other issues would be decided by the statesmen of the Nation, undisturbed by demagogues appealing to passion and greed, to selfishness and suffering, which would speedily lead to lawlessness and anarchy. The policy of our party from 1873 to 1893 gave us twenty years of such prosperity that the Nation increased in wealth at the rate of a million dollars a day. The policy of our opponents has given us three years of such depression, that the Nation has increased its public debt half a million dollars a day. If we are true to ourselves and labor for success, surely the people will not choose wrongly between two such experiences. While the Nation was increasing in wealth at the rate of a million dollars a day, public confidence was natural, but who can have faith in a system that has resulted in the increase of the public debt by half a million dollars every day with no prospect of improvement. However urgent the necessity of public confidence, certainty of the future is absolutely essential to its return. The success of free silver would make the future more uncertain than ever, and the return of public confidence in the presence of such uncertainty would be more hopeless than ever. But the success of 'honest money and the chance to earn it' would immediately give to the Nation a certain future, and on the fourth of November thousands of contracts involving millions of dollars now awaiting the result, would then be closed, and all over the Nation as the first fruits of that success, would be a revival of activity even as the returning sun in spring wakes torpid nature into bright and beautiful life. Among the amazing triumphs of modern science is the wonderful fact that, at a given signal, a child a thousand miles distant, can set into instantaneous motion acres of ponderous machinery, by the pressure of a button. The people now await the night of the third of November when the wires will give the signal that will send a thrill through the Nation awakening public confidence and setting in motion the millions of men now idle and the millions of capital now dormant, throughout the three millions of square miles of this, our vast inheritance, surpassing in richness the promised land of God's chosen people. Then will the time again come when all over our rich inheritance the furnace fires will be beacons lighting the Nation to prosperity; when whirring wheels, ringing anvils, the hum of factories and the deep bass of ponderous machinery, will unite in one grand anthem to the glory of labor and the prosperity of the Nation. Then will descend upon you, sir, the highest glory of human greatness, for in the words of England's most beautiful poet it will be your immortal destiny

> 'To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land
> And read your history in a Nation's eyes.'"

(Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of Ohio: I have been deeply moved by the gracious words of your venerable spokesman. You could not have chosen one of your members to give expression to the sentiments of your Association more pleasing to me than my old and honored friend, Mr. Hopley, whose efforts in behalf of the Republican Party have been unceasing for more than forty years. (Applause.) Defeat has never discouraged him; nor victory unduly elated him. Indeed, I think he is at his best, and does his most effective work when the party to which he belongs is under temporary defeat. I can only wish for him continued good health and the full measure of those blessings which he has so much enjoyed during his long and eventful career. (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to welcome you one and all to my home. I feel sure that you are familiar with Canton and need no assurances from me as to the cordiality of its hospitality. You have done Canton a great honor by your visit, and for one I highly appreciate it, as I know all our citizens do. Canton, just now, I judge, is a very fair newspaper town, and no newspaper writer or publisher ever comes here who is not warmly welcomed, whether he gets what he comes for or not (laughter) and no matter what he may say when he goes away. (Renewed laughter and applause.) General SHERMAN and some of our other good officers used to have a way during the war of sending certain newspaper men out of camp occasionally and perhaps often wished to send them 'across the lines.' We have no sectional lines now. (Applause.) They have been happily obliterated, and no part of this great Republic can be justly called 'the enemy's country.' (Great applause.) Newspaper men, like everybody else, can go freely, speak freely, and write freely on every spot of ground beneath our glorious flag. I feel that I know something of the Republican editors of Ohio. I can not recall a time that they have not been faithful and friendly; nor can I forget that in some of the closest campaigns in the State their intelligent and unfaltering support have brought us the victory. This year they are more in earnest, more aggressive, more thoroughly efficient than they have ever been before. They appreciate the over-mastering importance of the issues involved in the present contest and are leading, gloriously leading, in the educational work which is indispensable to a proper understanding of the questions which divide us and right action ultimately at the polls. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it is a post of singular honor which you occupy to-day. I can not remember any period, save and except during the war, when the Republican press so signally represented National honor and National welfare as now. (Great applause.) It is not often given to a political party, as it is this year given to our party to stand between National honor and dishonor; public faith and repudiation; and order and disquietude. It is the good fortune of the Republican Party to stand in this contest for what is best in government, for what is patriotic in citizenship, and what tends best to the support of the financial integrity of the Government, its credit and its currency. It is a vast responsibility to put upon any party, but the Republican Party is not without trial amidst grave responsibilities. It has performed supreme duty before; it has filled great trusts before. It has discharged them always with wisdom, courage and fidelity, and it will discharge the new ones, too, with an honest and unfaltering purpose to serve the best interests of the people and all the people. (Applause.) Fortunately, in this contest, the Republican Party is not alone in the support of the Republican cause. Conservative men of all parties stand with it. It numbers among its strongest allies many of the powerful Democratic newspapers, East and West, which are doing yeoman services for patriotism and National honor. (Applause.) They are welcome, thrice welcome, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude for their unflinching loyalty to country as against party, for sound money and public morals. (Great applause.) This is a year, gentlemen, of political contention without personal bitterness. Intelligence and investigation are taking the place of passion and partisanship. Prejudice cuts little figure in a crisis like this. We must not indulge in aspersion or crimination against those who have differed from us in the past, but who are now with us in patriotic endeavor to preserve the good faith of the country and enforce public and private honesty. (Applause.) We must not drive anybody out of camp, but welcome everybody in. You doubtless have grown weary of being told of the greatness, power and value of the press so many times styled the 'preserver of our liberties' and 'the hope of mankind.' It was Bulwer, I think, who commanded, 'Take away the sword. States can be saved without it; bring the pen.' This a is year for press and pen. The sword has been sheathed. The only force now needed is the force of reason. and the only power to be invoked is that of intelligence and patriotism. (Great applause.) Our people have always extended to the press the most generous patronage and accorded it the greatest deference, so that the press has grown with our growth and advanced with our advancement. There are nearly as many newspapers and periodicals published in the United States as in all the rest of the world beside. To me the modern newspaper is so vast and comprehensive that I can never contemplate its possibilities without becoming both interested and enthusiastic in the subject. Why, to be a real, capable and worthy journalist, wise, honorable and efficient, is to attain the highest plane of human opportunity and usefulness! (Applause.) To love and proclaim truth, for truth's sake; to disseminate knowledge and useful information; to correct misimpressions; to enlighten the misinformed; to 'feed an expectant and anxious people' with the occurences of the world daily—indeed, almost hourly; to discover and correct abuses; to fairly and honorably advocate a great cause; in short, to mold and direct public opinion, which is always the mission of journalism, is surely the noblest of professions. (Great applause.) Poor it may be in some parts of the world; despised it may be by the intolerant and ignorant everywhere; but degraded it never can be so long as its aim is the good of the people. Ohio has always been prominent in the field of journalism; that she has been prominent in politics, too, the press can fairly claim her full share, and is entitled to no little credit, for our long line of deserving public servants. I need not remind you of them. You know well the glorious history of the State and its contributions to the country in every field of statesmanship. The press of Ohio has proudly held its own in the march of journalism. The younger men—and there are many of them before me to-day—have high models before them. Their predecessors were honest in conviction, powerful in argument, and contributed much to make our glorious State what it is, and our civilization and citizenship the best in the world. (Applause.) From your ranks have gone forth some of the ablest journalists the world has ever known, whose influence and learning have impressed other States also, and enriched the literature of the whole country. Some of the old editors still remain wielding the pen of power—may their lives be lengthened and their splendid example be emulated by their younger colleagues! (Applause.) I congratulate you upon the high rank of the press of Ohio and wish for you still greater achievements in your chosen work and in broader fields. You never had an opportunity for higher usefulness than now and you never had a greater opportunity for the wisest use of your best faculties than in the support of the principles and policies which are involved in the contest now upon us. I congratulate you upon the great work you are doing and appreciate more than I can tell you the kindness and courtesy of this call." (Great applause.)

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Shortly before 9:00 o'clock, Friday morning, September 11th, a special train of Wagner cars, handsomely decorated with portraits of McKinley and Hobart, the American flag, and appropriate mottoes, bearing a large delegation from St. Albans, Vermont, pulled into the Cleveland, Terminal and Valley depot at Canton, Ohio. Among the mottoes were "Vermont for McKinley, 39,000;" "Vermont to Canton, September 9-12, 1896;" "Vermont the Star that Never Sets;" "What's the Matter with Hanna;" and "Vermont Moves to make it Unanimous." The party had left St. Albans on Wednesday night, crossed New York on Thursday, with frequent stops and much speech-making, coming via the New York Central to Buffalo and thence via the Lake Shore road to Cleveland, where the party spent the night of September 10th at the Centennial, commemorative of Commodore Perry's great victory on Lake Erie, and thence to Canton early next morning on the Valley railroad. It consisted of the following prominent and representative citizens: Hon. Ira R. Allen, Fair Haven, Senator; Hon. Herbert Brainerd, St. Albans, ex-Senator; John Branch, St. Albans; Isaac Baldwin, Wells River; Hon. E. L. Bates, Bennington, Judge Advocate General; Hon. O. M. Barber, Arlington, Railroad Commissioner; Hon. Henry Ballard, Burlington, ex-Senator; Hon. A. B. Beman, Fairfax, Senator; F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line; E. M. Brown, Sheldon; Col. George T. Childs, St. Albans, Member Republican National Committee; James Aldrich, E. J. Bagley, Bradford; L. M. Bixby, Montpelier; D. S. Conant and Hon. A. D. Collins, Burlington; Henry L. Clark, Castleton, ex-Senator; Hon. L. Bart Cross, Chairman Second District Committee; George W. Chillson, Frank M. Corry, Montpelier; W. E. Curtis, Lowell; W. D. Chandler, St. Albans; J. K. Curtis, of Georgia; T. M. Deal, St. Albans, Senator-elect; Charles Deal, St. Albans; A. F. Durkee, Sheldon, Senator-elect; Hon. Nelson W. Fisk, Isle La Motte, Lieutenant Governor-elect; C. S. Forbes, St. Albans, Secretary Vermont Republican League; Hon. Josiah Grout, Derby, Governor-elect; Frank L. Green, St. Albans, Chairman Republican Town Committee; S. C. Green, St. Albans; A. L. Graves, Manchester; Hon. Walter E. Howard, Middlebury, ex-Senator; W. Farrington, S. W. Flimm, St. Albans; S. L. Griffith, Mt. Darby; E. Goodnough, Montpelier; W. G. Higbee, Proctor; Col. Henry W. Hall, Burlington, Aide-de-camp on Governor Woodbury's staff; Hugh Henry Chester, Judge of Probate; Henry W. Hatch, St. Albans, Chairman Board of Selectmen; O. L. Hines, of St. Albans; Hon. J. N. Jenney, St. Albans, Surgeon General, V. N. G.; O. B. Johnson, St. Albans; Barney F. Kelley, St. Albans, Sheriff of Franklin County; William Landon, St. Albans; Joseph Lebeau, St. Albans; W. C. Landon, Rutland; J. K. Lynde, Williamstown; Z M. Mansur, Island Pond, Lieutenent Governor; Joseph G. McCullough, North Bennington; M. J. Maloney, Richford; Olin Merrill, Enosburgh Falls, Chairman Republican State Committee; N. R. Miller, Shelburne; E. R. Morse, Proctor, President Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont; J. D. Miller, Wallingford; J. A. Merrill, Rutland; C. W. Mussey, Rutland; W. T. Merritt, St. Albans; S. O. Noble, St. Albans; Hon. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, ex-Governor; Hon. Redfield Proctor, Proctor, United States Senator; Hon. H. Henry Powers, Morrisville, Member of Congress; Hiram E. Perkins, St. Albans, Village Trustee; H. E. Parker, Bradford, Member State Committee; M. P. Perley, Enosburg Falls; B. B. Perkins, St. Albans; M. W. Rounds, Richford; Hon. George W. Randall, Waterbury, ex-Senator; E. J. Ranslow, Swanton; Hon. John P. Rich, Swanton, Representative; Hon. Mason S. Stone, State Superintendent of Education; E. C. Spooner, Brandon; Edward Simonds, Burlington; F. C. Smith, St. Albans; Hon. F. S. Stranahan, St. Albans, ex-Lieutenant Governor; John M. Stearns, Rutland; Arthur F. Sabin, St. Albans; George E. Stebbins, Sheldon; E. C. Tuttle, Rutland, Director State Prison; Chauncey Temple, St. Albans, County Judge-elect; E. D. Welling, Bennington, Member of State Committee; Hon. E. C. Woodworth, Arlington, ex-Represent-

tative; C. C. WARREN, Waterbury; S. H. WOOD, St. Albans, ex-Deputy Collector of Customs; T. R. WAUGH, St. Albans; Capt. GEORGE O. WEBSTER, St. Albans; and Hon. URBAN A. WOODBURY, Governor. The delegation was met at the depot by the Canton Troop and Grand Army Band, the latter having been engaged in advance by the delegation. Pinned to the lapel of the coat of each visitor was a badge bearing the inscription "Vermont for MCKINLEY, 39,000, Canton, September 9-12." A miniature American flag surmounted this with small pictures of MCKINLEY and HOBART. In each hat band was a sprig of the famous Vermont cedar, resembling the Ohio pine, and each visitor wore a necktie of golden hue, emblematic of the sentiment for sound money. At the McKinley residence Hon. OLIN MERRILL, Chairman of the Vermont State Committee presided and in a few well chosen words introduced Col. GEORGE T. CHILDS, Member of the National Republican Committee for Vermont, who spoke in behalf of the visitors. Their appearance created the greatest enthusiam and elicted hearty applause from the people who crowded the streets along the line of march. He said:

"Major MCKINLEY: Although the State conventions of both the great political parties in Vermont declared unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, the action of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and selecting as the standard bearer of the party an earnest advocate of that financial policy, forced the Republicans to carry on their campaign along unfamiliar lines. The leaders of the party were confronted with frequent and constantly increasing reports of large defections from their ranks and large accretions to the forces of Democracy by reason of the financial issue. They knew the voters of Vermont were honest, favored the payment of every honest debt with an honest dollar, would follow the way where honor led, but the question at issue was comparatively new and the people demanded a discussion of it to the exclusion of other matters of National import. They organized for victory, and on the first day of September, by a majority double that given the Republican Gubernatorial candidate four years ago, a majority larger by 10,000 than ever before given a candidate for public office in the history of the State (applause) the voice of the good old State again rings out, clear, emphatic, reverberating along her mountain tops and resounding through her valleys, echoing from Maine to the Golden Gate, from the Lakes upon our Northern borders to the Gulf whose waters wash her Southern shores. (Applause.) In WILLIAM MCKINLEY we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for the Presidency of this mighty Nation. (Applause.) We have journeyed from our homes in our beloved State to bring to you, sir, the greetings of her Republican voters, because, although the issues upon which they were called upon to pass ten days ago transcend all questions of personality, yet the victory won for the cause of honest finance by them does in some measure partake of a personal character. As you were the first choice of a large majority of them, as you have been declared the first choice of all of them, we bring you something more than the tidings of a political triumph. (Applause.) And not alone are we permitted to speak in the name of the Republicans of Vermont. We bring as well the cordial greetings of 5,000 free men of the State who have followed loyally, unselfishly, manfully and proudly, the standard of the Democratic Party through more than a third of a century of uninterrupted defeat; 5,000 honest, earnest, patriotic Democrats of the dear old Commonwealth, unite with nearly 50,000 of her Republican children in declaring, as between financial honor, the rule of law, the safety of republican institutions, and repudiation, the dread and fear of revolution, WILLIAM

McKinley, of Ohio, is their first choice for President. (Applause.) While we are proud to place the tribute of Vermont upon the brow of honor and acknowledge a just pride in the overwhelming victoryof last Tuesday week, we can, if needs must be, say for Vermont, as Lowell said of her sister commonwealth, Massachusetts:

'But of old deeds she need not brag,
How she broke sword and fetter,
Fling up again the dear old flag,
She'll do yet more and better.' "

(Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Chairman and My Fellow Citizens: I bid you welcome, hearty welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, my city, and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsive to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the Republican nomination for President, the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. (Applause.) The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station, or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty, and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. No one will deny to them a glorious part in achieving the independence of the Colonies. None will question that they did much to check the aggressions of human slavery, and had high place in the final triumph of the Union in the hour of its greatest peril. (Applause.) Nor in our later trials will any doubt that the example and voice of Vermont have always been most potential on the side of justice, honor, and right. (Cheers.) Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the result of the elections in Vermont on September first, but it seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. (Laughter and applause.) They have simply declared what every student of your history must already have discovered, that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever—to the tenets of good morals, good politics, and good government. (Great applause.) They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the honor of the Government, to the maintenance of law and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise and economic system which has always been our chief pride and greatest strength, than at any previous period in our eventful history. (Applause.) The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past as the issues on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free silver orators and organs of Vermont illy concealed, if they did not positively assert, what is being proclaimed everywhere, that their solicitude is the relief of those who might temporarily profit by a degraded currency, no matter at what sacrifice of the plainest precepts of good morals. In no case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our National and private obligations on the plain old fashioned principles of good faith and honesty, which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. (Applause.) Practically admitting that the effect of free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of our social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment. Vermont has said in tones that can not be misunderstood, that she will have nothing to do with so fatal an experiment. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good'.) Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make fifty cents worth of silver pass current as a legal tender one-hundred cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant rejection. We can not by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause.) To me the question of protection as against free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own; and the question of honest money as against free silver is a question affecting public and private integrity, honor and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless credit. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') Obscure the real issues and it finally resolves into that, but will it prevail? No, I answer, forever NO. (Cheers.) The American people as a Nation like those of the State of Vermont are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. (Applause.) A people that could as a weak and struggling confederacy of less than five millions inhabitants emerge from an eight years' war of blight and destruction and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off their enormous Revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the States, aggregating $135,000,000, or $27 per capita at the time of its assumption, will not falter at the present temptation. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right;' 'good, good.') A people that could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union and conduct the most extensive and expensive war in history will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good.') A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of $2,382,000,000, or $70 per capita for our entire population in 1865, will not now, after having paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek, directly or indirectly, to repudiate one dollar of it, or cheapen the coin of payment. (Applause and cries of 'Good, Major.') A people, I say, who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such unparalleled rapidity that it was estimated in 1888 that up to that time, it had been so great that we had paid $123 for every minute of every hour of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888, will not now palter, bargain or scheme to defraud any creditor of the Government whoever or wherever he may be. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Good,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') A people who had the satisfaction of seeing that debt reduced to $585,000,000 on March 3, 1893, at the close of the splendid Administration of President Harrison (applause) will readily and quickly meet both the remainder of the old debt, and all that has been made since (laughter) and pay it all off, principal and interest, in the best money of the world, and the money recognized by all civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment (loud applause)—just as President Jackson paid off the last of the Revolutionary debt sixty years or more after the first of it had been contracted. This, my fellow citizens of Vermont, is the faith that the election in your State inspires in me; but that is not all. In that verdict I see the ununalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books. (Great cheering.) Vermont is an agricultural State, but her keen, sagacious and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and her twin sister reciprocity. (Applause and cries of "That's right.') They have profited by experience. They have examined both their stock books and their store books—and they have had plenty of time to do it (laughter) in the past three years, and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years. The farmers of your State want a protective tariff (applause and cries of 'That's right, they do') and they mean to have it. (Great cheering.) So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide on both these issues. They are naturally conservative and their unerring common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to detect the fallacies of free silver just as they have already learned the fallacies of free trade. (Applause.) Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. (Applause.) I congratulate you, too, on the long line of eminent and worthy men you have contributed to the National galaxy; on the great worth of your present distinguished public servants both in State and National councils; on the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and invention. But above all, I congratulate you upon the high character not only of the population you have sent to the other States, but on that which you have kept at home. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') Your devotion to your best interests, your love of social order and respect for law, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government come to us of the newer States as a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grander results. (Cheers.) You have set the pace; you have lifted on high the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me at such expense, discomfort and trouble, but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in her history. (Great applause.) Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here and to my home. I can not find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call, can only say that it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.')

At the conclusion of Major McKinley's address brief, eloquent and timely speeches were made by Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Powers and Major Josiah Grout, the Governor-elect, which were heartily applauded by the great crowd of people who had gathered in honor of the occasion. A double quartet consisting of Messrs. B. B. and Sherry Perkins, Dr. John Sheerar, C. H. Anderson, A. R. Sabin, F. T. E. Sisson, Edward Crampton and L. L. B. Best, also make a great hit by rendering a song composed by S. E. Royce, of St. Albans, for the trip, as follows:

We Want yer, McKinley, Yes, we Do.

The mills are a-stoppin', an' the markets are a-droppin',
An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do;
The last four years of Grover, thank the Lord, are almost over,
An' our hearts are a-turnin', Mack, to you.
We've been thinkin' till we're sad, of the good old times we had
Up to eighteen ninety-two,
An' you see we do not care if 'twas called a "robber tariff,"
We want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.

Chorus: We want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer mighty bad;
A fifty-three cent dollar—well, you bet it makes us mad.
McKinley and Protection,
That is our selection,
An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer—
An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we DO.

When the merchants are a-failin', an' Uncle Sam is ailin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.
When Bryan's mouth is workin', an' Sewall is a-smirkin',
Then our hearts are a-turnin', Mack, to you.
When the mortgage is a-growin', an' we can't pay what we're owin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.
When the Popolists are yawpin', an' George Freddy is a-floppin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.

Chorus: We want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer mighty bad;
These Demo-Popo-cratic times are the worst we ever had—
So come to us a-flyin',
For you we are a-sighin',
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer—
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes, we DO.

When the banks are a-bustin', and the furnaces a-rustin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.
When Bayard is a-chinin', an' the Britishers a-grinnin',
Then our hearts are a-turnin, Mack, to you.
When the Spanish are a-strainin', an' the Cubans are a-gainin',
Then we want yer, McKinley yes, we do.
When the Eagle is a moultin', an' Teller is a-boltin',
Then we want yer, McKinley yes, we do.

Chorus: We want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer mighty bad;
A fifty-three cent dollar—well, you bet it makes us mad.
McKinley and Protection,
That is our selection,
An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer—
An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we DO.

When the business is a-dyin', and the hungry children cryin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.
When the Democrats are a-scrappin', an' the Anarchists a-yappin'
Then our hearts are a-turnin. Mack, to you.
When the silver men are a schemin', an' Davy Hill's a-dreamin',
Then we want yer, McKinley yes, we do.
When the Donkey's tail's a-swishin', and the President's a-fishin',
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.

Chorus: We want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer mighty bad;
These Demo-Popo-cratic times are the worst we ever had—
Come to us a-flyin',
For you we are a-sighin',
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer—
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes, we DO.

Have you heard from the front, 'way up in old Vermont?
How the grand old State was true?
How the "Democratic gain" they were looking for in Maine
With a sickenin' thud fell through?
The song we're a-singin', 'till the hills are a ringin',
Is (All sing.) "WE WANT YER, McKINLEY, YES, WE DO."
And we rise to remark—'cos we can't keep it dark—
That we'll HAVE yer, McKinley, SARTIN TRUE."

Chorus: We want yer, McKinley yes, we want yer mighty bad;
These Demo-Popo-cratic times are the worst we ever had—
So come to us a-flyin',
For you we are a-sighin',
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer—
(All sing.) "An' we'll HAVE you McKinley, SARTIN' TRUE."

A very enjoyable informal reception was then held, Major McKinley greeting each of the Vermonters and inviting them into his home, where a cordial welcome was also extended to them by Mrs. McKinley. In deference to their wishes a photograph was taken of Major McKinley and the party, which then again formed into line, marched to the depot, and took the 11:00 o'clock train for Cleveland amid the huzzas of hundreds of friends in Canton.

TWO GOVERNORS AND THEIR STAFFS.

At 1:30 o'clock on Friday, September 11th, Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio, and staff, and Hon. Charles W. Lippett, Governor of Rhode Island, and staff, arrived in Canton to call on Major McKinley. They were met at the depot by the Canton Troop and the Reception Committee with coaches. Governor Bushnell and wife and Adjutant General Axline and wife occupied an open carriage and were followed by the Governor's staff, as follows: Col. William P. Orr, Col. H. P. Kingsley, Col. H. A. Prettyman, Col. Burke, Col. Anderson, Col. Fisher, Col. Wing, Col. Cockley and Capt. Andrews. They were driven to Major McKinley's home and most cordially received. Here they passed into the parlor, where they were presented to Governor Lippett and staff. The two Governors greeted each other warmly, their surprise being mutual and pleasure great in meeting one another on such an auspicious occasion. While lunch was being prepared Governor Bushnell addressed the great crowd of people which had not dispersed after listening to Major McKinley. He made a brief but felicitous speech in which he said: "We pledge him (Major McKinley) the support of the State of Ohio and believe he will be elected by a larger majority than was ever given in the State before." At this the crowd cheered and cheered again and again. Following General Bushnell, Governor Lippett was introduced by the former and spoke in behalf of Rhode Island. He assured Major McKinley that Rhode Island, though small, would be in the front rank of States for the Republican ticket. Following Governor Lippett, Hon. John C. Weyman, a gray-haired veteran, but withal vigorous and hearty though bowed with age, addressed the people in a most original manner and at the close of his talk was given three cheers by the delighted crowd. The Rhode Island party was composed of the following gentlemen: Governor Charles Warren Lippett, Adjutant General Sackett, Quartermaster Dennis, Colonels Taft, Knight, Ballou, Thornton, Norman, Walker and Hill, Lieutenant C. W. Abbott, United States Army, Lieutenant F. H. Peckman, Lieutenant Governor E. R. Allen, Congressman W. O. Arnold, State Treasurer Clark, Attorney General Dubois, Col. J. C. Weyman, G. W. Smith, Secretary, G. W. Millard and Charles H. Wilson.

LORAIN AND ERIE.

Following the speeches by Governors Bushnell and Lippett, two huge delegations from Lorain County, Ohio, and Erie, Pennsylvania, arrived at Major McKinley's residence together, on Friday afternoon, September 11th, and were given a most cordial reception. Judge J. W. Steele who spoke for the farmers and workingmen of Lorain County, Ohio, said:

"Major McKinley: Four years ago the Democratic doctors diagnosed the National condition; they mistook the ruddy bloom of health for the hectic flush of disease and prescribed free trade. We took the bolus and are sick. Eight weeks ago the Democratic quacks met at Chicago. They turned down their doctors and with rampant and vociferous enthusiam they prescribed for our National ills a compound of anarchy, repudiation and free silver. Shall we take the dose? (Cheers and cries of 'No, not by a long shot.') Sir, from 1890 to 1893 under the benignant policy of protection to home industry we reveled in prosperity such as no nation had ever enjoyed. We propose to secure the return of like prosperity and to that end we are here to pledge our earnest and untiring efforts to reinstate the Republican Party in power and to place the Champion of Protection in the Executive Chair of the Nation." (Applause.)

Judge J. F. Downing, who spoke for the Pennsylvanians, after eulogizing Lincoln, turned to Major McKinley and said:

"Major McKinley: We are convinced that no mistake will be made in placing William McKinley, the boy soldier of 1861 and the wise and experinced statesman of 1896, in the Presidental chair, and let me say we are going to do it. Lincoln believed it was a wise policy to protect our home industries, to endeavor to bring the farmer's market nearer and nearer to the farmer's door, and so do you. (Applause.) Lincoln believed in a financial system which would protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges, and so do you. (Applause.) Lincoln believed in suppressing rebellion against the peace and dignity of the United States, whether in the South or in the North, and protecting all the people in their inalienable rights under the Constitution and laws of the country, and so do you. (Applause.) We thank you for your Letter of Acceptance, which furnishes us so sure a lamp unto our feet and light unto our path. (Applause.) We also thank you for the many public addresses made on this spot to your fellow countrymen who have called upon you on an errand similar to our own. These addresses, so patriotic and so replete with wisdom, will help mightily in securing an overwhelming verdict of the people in favor of truth and righteousness on the third of November next. We all hope and pray, Major McKinley, that your life will be spared to enable you to enter upon the discharge of the high and responsible duties which the American people seem to be ready to impose upon you, and that the labors incident to the campaign now in progress will not be more than you can easily bear. May God bless you!" (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: There are represented in this great assemblage to-day citizens from the State of Pennsylvania and citizens from the State of Ohio. There are assembled here citizens of Lorain County, Ohio, the Lincoln Club of the city of Erie, and representatives of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania, which only yesterday adjourned its annual convention. You are here from different sections of the country; you are here representing different occupations and callings in life, but you are all here with a common purpose, all here with a common aim, and all marching under the same glorious old flag. (Tremendous cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I bid each and every one of you welcome to my home. I know much of the fellow citizens of Ohio, who do me honor by their visit to-day. (Applause.) I know something of the great resources of Lorain County and of its splendid agricultural lands; its great port on the lake; its manufacturing industries; its splendid educational institution, Oberlin College; but above all, I know and value the splendid spirit of loyalty and patriotism of its people. (Great cheering.) I bid the Lincoln Club of the city of Erie welcome to my home. You bear the most honored name in our Republican annals, and none is more illustrious in the annals of our country—a name which belongs not to a single city, a single State, to any aggregation of clubs, but to the whole American people. It is not the property of any political party. It belongs to the ages. (Great applause.) It is full of inspiration and embodies every Republican doctrine and represents the best aims and purposes of American citizenship. I doubt if there is any other name in American history which more fully typifies the possibilities and triumphs of American opportunity than that of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) His life and career put to shame the false doctrine now so insidiously promulgated that there are class divisions in the United States. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Good.') Humble of birth, surrounded by poverty, forced by circumstances to acquire unaided whatever education he had, he forged his way to the front, reaching the highest place in the gift of a free people and the proudest place in the history of the world. (Great applause and cries of 'We'll put McKinley there, too.') He demonstrated while in office his wonderful—almost superhuman—ability, and met every public exigency in the most trying years in our history with consummate sagacity and strength. It is gratifying to us to know that on the great questions which are dividing us this year, Mr. Lincoln stood from the beginning of his early manhood where we stand to-day. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. (Applause.) No man ever showed a more thorough appreciation of the tariff and its influence upon domestic prosperity than he did. Fifty-three years ago he wrote an address to the Whigs of Illinois, on behalf of their State Convention of 1843, upon the subject of tariff and taxation and their effects upon the condition of the country, which I do not think was ever excelled by anybody before him, or that has been excelled by anybody since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Mr. Lincoln said: 'The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations producing sufficient revenue for the support of the General Government, and so adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people; and the second declares direct taxation for a National revenue to be improper.' (Great applause.) Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time he wrote and how vividly it portrays the time in which we live. 'For several years past the revenues of the Government have been unequal to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new National debt has been created, and is still growing on us with a rapidity fearful to contemplate—a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war.' You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing the three years from 1893 to 1896. (Great applause.) Is it any wonder when the National Convention met at Chicago, May 17, 1860—the second National assemblage of the great Republican Party—the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that we advocate now: 'Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.' (Tremendous cheering.) That, my fellow citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1860, and it is the Republican platform of

1896. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') I am glad to meet the young men of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. There is no greater safety to our institutions than the manifestation of intelligent and patriotic interest in public affairs by the young men of the United States. America is the country of the greatest and freest opportunity. We have no hereditary rulers and we will have none. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') We have no privileged classes and we will have none. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right, too.') There are two great incentives to American manhood—the realization of individual ambition and patriotic devotion to country. The more active and intelligent the participation of every citizen in the affairs of state, the freer and purer and greater will be the Government. Here all citizens are interested in the Government, and here I am glad to see, represented in this great assembly, are men of every avocation and profession. You are not here because you belong to a privileged or official class, but you are here because you believe alike and because you want neither free trade nor free silver. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We do not delegate to anybody our right to govern. We can not delegate that right to anybody. It is a sacred trust that can not be performed by a substitute, but must be executed by each citizen for himself. Indifference to our duties as citizens will inevitably be followed by incompetency and corruption in public affairs. There is no higher evidence of true patriotism than hearty and earnest interest in the affairs of the Government with the object in view of securing to all the people the greatest possible good. The discussion of political issues such as we are having now, and at last the sober, intelligent use of the ballot, is the surest foundation upon which our institutions can rest and it takes the place of revolution in a despotic government. (Great applause.) The source of all power is the people themselves; that is everywhere accepted as the foundation of our political fabric. The Republican Party has always been a party of lofty purpose. It never had an aim, from the first moment of its existence until now, which did not embrace the common good of all. (Loud applause and cries of 'That's right.') It never fought a battle against liberty and equality. (Applause.) It never struck a blow except for mankind. (Applause.) It was organized in conscience. (Great applause.) No political party has been formed since the beginning of time which so appeals to the intelligence, enthusiasm and conscience of the young men and the old men as the Republican Party. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') It never waged a contest in all its glorious past which more strongly appeals to the best sentiments and the noblest aims of both young and old as the contest it is making to-day. (Applause.) Its past is illustrious with great deeds, but it does not stop with its past achievements. It does not rest its claim for confidence upon them alone. It deals with the problems and issues of the day which are vital to the welfare of the country and maintains the lofty purpose which has characterized it from the beginning. It stands for country now and will guard with sleepless vigilance its honor as it guarded its life in the mightiest crisis in its history. (Greet cheering and cries of 'You bet it will.') Gentlemen, for the assurances of support tendered me, I thank you one and all most heartily, and with a full appreciation of what your assurances mean. Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and home industry, reciprocity, sound money, patriotism, and law and order, we can not but march to a triumphant victory in November. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We'll elect you all right.') I thank you from Ohio and I thank you from Pennsylvania for the generous and gracious messages which you have brought me to-day, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet each and every one of you personally." **(Great cheering.)**

THE WORKINGMEN OF HOMESTEAD.

Three thousand employes of the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pennsylvania, arrived at about one o'clock Saturday afternoon, September 12th, over the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg. Three sections of trains of ten cars each brought sturdy workingmen from every department of the great and famous mills. The first two sections awaited the arrival of the third and when it came they formed in the following order: Chief Marshal, W. E. COREY; Police, in command of H. C. NEWTON; Sheridan Sabre Band, of Wilkinsburg, in command of FLOYD ST. CLAIR; McKinley Glee Club, in command of Prof. FRANCIS; Accounting Department, in command of C. E. MCKILLIPS; Technichal Department, A. C. DINKLEY; Mechanical Department, H. J. DAVIS; Mystic Chain Band, ALEX. FLETCHER; Armor Plate Department, C. W. BALSINGER; Converting Department, REES JAMES; Open Hearth Department, GEORGE FORRESTER; Thirty-two and One Hundred and Nineteen Inch Mills Department, A. R. Hunt; Thirty-five and Forty Inch Mills Department, D. S. KENNEDY; Ten, Twenty-three and Thirty Inch Mills Department, W. A. CORNELIUS; Twenty-eight Inch Mill Department, J. E. SCHWAB; Beam Fitting Department, JAMES GROSE; Transportation Department, J. M. MOLAMPHY. As the splendid line of men headed by the Canton Troop, Reception Committee, and Sabre Band marched west on South Street to Market and thence to the McKinley residence, it was greeted with loud cheers by thousands of people. These cheers were repeated by the workingmen and cheers for MCKINLEY and HOBART were frequent and vociferous. In the line was a live coon in a cage who seemed to enjoy the admiration he excited. Five bands and a drum corps accompanied the delegation and the McKinley Glee Club of forty voices rendered the selection, "The Honest Little Dollar's Come to Stay," to the delight of the crowd at the McKinley home. The Committee who were received by Major MCKINLEY consisted of Messrs. C. M. SCHWAB, Superintendent of the Mills; E. F. WOOD, Assistant Superintendent; P. T. BERG, Master Draughtsman; W. E. COREY, Chief Marshal; J. M. MOLAMPHY, Chief of the Transportation Department. Mr. SCHWAB, in introducing the spokesman, Mr. J. M. MOLAMPHY, said:

"Major MCKINLEY: You see before you Homestead's representative workingmen. I am sure you would be better satisfied to see them at work and they would be—if they had it. But they are now idle. They come here to express personally the hope that you will be elected President of the United States, and upon the advent of your inauguration that you will hasten the re-enactment of your own McKinley tariff bill. (Great applause.) Every one of the workingmen you see before you is for protection and for sound and honest money. (Applause.) It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mr. J. M. MOLAMPHY, the Superintendent of our mills, who will address you in behalf of our men." (Applause.)

Mr. MOLAMPHY then spoke as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: We are of the Homstead Steel Works which employ over 5,000 men and turn out 90,000 tons of finished material per month and under the McKinley law we could double that. (Applause and cries of 'Yes,' and 'Easy at that.') It is too bad to see such men and such a plant lie idle, all caused by a lot of theorists, some for notoriety and some through ignorance. They surely don't expect to get something for nothing, or change the law of supply and demand; nor yet do they expect that COXEY and his hobos will ever be made rich by an act of Congress. (Applause and cries of 'No, never.') I would say we are perfectly satisfied with the platform and with you for our leader and when you are elected, which you will be as surely as the sun shines, re-enact the McKinley law and give us protection from the pauper labor of Europe and pass a law declaring gold the standard money of the country, and your name will pass down to posterity with those of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GARFIELD, (applause) and the woman and children who are now living on black coffee and bread will say, 'God bless you, MCKINLEY, and long may you live to bless mankind!'" (Great applause and an immense demonstration as Major MCKINLEY mounted a chair on his doorstep to reply.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to have at my home and give welcome to the workingmen of Homestead. (Cheers.) The Republican Party has always believed in "homesteads" (laughter and applause) whether it be the homestead upon the public domain in the far West, or the homestead in the busy centers of manufacturing industries. Mr. LINCOLN signed the first homestead law that was ever passed opening up our great public territory as free homes to American citizens and from that hour until the present the Republican Party has been engaged in advocating a policy that would give a homestead to every man who works. (A voice, 'We are looking for a second LINCOLN in you, Major!') I can not forbear to congratulate you on the wonderful advancement you have made in the great industry you represent, so eloquently described by your spokesman. We are now engaged in a campaign which directly affects every workingman in the United States (applause) and every interest beneath our flag. We are engaged in a contest which involves not only the question of tariff but involves the question of sound money; whether we shall have the same good money we now have and have had for more than sixteen years past, or try the hazardous experiment of engaging in the independent free coinage of silver, an experiment that has worked disaster everywhere and is bound to work it here if ever tried. Some phases of this question I want especially to present for your consideration. The statement is made very frequently that the gold standard has injured the business of the country, diminished the prices of agricultural products, appreciated the price of gold and wrought ruin and disaster to the country. This is, of course, a mere assumption, and is based upon the fluctuations of the market prices of commodities which in many instances have diminished in the last twenty-five years, and because of this decrease in prices it is asserted that gold has appreciated. The fall in prices every man in this audience knows is easily and readily accounted for upon a moment's reflection. The decrease in the price of commodities has been going on ever since skill, genius and invention have been at work, aided by a protective tariff and the rich rewards that our prosperity has offered, and such cheapening process has been marked and conspicuous for a third of a century. Wherever and whenever agricultural products have fallen in price, it is discovered that there has been an increased production and that the increased consumption has not kept pace with it. As great areas of lands have been opened to the raising of farm products, the quantity of such production has increased, and the demand not increasing in the same proportion, prices have logically and inevitably fallen. It does not require a great effort of the mind to comprehend that if you increase the quantity of wheat in a single year enormously, with about the same number of consumers as before, that the prices will come down. With a given number of consumers and an increased production, with more competitors and no more consumers, the cheaper will be the products. What increases the price of any product is that many people want it and can only get it by paying a better price than some one else is willing to give. The more people that want an article the better price it will command. The more people who want your labor, the better wages you will receive. (Applause.) If there is one day's labor for sixteen workingmen, you will not get as good wages as though there are sixteen day's work for one workingman (laughter and great cheering) and that is the sort of 16 to 1 we want in the United States. (Applause.) The changes in the prices of agricultural products, or of any other commodities which have been cheapened in their production by improved machinery and more competitive fields with greater production, do not prove that gold has advanced in value, but simply that such products have fallen in price. A bushel of wheat, even at the present low price, will buy more American commodoties then the same quantity of wheat bought thirty or forty years ago. Ah, gentlemen, are not the wages paid labor, rather than the ever-changing market price of commodities, the best and most logical test? Is not the labor of man, rather than the thing which his labor creates, the real test? Have the wages paid to labor since 1873, as measured by gold, decreased? (Applause.) This is the crucial question, We resumed specie payments on a gold basis, January 1, 1879. Since that time wages and salaries have not declined but have risen. In 1880 the number of employes in the manufacturing establishments of the United States, men and youth, was 2,732,000, aggregating in wages $947,375,000, or an average of $324 per capita. In 1890, ten years after resumption, the number of wage earners was 4,712,622, and their aggregate earnings were $2,283,218,529, or $488 per capita. This clearly shows that the gold basis has not injured labor. Here was an increase from 1880 to 1890 of nearly fifty per cent. This increase in the wages of labor is further sustained by the report of the Committee of the United States Senate made by Senators of both political parties which in 1892 investigated the subject of wages and prices. The Committee reported that in twenty-one selected industries wages were in money forty per cent higher in 1880 than in 1860, and sixty per cent higher in 1890 than in 1860, and that the prices of staple articles had fallen between 1880 and 1890 in some instances one-third. In other words: 'There never had been a time in our history when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they were paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life.' (Applause.) This is what you left in 1892. Is there a workingman in the United States who does not want that condition back again? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and long continued applause.) Since 1860 wages have advanced sixty-eight and one-half per cent, according to the tables of the Senate Committee. The wages paid in 1860 were when we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver and thirteen years before the suspension of the free coinage of silver. In 1890, according to the Census, the number of persons over twelve years of age engaged in gainful occupations was 14,326,150. This great army, of which you are a part, constituting more than one-fifth of our population, work for wages and are paid in money measured by gold—that is when you have work (laughter and applause)—or money as good as gold. You have had no other kind of money since 1879 and the working people of no other country of the world have ever had, or now have, any better money. These are the toiling masses who were the most prosperous in 1892 of any working people in the world and more prosperous then than they had ever been before. The cheapening of commodities comes largely from the introduction and application of labor saving machinery both on the farm and in the factory and from the vastly improved and greatly cheapened means of transportation. There is scarcely any branch of production which does not turn out more commodities per hour of labor than it did in 1873. It would be just as reasonable and just as conclusive to say that the suspension of the free coinage of silver in 1873 reduced the price of steel rails from $120 per ton to $25 or $30 per ton, the price now prevailing, as to say that this act reduced the price of wheat. The price of wheat is fixed by the law of supply and demand, which is eternal. Gold has not made long crops or short crops, high prices or low prices. Gold has not opened up the wheat fields of Russia, India, or the Argentine Republic, nor will free silver in the United States destroy them. Gold has not kept up the freight rates for the agricultural producer; and the stopping of free coinage in 1873 has not advanced them. In 1873 the average freight on grain by lake and rail from Chicago to New York was 26.9 cents per bushel; in 1895 it was 6.9 cents per bushel. Our working people bought the necessaries and comforts of life cheaper for themselves and families each year during all these years since 1873, and down to 1892 they were getting better wages paid in gold for their labor than ever before. In the United States everything has been cheapened but man, and, as nearly as I can ascertain, in free silver countries, such as Mexico, Central America and South America, man alone has been cheapened. Everything he buys has steadily increased, with the constant fluctuations but general tendency towards and steady decrease in the price of silver. With the gold basis and the protective tariff from 1879 to 1893, the workingmen were more steadily employed than ever before. They never before received such good wages. They never before were paid in better money, and their wages never before bought as many of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life. (Applause and hurrahs for McKinley.) If the gold standard deprived the American toiler of a single day's work, or his family of a single comfort, or reduced his wages, or made life harder for him, I would be against it. (Applause.) As it does not, and as it promotes the general prosperity and upholds the National credit and honor, I am for it, and shall steadily favor it so long as I believe it is truly beneficial and advantageous to our country. (Loud and continued applause.) Hon. John G. Carlisle, the distinguished Democrat who is at present Secretary of the Treasury, on April 15, 1896, addressed the workingmen of Chicago in a speech of great power and eloquence. Among other things he said: 'The value of the silver dollar, under free coinage, would fluctuate from day to day, moving up and down with the rise and fall of the commercial price of the bullion contained in it, as the Mexican dollar does now; and the premium on the gold dollar would, of course, fluctuate to the same extent, thus affording an opportunity to bullion brokers and speculators to buy and sell it at a profit. It would cease to be used as money, because no man would pay his debts in gold dollars, or in paper redeemable in gold dollars, worth one hundred cents each, when the law permitted him to pay them in silver dollars worth only fifty-one or fifty-two cents each. 'The sudden withdrawal,' says Mr. Carlisle, 'of $620,000,000 in gold from the currency of the country would undoubtedly produce a financial and industrial disturbance far more disastrous to the interests of labor than has ever been experienced in our history and no man who has a particle of sympathy for workingmen and workingwomen, and their dependent families, can contemplate the possibility of such a calamity without feeling that it is his duty whether he occupies private or public station, to employ every honorable means at his command to avert it.' These are words of truth and soberness and I commend them to the workingmen of Homestead (applause) and the entire country as well entitled to their most serious and earnest consideration. Gentlemen, I have always been, as you know, in favor of a protective tariff. (Loud and long continued applause.) I have always advocated it, and believe in it, because I think it is necessary to protect the American workingman against the cheaper labor of the old world. (Vociferous cheering.) Applying that great principle, I am in favor of protecting to-day the laboring men of the United States against a degraded currency. I am opposed to free trade because it degrades American labor; I am opposed to free silver because it degrades American money. (Continuous cheering.) You, workingmen, who are making in part the great armor-plate for the use of our Navy, must use that greatest armor of American citizenship—the ballot, in defending the honor, the credit and the currency of the United States. (Applause.) I thank you more than I can tell for this call from men who toil. To feel that they are with me, and the cause which, for the moment, I represent, is a source of strength and comfort to me for which I can not make suitable acknowledgment. (A voice, 'We are all with you, Major.') I am glad to meet and greet you, and it will be further a pleasure to shake the hand, if possible, of each and every one of you." (Vociferous cheering.)

CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC COMMERCIAL MEN.

Two sections of special trains of nine Pullman coaches each bearing the Chicago Commercial Democratic McKinley Club arrived in Canton, Saturday September 12th, over the Baltimore and Ohio and Cleveland, Terminal and Valley Railroads. The first section arrived about 9:00 o'clock and contained representatives of the houses of Marshal Field Co., the J. V. Farwell Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and the Democratic McKinley Club. The crowd numbered about six hundred and was accompanied by Brooks' Second Regiment Band, headed by Manager Brooks in person, and Major F. W. Putnam. As the train pulled in at the West Tuscarawas street depot the hundreds of people who lined each side of the street for blocks sent up shouts of welcome to the traveling men who as they left the train quickly formed into line, and headed by the Canton Troop, the Canton Commercial Travelers Escort Club, in charge of N. J. Trodo, President, and the Reception Committee of prominent Cantonians, the travelers marched to the Barnett House. In the carriages were Chief Marshal Frank Higbee, President G. Hoffstadt, First Vice President John Devlin, Second Vice President W. F. Grafton, Secretary Harry H. Levy, and Treasurer A. F. Olger. After escorting this section to the hotel the escorts returned to the Valley depot, the band and commercial men occupying two coaches, which had been kindly placed at their service by the Canton Electric Railway Company. The second section arrived about 10:00 o'clock and consisted of nine Pullmans and contained the traveling men of various Chicago houses and other members of the Commercial Democratic McKinley Club. They were escorted to the various hotels. As the splendidly appearing lines passed along the street, keeping excellent step to the inspiring strains from the Second Regiment Band, a first-class orchestra, the crowds along the streets which densely packed the sidewalks cheered the visitors most heartily and in turn were applauded by them. When the men passed Mother McKinley's home they cheered her time and again. Mother McKinley occupied a comfortable rocking chair on the porch and was surrounded by a number of friends and bowed her acknowledgments expressive of her pleasure at the salute given her by the visitors. After breakfasting at the hotels the line formed at the Barnett House and headed by the Troop, Escort Club, and Reception Committee and Brook's Band, marched to the McKinley home. When the thousand or more Chicago men arrived a great throng of people already filled the yard, but President TRODO, of the Canton Commercial Men, by a skillful maneuver, cleared a large space in front of the house. He formed his men in two lines, extending from the porch to the gate, and, at a signal, they marched north and south, so that the visiting travelers had the position of honor. The maneuver was heartily applauded. The officers of the delegation were ushered into the parlor and presented to Major MCKINLEY. The Major's appearance on the porch was the signal for an outburst of cheering and applause which lasted several minutes. When this had subsided sufficiently President HOFFSTADT, spoke for the visitors as follows:

"Major MCKINLEY: In behalf of the Commercial Democratic McKinley Club of Chicago, comprising only men who have always voted the Democratic ticket, and representing every branch of mercantile interest in our city, I extend to you our most cordial greeting and pledge to you our earnest and hearty support. While giving you our votes and assistance in this campaign, the great majority of our Club still believe in the vital principles of the real Democratic party as enunciated by JEFFERSON, JACKSON and CLEVELAND and while we still may differ from you in a number of minor policies of government, those principles which we have advocated, though still dear to many of us, sink to insignificance when our country is threatened by the alleged Democratic Party. (Applause.) Its platform and candidates nominated at Chicago, advocating repudiation and dishonor, would, if successful, we believe, create widespread disaster and ruin the business interests of our country. We, the members of the Commercial Democratic McKinley Club, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, will now, when our country is threatened with anarchy, socialism and repudiation, demonstrate to you in this crisis our patriotism and love for our country, its Constitution, its institutions, and its flag, the same as did all loyal Democrats in 1861, when our country was in the throes of rebellion. We feel and believe that by our support of you we will best subserve the Nation's interests and maintain its honor and integrity and restore to a suffering people confidence and prosperity." (Great cheering.)

At the conclusion of the speech Major MCKINLEY mounted a chair on his porch, which was a signal for renewed applause. Cheer after cheer went up from the throats of the enthusiastic Democrats. Hats, umbrellas, flags, and handkerchiefs were waved in the air. "Three cheers for MCKINLEY" were renewed time and again. Some one shouted "Illinois will give 150,000 for MCKINLEY." This also was cheered to the echo. "MCKINLEY's all right," was yelled, "That's what," came the reply. At length quiet was restored and Major MCKINLEY permitted to deliver his address. It was listened to with close attention, and his remarks on sound money elicited great applause and met with many enthusiastic endorsements. Following the speech Major MCKINLEY greeted each one personally and for nearly half an hour was kept busy shaking the gentlemen by the hand. Then headed by the Band, the travelers marched down Cleveland Avenue to the Square, where they disbanded for the hotels. Major MCKINLEY spoke as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Hoffstadt and Gentlemen of the Democratic Commercial Club of Chicago: Your call is most gratifying to me and most encouraging to the cause in which we are jointly engaged. To have this large body of commercial men representing every branch of mercantile interest in the great city of Chicago, belonging to another political party than the one with which I am associated, pay me a visit is peculiarly significant, and demonstrates in a most striking manner that the great conservative force of all parties can be relied upon to unite in every crisis of the country. (Tremendous cheering.) That you have traveled nearly four hundred miles to bring me assurances of support shows your deep solicitude for the honor of the country and signalizes the interest which is everywhere felt that the good faith of the Nation shall not be impaired and that its credit and currency shall never be degraded. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') It shows, too, that party lines, strong as they are, are not strong enough to prevail against the country's highest and best interests. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's right.') What Gouverneur Morris said long years ago is peculiarly applicable now: 'Let us forget party and think of our country. (Cries of 'We will.') Our country embraces both parties. We must endeavor, therefore, to serve and benefit both. This can not be effected while political delusions array good men against each other.' (Applause.) I sometimes think, my fellow citizens, that possibly the dangerous menace of free silver and an irredeemable, unlimited paper currency, which now confronts us, was needed to convince the whole world that the old sectional lines are obliterated and that the domination of party is not tenacious enough to control against the country's welfare. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') If this shall be demonstrated it will be worth to National spirit, to patriotism and the National honor all that this campaign shall have cost of anxious fear and apprehension. (Applause.) You have said, Mr. President, that you are still Democrats. (Laughter.) I can not expect you to be otherwise, but now, as in the days of the war, men of all parties are united under the standard borne by the immortal Lincoln (great cheering) who stood for National Union and the starry flag of our fathers. This year, moved by the same sentiment of patriotism, you unite with the Republican Party because it carries the glorious banner on which is inscribed American honor and American prosperity. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Gentlemen, I am profoundly impressed by this call, and while differing from me, as you have stated, in minor policies of government, yet I welcome you as patriotic associates in this great contest for the triumph of law and order (applause) for National honor and public and private honesty. (Renewed applause and cries of 'Good.') Our free institutions will never perish so long as the people are guided by the spirit of patriotism which you have exhibited in temporarily turning away from your party because you believe its success endangers public and private credit, and is a menace to public and private morals. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'That's right.') It is a noble cause which engages and inspires this large body of commercial men. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') To stand by constitutional authority and law is the highest obligation of American citizenship. (Renewed cries of 'Right.' 'Right.') To stand by the public faith is the call of supreme duty. (Great applause.) To preserve the public credit untainted and the currency uncorrupted, and both beyond challenge anywhere in the world, is the command of simple honesty and good morals. (Cheers and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I appreciate the grave responsibility, which, by the action of my party, and the force of circumstances, has been placed upon me—a responsibility which would be almost impossible to bear but for the consciousness that I have the sympathy and support of the patriotic men of all parties from one end of the country to the other. (Great cheering and cries of 'We will stand by you, Major.') One of the phases of the political struggle this year, my fellow citizens, is whether we shall have good money, or poor money. (Cries of 'We want good money ') The mere statement of the proposition, ought to bring that answer, as it has, without argument or elaboration. Everybody ought to want good money. (Applause and cries of 'We do.') Honest money is the only kind for honest people (great cheering) and the United States Government will have no other. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') There are good people, doubtless, who believe that free coinage of silver, at 16 to 1, will keep every dollar as good as it now is and result in giving us more money. But will it? (Cries of 'No, no, never.') All competent authority in our country and throughout the world is against it. Is it reasonable to suppose that the stamp of the Government can make fifty-two cents' worth of silver worth a hundred? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Such a proposition is opposed by reason and experience. If it can make fifty-two cents worth of silver equal to one hundred cents, then the same power can make anything which it may see fit to call a dollar equal to one hundred cents. (Great applause and cries of 'That's so.') Then why have any real value in our money at all? (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') If the Government's stamp would answer, then paper with such a stamp would meet every requirement, and besides be the cheapest and most convenient. (Great cheering and cries of 'You are right.') What just or honest reason can be found that all our money shall not be good and equal to the best in the world? (Loud cries of 'None,' 'None.') We do not have anything but the best in the United States. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley, the next President.') We have the best money now and that is what it has been since 1879 and that is what it will continue to be if the Republican Party is again given control of every branch of the Government. (Great applause and cries of 'It will be given that, all right ') This is what it will not be, if our opponents shall triumph. (Renewed applause and cries of 'They won't triumph ') If we were starting out now, gentlemen, to originate a new financial system would we make a different one from that we now have? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') We might in some minor particulars, but would we not select the metal for our standard which was the most stable and unfluctuating in value, and the one most generally recognized as the best money metal by the leading commercial nations of the world? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') We would make our standard of that metal which was the steadiest in price. (Cries of 'That's right.') We would not overlook the fact for a single moment that gold will sell for as much before it is coined as it will sell for afterwards. Is it not the best for all interests to have a standard of money of a metal which sells for as much in bullion as it sells when minted and is just as valuable out of the mint as in it; that loses nothing even if it is smelted and which is the same in value if every mark of the Government's stamp is effaced? (Loud cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') A metal whose market value is the same as its coin value is surely a safer standard than a metal whose market value in the dollar is forty-eight cents less than its coin value. If we are to have two standards, they must be equal. If we would float both gold and silver freely, we must have the ratio based upon the commercial value of the two metals. This was the view of the early statesmen of our history irrespective of party. This was the view of both Jefferson and

HAMILTON, who differed widely on other subjects. This has been the view of all our wisest statesmen, Democrats and Republicans, (applause) from the beginning of the Government until now. (A voice 'Well, we are wise Democrats,' and great laughter.) This visit would seem to indicate it. (Loud applause.) There are those who think that there is something sacred about the ratio of 16 to 1 because the fathers established it—but the fathers did not establish it. They established the ratio of fifteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and those who established the ratio made it upon the commercial value of gold and silver and they seem not to have been influenced by the fact that in 1492 the commercial and coinage ratio was ten and three-fourths ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. It was not until 1834 that the United States adopted the ratio of 16 to 1. And why was it done? Because that was believed to be the real commercial value, or nearly so, between the two metals at that time; and they seem not to have been influenced by the earlier ratio of 15 to 1, but determined the ratio upon the real value of the two metals in the markets of the world. (Cries of 'That's right.') Mr. JEFFERSON favored the use of both gold and silver, and yet, while he was President of the United States, on his own motion, and without the authority of Congress, he ordered the mints to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars. Why did he do it? Because he believed that he could keep our gold in the country and make it circulate at a ratio of fifteen to one only by suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. He thought that if no silver was coined, the gold, although more valuable, would flow into the channels of trade. The fact was, that gold did not, notwithstanding the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. There were no silver dollars coined at all in the United States from 1806 to 1834. Then Congress changed the ratio between the two metals from fifteen to one to sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, and our whole history has demonstrated that whenever under any ratio the one metal is more valuable than the other, the more valuable goes out of circulation and the less valuable remains in. (Cries of 'That's right.') The cheaper metal drives the better metal out. (Cries of 'That's right, too.') This is the irreversible law of trade. This is the unvarying law of business; and it is an indisputable fact that where you have two metals as money standards, the one less valuable than the other, the most valuable goes out, and if we have free coinage at 16 to 1, and the commercial value of silver in its relation to gold is 32 to 1, gold will go out and silver will be the only money with which we shall do our business. A hundred-cent dollar will not keep company with a fifty-two cent dollar (tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY,') and instead of our having more money, we would then have less money with which to transact the business of the country. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') So we would secure by this Mexican system (great laughter) a poor dollar and less circulation. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') This we do not want and do not mean to have. (Renewed applause and cries of 'We won't have it.') In 1873, when the free coinage of silver was stopped, we were not using either gold or silver as money. We were using paper. We did not use a dollar of silver then. We now have $550,000,000 in silver and silver certificates, of which $413,000,000 are full legal tender standard silver dollars, and behind every one of them is the Government of the United States. (Great cheering.) The lack of silver surely could not have depreciated prices since 1873, for we have sixty times more of it now than we had then. The depression in the price of wheat, about which much is now said, must be accounted for in some other way. The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics states that the consumption of wheat per capita in 1895 was twenty-five per cent less than in 1892. Do you not think that this might be a more reasonable way for accounting for some of the deprecation in the price of wheat than to charge it to the monetary legislation of twenty-three years ago? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') It is the decrease of consumption and the increase of competitors, not the suspension of the coinage of silver that accounts in part for the low price of wheat to-day. We can not make prices by law, but we can provide that all prices shall be paid in full dollars worth one hundred cents each everywhere in this country for ever more. (Cries of 'That's right' and great cheering.) We can not reverse the laws of trade and we will not reverse the laws of common honesty. (Great applause and cries of 'Good.') Our interests in the United States are mutual and interdependent, and it is the plain duty of patriotism to protect all of them from undue competition abroad and from ruinous financial schemes at home. (Great applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?' 'He's all right.') This is our best business this year, gentlemen, and what will your ballots in November be? (Cries of 'We will cast our ballots for McKinley and Protection.' Great cheering.) My fellow citizens, I can not overstate my feeling of gratitude and thankfulness for the honor of this call. You can not, I am sure, appreciate yourselves what it means in its great influence upon success for the right to have a thousand Democratic commercial men who have all their lives been Democrats, come to the home of the Republican candidate for President and pledge to him their earnest support. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'You'll have it, Major.') I thank you from the bottom of my heart (loud cries of 'We need no thanks') and, believe me, it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Tremendous cheering.)

INSURANCE MEN OF CLEVELAND.

About seventy-five representatives of life, fire and marine insurance companies arrived in Canton, over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, Saturday afternoon, September 12th, and were escorted to Major McKinley's residence by Mr. W. L. Alexander and other local agents. After greeting the Major's appearance with hearty cheers, Hon. William Monahan stepped forward and introduced Mr. R. D. Bokum, of the New York Life Insurance Company, who spoke a few words of congratulation and greeting. Major McKinley responded in a brief address, which was enthusiastically applauded and followed by personal greetings and handshakings.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: It certainly gives me great pleasure to receive this call from the insurance men of the city of Cleveland. I have had every variety of callers since the nomination at St. Louis, but none have given me more satisfaction and pleasure than the greeting which you are pleased to give me. (Applause.) You are not so numerous as the delegations ordinarily are, but I doubt not that in influence you are quite as potential, as far as you go. (Laughter and applause.) You are the custodians of some of the greatest institutions in America, and if any of our enterprises ought to be for sound money, good morals and good politics, it is certainly the insurance companies of the United States and their accredited representatives in every part of the country. (Great applause.) When you insure the lives and property of people you take upon yourselves a great trust and responsibility, and I am glad to know that your companies everywhere are deeply interested in the contest which is now engaging the attention of the country to the end that they will be enabled hereafter to pay back to their policy holders, or their legal representatives, as good money as they received from them. (Applause.) It will give me pleasure, gentlemen, to meet each of you personally."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY MEN.

Major McKinley had hardly ceased speaking to the insurance men when a delegation of the department employes and officers of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg arrived in the city, via the Ft. Wayne Railroad. The delegation had made the run from Pittsburg in two hours and twenty-five minutes, and was accompanied by the American Military Band, an excellent organization. It numbered about nine hundred and was headed by T. H. B. McKnight, Treasurer, M. C. Spencer, Assistant Treasurer, J. M. Lyon, Freight Auditor, Col. S. H. Church, Corresponding Secretary, and Hon. Otto Kayser, of the Union Lines. William M. Kennedy, Chief Marshal, of the Comptroller's office in Pittsburg, was assisted by Thomas Perry, of the Freight Department, Pennsylvania Lines, and twenty-five aides, one from each of the departments. The decorations, which were elaborate, were in charge of Train Dispatcher Witmer, of the Fort Wayne division. The badges were especially handsome, and had been designed by Henry C. Abbott, of the Purchasing Department, Pennsylvania Company. When the delegation arrived in the city a storm was threatened, but the men marched to the McKinley residence, not minding the dark and ominous clouds which had suddenly overspread the sky. At the McKinley residence Otto Kayser, Chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced the spokesman, Col. Samuel H. Church, who said:

"Major McKinley: When it was proposed among the employes of the general offices of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg that we come to Canton, the movement was enthustically promoted until, without any regard to party affiliations, we are almost unanimously before you—at least we are present nearly in the ratio of ninety-nine to one. There are no classes represented by us. Our railroad service knows nothing of artificial class distinctions. (Applause.) The highest officials who control the great corporation which we delight to serve all began in the ranks. Every man before you knows that his advance in the service depends upon his own fitness and the man who would appeal to us as one class against another class, forgets the rule of life in this free country under which the intelligent workman of to-day becomes the manager of to-morrow. The Republican Party is now engaged in a battle in which it seeks to rescue the public faith of the Nation from the impending brand of public fraud. (Cheers and applause.) After winning many a hard fight it has enlarged the freedom and advanced the dignity of our people, and whenever it has been defeated the growing prosperity of our country has been at once checked. There is grave concern felt by every man in this assemblage for the preservation of his position in business and the welfare of his home. (Cries of 'That's so.') The fear of this mad scheme of silver inflation has caused an industrial inaction that is unparalleled, and a general shrinkage of railroad earnings of about twenty per cent, showing that confidence has been stricken down in every avenue of trade. When we throw away books and see the workingmen in foreign lands busy making products which are sold in America while our own workingmen are idle and some of them in want for the necessaries of life, it comes to us that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. And so, sir, we have come here out of our abundant hope for the restoration of National prosperity in the promise of an adequate tariff and the preservation of the gold standard of the civilized world, which will be when you are elected President and the flowing tide of prosperity comes in." (Great applause.)

While Mr. CHURCH was speaking a large delegation from McKeesport, Pennsylvania, appeared upon the scene. Mr. CHURCH had but fairly started his speech when rain began to fall. He spoke for a few moments, when the crowd began to call for McKINLEY. Mr. DOUGHERTY, of the Canton Reception Committee, asked if the crowd preferred to remain in the rain and hear Major McKINLEY, or go to the Tabernacle and have him speak there. The crowd decided to stay where it was and Col. CHURCH resumed and concluded his address. When he stepped from the chair, Mr. W. C. CRONEMEYER, in behalf of the McKeesport delegation of nearly a thousand people, presented their respects to the Major. While he was speaking the rain began to fall in torrents and he was forced to stop. Major McKINLEY then mounted the chair to deliver his address to the mass of people who were being drenched with rain. The latter condition did not in the least dampen their enthusiam for they gave their distinguished fellow citizen a rousing ovation. Major McKINLEY himself then proposed going to the Tabernacle, where he promised to address them, which was agreed to. and the crowd made a break for the building, half a mile distant. Major McKINLEY was quickly driven to the Tabernacle, but it had already pretty well filled with people before he arrived, and as he appeared at the door he was greeted with an outburst of cheers that fairly made the building tremble On the stage were Messrs. CHURCH and CRONEMEYER, of the Keystone State, and C. A. DOUGHERTY, D. T. COOL, JOHN M. WELLS, and JAMES J. GRANT, of Canton. Mr. CHURCH acted as chairman. He said that he regretted that his speech had been partly washed away by the rain, but he formally extended the greetings of the employes of the Pennsylvania Company to Major McKINLEY, and Mr. CRONEMEYER also briefly spoke in behalf of the people of McKeesport.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Col. CHURCH, Mr. CRONEMEYER, AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I regret very much that the rain has divided this great delegation from the State of Pennsylvania, but I am quite sure that rain will not divide you on the third day of November. (Great applause and cries of 'No, no, you bet it won't.') There are represented in the delegations this afternoon men in the employ of the great Pennsylvania Railway Company and workingmen and other citizens from the city of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. (Cheers.) I remember with special pleasure the visit I made to that city two years ago to-day, at the celebration of its one hundredth anniversary. (Applause.) I remember to have had brought to my attention then the very remarkable progress, industrial and otherwise, which had been made by that enterprising city in the first one hundred years of its existence. (Applause.) I did not find everybody so well employed as they had been during the previous two years, but I found great industries giving employment to thousands of workingmen that had been built up under the Republican policy and which until 1894 had enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity for more than a third of a century. (Great applause.) I was glad to note among other things in connection with that city the establishment of a tin plate works, one of the first if not the first, ever established in the United States, giving employment to hundreds of men, and to hundreds more in other parts of the country, and I wish to say now, as I have said before, that the man to whom this country is indebted probably as much as to any other for the establishment of that industry is Mr. CRONEMEYER, of McKeesport, (great applause) who serves as your spokesman to-day. (Great cheers.) I am glad to meet and to greet the citizens of McKeesport, and wish for them a return of that splendid prosperity which they enjoyed four years ago. (Tremendous applause.) I am also glad to meet so many of the men employed in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg here at my home, for I have long known much of their efficiency and fidelity when traveling away from it. (Applause.) Considering that your agents in executing your orders and plans are but frail human beings, like the rest of mankind, nothing could surpass the wonderful perfection, completeness and safety of the system of railway management and operation which distinguishes this country above all others, and your road as conspicuously as any in the country. (Great applause.) In its advancement you have achieved results that even in my own boyhood would have been considered magical. You have practically eliminated distance, subdued nature and brought into contact 'the uttermost ends of the world'—all with a skill, celerity and perfection, as well as modest pride, that does you infinite credit. (Applause.) But, busy business men that you are, I am glad to see that you have not lost your interest in public affairs and are determined to do all you can for their wise and honorable conduct. Indeed, I do not think that there was ever a time in the history of our country when so many men were interested in the proper determination of public questions as this year, and no class of our people are personally so much interested in their righteous settlement as the men who work for wages and salaries. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') Your zeal is most commendable, and I thank you for it. It has pleased me very much to observe that all along the lines of the railways of this country the employes are organizing for success, and I thank them for it. (Applause and cries of 'We don't need thanks.') But I want to give you one piece of advice—don't use these great organizations to influence your employers to vote the same ticket that you do. (Tremendous cheers and laughter lasting for several minutes.) And I also warn you against any attempt to coerce the officers of your Company into voting the Republican ticket. (Renewed cheers and laughter and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') No body of men in the country have a greater interest in the prosperity of the United States, which they always do so much to create and promote, than the vast army of men in our wonderful railway service. No enterprises feel depression more quickly than the railroads—those grand arteries of commerce and civilization which have united, developed and transformed the countries of the globe. (Cries of 'That's right.' No agency more accurately registers the business of the country than the railroads and there is none that has so miraculously advanced it. They connect the far West with the extreme East, the remote North with the distant South, and constantly traverse every intervening part of our common country. Railroads measure by their passenger traffic and freight tonnage the business condition of the villages, cities, counties and States through which they pass. They are unfailing barometers of every business change, and have never yet failed to meet every demand made upon them, however sudden, perplexing, or great. They are constantly increasing their resources and facilities, their efficiency, and capacity and in the sharp competition of legitimate business rivalry they have constantly, of their own free volition, steadily reduced their rates for both freight and passenger traffic. They not only register the domestic trade of the country, but, to a very large degree, the foreign trade, for without their enterprise and liberality the farmer would be deprived of any participation in distant markets and the merchant unable to offer his goods at prices within the means of many of his customers. Whatever wrongs they have perpetrated, and in a system so great and extensive as that of the United States doubtless there have been some, they are in spite of their efforts to prevent extortion rather than on account of their purpose to encourage it. They are now and always have been, common carriers, and I believe that almost without exception, the aim of their managers is to oblige and not impose upon the public. (Great applause.) No department of human industry in the United States has made greater advancement in the last thirty years than that which you represent. In 1865 the number of miles of railroad in operation in this country was 35,067; in 1887, 150,000; and in 1893, 178,000 miles; but I believe we have not been building many since then. (Laughter and applause.) We have, at any rate, about one-half of all the railroads in the world. The traffic of our railroads is immeasureably greater than that of any other country. A single example will suffice to illustrate this: England is our acknowledged greatest commercial rival, and her foreign trade is the largest of any in the world. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London, during 1890, was 13,480 767 tons, and of Liverpool, 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,422,567 tons. The aggegate traffic on our railroads in our domestic trade for 1890 was 691,344,437 tons, or twenty-eight times as great, and in 1891, 704,398,609 tons, or more than twenty-nine times as great. For what, therefore, should we chiefly contend—the advancement and protection of this domestic traffic, or its practical abandonment, or neglect at least, in the effort to share England's ocean traffic? Whenever the prosperity of this country is blighted, the railroads are the first to feel it. (Cries of 'That's right.') If products are not carried by rail transportation, there is no employment demanded for the operatives on railroad lines. Let us seek first to increase trade at home and gradually so improve our merchant marine as to give us greater advantages in the commerce of the high seas. We will neglect neither, but by a wise protective tariff and reciprocity system increase both. (Great cheering.) The Pennsylvania lines in 1865 had a freight traffic of 2,555,706 tons and in 1887 of more than 30,000,000 tons, a rate of increase under the beneficent and undisturbed policy of the Republican Party of more than eleven hundred per cent. (Great applause.) So with the other great railway systems, the New York Central showing a rate of increase of seven hundred per cent, and the Erie of five hundred, in the same period. All steadily advanced and kept full pace with the increased prosperity of the country. This is the system, this policy of protection, this governmental policy, which we must again restore in the United States of America. (Cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Will not the ballots of the progressive and industrious railroad men be cast that way? (Great applause and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') In 1895 the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad had reached the enormous volume of 37,129,747 tons, but I observe that while it was enabled to employ 873,000 operatives in 1893, it had but 749,000 at work in 1895. You know, better than I can tell you, that it was poor business that caused this army of 124,000 men to be no longer employed, and that it was poor business that caused a reduction rather than an advance of wages. (Cries of 'That's right.') The great manufactories, the mines, and the farms, were not 'running on full capacity,' and the railroads, in consequence, were not doing as much or as profitable business as they ought to have been doing. Which policy do you like best, the old or the new? (Loud cries of 'We want the Republican policy.') Decide this question for yourselves and then vote that way. (Cries of 'We'll vote all right.') Your spokesman has made an excellent and able argument against the policy of the free coinage of silver as it affects your business and I need not attempt to enlarge upon it. Free silver would prove equally as disastrous, aye, probably more disastrous, than free trade has proven to the people of the United States. (Cries of 'We have had enough of that.') We want neither free silver nor free trade in the United States (great cheering) and I know that men so familiar with honest business methods as yourselves will not be affected by the false theories of this latest delusion of dishonest finance. (Cries of 'We are for sound money every time.') I thank you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, representing every branch and department of industry, for the call which you have made upon me here to-day, and I thank you for the messages, the gracious messages which you have brought, that you will stand this year for American honor, American public faith, American prosperity and the full employment at American wages of every idle man in America. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'McKinley.') What we want in America, and by that name I mean the United States, what we want, I say, in this country, is a full one hundred cent dollar (renewed cheering) and then we want after that the freest and best opportunity to earn it. (Continued cheering.) I thank you for this call and it will give me pleasure to meet and shake each of you by the hand." (Great applause.)

WORKINGMEN FROM McKEESPORT.

An hour after the Tabernacle meeting a large number of the McKeesport visitors, headed by their band, proceeded to Major McKinley's residence and in response to repeated calls he again spoke briefly to them, as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I have already spoken four or five times to-day to great throngs of my fellow citizens, and I am sure you will not expect from me anything like a speech. I am glad to meet you here at my home. I am glad to have the people of McKeesport return the call which I made upon the people of that city two years ago, at the celebration of their centennial anniversary. I sincerely hope that your city will become in the future what it has been in the past, a most prosperous manufacturing city. (Great applause.) I hope that the time will not be far distant when every workingman in this country who wants work can get it (applause) and get it, too, at fair and remunerative wages. (Great applause.) And we mean when that time comes that the wages of every American workingman shall be paid in dollars as good as are to be found anywhere in the world (great cheering) worth one hundred cents each not only at home, but worth one hundred cents each wherever trade goes. (Renewed cheering.) It will give me pleasure, gentlemen, to meet each of you personally and shake by the hand all that so desire." (Cheers and cries of 'That's what we want to do.')

THE WOOL GROWERS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

One thousand enthusiastic residents of Harrison County, Ohio, came to Canton, Monday morning, September 14th, to pay their respects to Major McKinley. As shown by the banners and streamers, and by the words of their spokesman, they have time to think about the tariff and during their march to the McKinley home and while there they made very emphatic their opinions of the evil results of the legislation of the present Administration upon their chief industry—that of wool raising. The delegation reached Canton about 11:00 o'clock, over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway from Valley Junction, having reached that point via the Pan Handle and Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads. The Canton Troop and the Citizen's Committee were on hand to greet them. A parade was at once organized and to the music of the Cadiz City Band and the Scio Cornet Band, both excellent musical organizations, the march to the McKinley home was taken up. The train was decorated with streamers and the marchers carried numerous campaign banners. Among the inscriptions were the following: "Protection in 1891, Price of Wool, 32 cents. Free Trade in 1896, Wool 15 cents—17 cents less." "Under Protection we had more Sheep to the Acre than any other County in the United States." "Harrison County Wool Growers were Protected Under the McKinley Tariff Law." "1891, Value of Sheep and Wool, $1,047,575; 1896, $215,040; Loss, $822,535." "Pounds of Wool in 1891, 874,018; in 1896, 512,265; Loss, 362,763." "First McKinley Club in the United States Organized in Cadiz." Each of the marchers wore a badge composed of a buckeye, a bunch of wool and a sprig of golden rod. The Committee each wore a badge of blue ribbon with a bunch of wool and Major McKinley appeared upon the porch wearing one of them. While the Committee was waiting upon Major McKinley in the library, the Scio contingent of the delegation gathered in front of the house and gave the Scio College yell and a selection was rendered by the Scio Band and another by the Cadiz Band. Major McKinley was given a grand ovation when he appeared, and both Mr. Hollingsworth and Major McKinley were frequently interrupted by applause. Hon. J. C. Glover was chairman of the delegation and introduced as spokesman, Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth ex-Attorney General of Ohio, who said:

"Major McKinley: Your friends both political and personal of Harrison County, Ohio, to the number of about one thousand, are here to-day to pay their respects to you and wish you godspeed in the manly fight you are making for American honor, American industries and American homes. All classes, if it be proper to speak of classes in this land of liberty and equal rights, are here represented—the wool grower, the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the teacher, the preacher, the doctor, the soldier and the civilian, the money lender and the money borrower, the mine owner and the mine operator—rich and poor alike, all anxious to attest by their presence and felicitations their high appreciation of your sturdy Americanism. They know of your high character and past public services. They recognize in you par excellence the champion and friend of every American interest. In you, however, honored sir, these, your fellow citizens and friends, recognize an unselfish patriot, whose long experience, and broad, statesmanlike views on public questions, will, if you should be elected President, as you surely will be, form a safe guaranty of just and equal protection to every citizen of the Republic, high or low, rich or poor, black or white, from the shallow waters of the Platte at the center to the uttermost confines of our National domain. But, while recognizing the universal and all-embracing character of your statesmanship, the people of Harrison County, here and at home, beg to call your special attention to the condition of their one leading industry, the recent prostration, almost destruction of which by Democratic free trade has paralyzed every business center of the country. The badges worn here to-day are not necessary to remind you, who have so often honored the county by your presence, that, though one of the smallest, it is distinctively the most famous wool growing county in the State, and probably in the United States. Under the beneficial influences of the act of 1867, known as the 'Bingham wool tariff,' the venerable author of which is still living in great respect and honor at Cadiz, and sends by us to you his greeting and assurances of support. Harrison County produced more sheep and wool than any other county in the United States of like area. Its soil seems especially adapted to the sheep industry. This prosperous condition of our wool industry was continued under the McKinley tariff of 1890, and it became in fact, not only the leading industry, but a part and parcel, the woof and warp, of every industrial interest in the country. But in an evil hour in 1892, the electors of this great Nation voted to place its destiny and its honor in the hands of the Democratic Party. The Wilson-Gorman act, placing wool on the free list, followed in 1894, and, like a blighting, withering curse, it struck down this noble industry and brought ruin and desolation in its wake. In 1892, the last year of the McKinley tariff, the sheep of Harrison County numbered 159,246, and were valued for taxation at $400,870. Their actual value was much more. They produced that year 912,422 pounds of wool which sold at an average price of twenty-eight cents per pound, thus netting its owners the sum of $255,484. Since then the number of sheep has rapidly decreased, so that, in 1896, the statistics show only 92,134, valued at $165,512, the wool clip of which amounts to only 512,265 pounds. At the ruling price of 14 cents per pound this product will sell for $71,717. In other words, there were 400,157 pounds less of wool produced in Harrison County in 1896 than in 1892, showing a loss, at the ruling price per pound in 1892, of $112,043. Add to this a loss in price of fourteen cents per pound on the same product in 1896, or the sum of $71,717, and we have a total loss on account of the Wilson-Gorman act on the item of wool alone of $183,760.96 in one year to the wool growers of Harrison County, or about $10 for every man, woman and child in the county. The aggregate loss in the county on sheep and wool under free trade is fearful; in fact, it is destructive. This is one of the object lessons which Mr. Bryan in his Letter of Acceptance says it is not necessary to discuss. He holds out to the wool growers of Harrison County no 'hope or inspiration;' against them at least he seems to 'shut the door of mercy.' They have examined his Congressional record and find that, like the scarlet letter, free wool is stamped on every page. They have anxiously looked through his campaign utterances of the past few weeks for some sign of relenting, but in vain. The only words which he has deigned to speak on the subject were in one of his rear car addresses en route to the Platte, when asked about the tariff, he replied: 'We are going to regulate that by international agreement.' What? Submit to foreign nations the terms on which we shall open or close our custom houses? Go into partnership with Europe on a question of our own sovereignty, like a half-civilized government in Asia, and collect our revenues on terms first agreed to by foreigners—great Cæsar of the Platte, only this is promised and nothing more! The people of Harrison County shudder at the possibility of a man who can utter such a sentiment, either in jest or earnest, becoming President of this mighty Republic; such words stamp the author as utterly unworthy to aspire to the exalted honors conferred on Washington, on Lincoln, on Grant. In this dilemma, Major McKinley, the wool growers of Harrison County, in fact of the whole country, irrespective of party, are turning to you. In you they see life and hope and prosperity. They hail you as their leader, their Moses, and having faith in the intelligence and common honesty of the American voter, they venture here and now, in advance, to congratulate you on an assured victory in November over the allied hosts of free trade, anarchy, repudiation and National dishonor. May your star of destiny, Major McKinley, ever remain in the ascendant!" (Applause.)

When Major McKinley stepped upon a chair to respond he was greeted with round after round of cheers and it was some time before he could proceed. When the speech making had concluded a bulletin of the Maine election, from the Associated Press to the Evening Repository, telling that the most sanguine hopes of the Republicans bade fair to be more than realized, was read to the crowd. It was greeted with cheers and hurrahs, and at a sentence referring to the voting of one hundred Republicans to three Democrats, the applause became deafening. The usual reception followed; the delegation formed in line, and marched across the porch, each visitor shaking hands with Major McKinley as he passed. The delegation brought to Mrs. McKinley a box of magnificent flowers and a large bunch of golden rod.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Hollingsworth, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: I count it a special honor to receive this visit from my fellow citizens, composed for the most part of the farmers from Harrison County. I would have been glad to have seen with you that venerable citizen and statesman, the Hon. John A. Bingham (great applause) whose message of cheer and congratulation and good will you have brought me. (Renewed applause.) I beg that you will carry back to him my best wishes and my earnest prayer that his life may be long spared to enjoy the respect and honor given him by his admiring countrymen everywhere. I have known few men in public life to whom greater opportunities were given, and who more admirably improved those opportunities, than your distinguished fellow citizen in the mightiest crisis of our country's history, and I needed no assurance from him that he stands now as he has always stood in the past, for his country and his country's honor, and the prosperity of the people. (Great applause.) It is especially gratifying to me to receive a visit from so many of the farmers and wool growers of Harrison County. There is scarcely a county in the State which is so essentially agricultural as yours. You have no large towns; you have but few factories; your occupations are almost exclusively rural. Your county has long been noted as one of the great agricultural districts of the State, and especially devoted to that branch of agriculture known as sheep raising and wool growing. There is probably no portion of the country of the same area that has supported so many sheep as yours, and for many years, at least this was the most profitable industry of your farmers. It is not so good, I believe, now as formerly. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'I guess not.') The last three years have been years of great trial, not only to the wool growers of your county but to the entire country. You have seen your flocks disappear and your fleeces diminish in value to an extent that prior to 1892 you would not have believed was possible. I remember, in 1891, to have delivered an address in Cadiz to the assembled farmers of Harrison County in which I undertook to predict what would happen if we had free wool in the United States. There were few men in that great audience that believed my prediction then. What do you think of it now, farmers of Harrison County? (Cries of 'We think it was too moderate.') In 1891, you had, according to your banners displayed here to-day, 153,503 sheep of the average value of $5 per head. In 1896 you have but 92,000 sheep worth $1,50 per head. In 1891 you received from thirty to thirty-two cents per pound for your wool. In 1896, for the same grade of wool, from fourteen to sixteen cents per pound. This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding and calls for serious consideration and a prompt remedy, if one can be found. The only remedy we have in the United States is by the ballot and if it is protection you want, you know which party carries the banner of protection. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?' 'He's all right.') Prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff law you had enjoyed, almost without interruption from the beginning of the Government, a tariff on your product to protect you from the competition of the cheaper lands and the cheaper labor of other countries. By that act your product was made free and opened up to the unrestricted competition of all the wool of the world. What makes that act the more indefensible is, first, that it was wholly unnecessary; and second, that it was singling out one of the greatest industries of the country for immediate sacrifice leaving industries having no greater claim upon the consideration of the Government practically unharmed. (Cries of 'That's right.') No class of our citizens have suffered so much from that tariff law as the wool growers of the United States, and none were more deserving of generous treatment than they. So inexcusable was this act that President Cleveland, who favored a reduction of the tariff all along the line, and who believed in free raw material, was unwilling to sign the bill, and used these characteristic words against it: 'It may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this (free raw material doctrine) the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of the corporations of capitalists, but this did not avert the fatal blow. Not so well organized as other industries in the country, you were unable to secure the recognition to which you were justly entitled and your great product was made the victim of free trade. (Cries of 'That's right.') In all the years in which the Republican Party was in power you know that it gave protection to wool and in the act of 1890 gave to this industry increased protection. This law, the law of 1890, gave to almost every agricultural product of the country, almost every farm product in the land, the best protection it ever had known. Every possible protection that could be given to American farmers against outside competition and to preserve the home market was always cheerfully and gladly accorded by the Republican Party. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') The platform of the National Republican Party, for which we contend this year, much to my gratification singles out the wool industry and gives it especial mention as entiled to full protection under our revenue laws. (Loud applause and cries of 'Good, Good.') This is the language of the National platform: 'To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill we promise the most ample protection.' (Applause.) And what the Republican Party promises, it is in the habit of performing! (Cries of 'That's right.') It does not make promises only to break them. It says what it means and means what it says. (Great cheering) If clothed with power in all branches of the Government, it will give this great industry fair and just protection with all the other industries of the country. But, my fellow citizens, what we want, whether we produce wool or any other agricultural product—what we want is to preserve our splendid home market to our own American producers. (Great applause.) It is the best market in the world. There is no other market like it and upon every principle of justice and fair play it belongs to us and to nobody else before us. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.") Protection to the farmer has been recognized from the beginning of the Government until now. As showing the importance of your industry it is only necessary to say that in 1892 there were 700,000 wool growers in the United States—700,000 people whose chief occupation was that of wool growing. There were probably one-fourth as many more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed besides those who owned the flocks, it is estimated, at least a half million laborers, representing, with those who were dependent upon them, near 2,500,000 people. There were 700,000 farms averaging 160 acres each devoted to this industry; and the mountainous regions and the vast plains of the great West, the Northwest and the Southwest, which are not adapted to other kinds of farming, had been utilized in this great industry and made valuable. Every one of these farms comprising 160 acres of land each, or 112,000,000 acres in all, have been seriously injured by placing wool upon the free list. In one of the agricultural papers of the West I have seen the statement that in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana, there were 6,710,746 sheep, which were worth in 1892, $13,421,000, while their sheep, in 1896, were worth only $6,710,000. In 1892 we had 47,283,553 sheep in the United States valued at $125,000,000. In 1895 we had 38,298,000 valued at $65,000,000. The total imports of woolen goods in 1892, under the Republican protective tariff law, were a little above $37,000,000 in value, while in 1895, under the Democratic tariff law, these imports amounted to more than $60,000,000. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley and the Republican Party.') On April 2, 1888, in presenting the minority report in opposition to the Mills tariff bill in the National House of Representatives, I said: 'Wool on the free list is a deadly assault upon a great agricultural interest and will fall with terrible severity upon a million people, their households and dependencies. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from flockmasters their lifetime earnings, bankrupt thousands of our best and most industrious farmers, and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded.' (Cries of 'That's what it has done.') Alexander Hamilton, in his famous Report upon Manufactures, made to Congress one hundred and four years ago, said: 'An extensive domestic market for the surplus produce of the soil is of the first importance. It is of all things that which most effectually conduces to a flourishing state of agriculture.' Thomas Jefferson some years later said: 'Experience has taught me that manufactures are as necessary to our independence as to our comfort. The duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture which prudence requires us to establish at home, with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made at home, secures us against a relapse into foreign dependency. My own idea is that we should encourage home manufactures to the extent of our own consumption.' (Applause.) I have said that the home market is the best market—you know that from experience—and the home market is made better by increasing our factories and giving employment to idle workingmen. (Great cheering.) Put every idle man in the country to work and your consumers will be increased (applause and cries of 'That's right') and when your consumers are increased, then your market is improved and the better the price you receive for your product. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') You will remember that in 1892 it was repeatedly stated that free wool would increase the price of wool to the American wool growers. (A voice, 'That's the biggest lie that was ever told,' and great laughter.) But then you heard them tell it. (Renewed laughter and cries of 'Yes, we did.') There may have been some farmers who thought that was true. (A voice, 'Well, they know better now,' and great laughter.) There are none who think so now. (Renewed laughter and applause.) It was said that if we opened up this country to the free use of the wool of the world the farmers would be benefited. It was done, and with what benefit you know better than I can tell you. Now, they tell you that free silver (laughter) is the panacea for all your ills (renewed laughter) and you have the same money in circulation now that you had four years ago, but you wool growers haven't got as much of it as you had then. (Cries of 'That's right.') As free wool destroyed your industry so free silver will degrade your money. (Applause and cries of 'That's right, too.') You have already been fleeced by loss on your flocks and you don't propose to be fleeced further by loss in the money you still have. (Great cheering.) We have opened up our mills to the wools of the world and both the wool grower and the woolen manufacturer have suffered. The American farmer has seen his wool displaced by the foreign clip. The American woolen manufacturer has seen his goods disappear from the American market to give place to those of the foreign manufacturer. The American farmer has thus lost directly in the price of his wool and almost as severely by the blow dealt to the home market for agricultural products, through the diminished consumers resulting from idle mills. The American farmer will not tamely submit to this injustice and wrong. (A voice, 'We don't intend to in Harrison County.') The American workingman in the woolen mills will indignantly repel that legislation whose effect is to degrade his labor. (Applause and cries of 'He will on the third of November.') My fellow citizens, I am glad to receive you and welcome you here at my home, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to shake hands with each one of you personally, if you desire me to do so." (Great applause.)

STARK COUNTY SOLDIERS.

The reception of the Grand Army of the Republic men and other old soldiers of Stark County at the McKinley residence on Tuesday, September 15th, was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever known in Canton. The large crowd of veterans which formed in line in front of the Grand Army of the Republic Post rooms was swelled by many recruits on the march. Members of the Women's Relief Corps, and hundreds of other Cantonians, outside the organizations, followed the veterans to the well tramped lawn which was soon packed from porch to fence. Many handsome flags from the post rooms were carried in the parade, but none was more carefully guarded than the tattered shreds of the flag of the 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, carried in the parade by SAMUEL REICHARD, of the Alliance Post. It was the first upon the lawn and was planted just in front of the chair on which the speakers stood. Along with the more sturdy veterans marched many that were aged and decrepit, who were almost overcome by the exertion of the short march. Notably among these was GEORGE FOSTER, among the first to reach the McKinley porch. He threw himself upon the first step, panting and trembling. But he was the first to see Major McKINLEY coming upon the porch and forgetting his exhaustion was instantly on his feet on the top step and grasped the Major's hand, before the introduction and speech making could proceed. From this old veteran in front the enthusiasm spread in all directions until every one present, even those on the outer edges, were joining in the cheers for Major McKinley. Col. J. J. Clark, in presenting the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veterans of Stark County to Major McKinley, said:

"Comrade McKinley: The men who stand before you now have for the most part before stood in this yard to extend to you congratulations as neighbors and friends. But we who stand here this afternoon, and come not only with our greetings as friends and neighbors, but also as comrades bound together by the ties of fraternity. To one who was born while the mutterings of coming conflict gave faint promise of the carnival of death which was to follow, this comradeship may seem trivial. To one who was in the innocent period of babyhood while you and these comrades were standing elbow to elbow amid a field of carnage, fraternal ties such as ours may not seem to amount to much. To such they are a mystery which is not understood. But to you, Major McKinley, and to these men gathered before you there is nothing mysterious about the fraternal ties that exist between the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the veterans of the Civil War. They come to-day to extend to you their congratulations on your nomination for President of the great Republic you and your comrades struggled to perpetuate. On their behalf, and in their name, I offer their loyal and heartfelt congratulations on your nomination and in the light of the news received yesterday and to-day on your speedy election." (Applause and great cheering for McKinley.)

There was another grand ovation to Major McKinley as he stepped upon the chair to respond. He spoke to his callers in a familiar, neighborly vein, referring in touching words to their services for the preservation of the Union and their loyalty to flag and country now. The reception on the veranda which followed resulted in a great jam in which people were pushed and jostled about by the hosts behind. It had been announced that the Somerset (Pennsylvania) delegation was approaching and fears that the new arrivals would put an end to the hand shaking impelled every one to make a wild rush to the point where Major McKinley was receiving. Only by the hardest work of those on the porch and in charge of the delegation was the semblance of a line maintained. During all this time a chorus of gray haired veterans in the rear was singing the old camp songs, interrupted at short intervals by cheers for Major McKinley. The leader seemed to be Mr. Jacob Heiney, of Bethlehem Township, and his enthusiasm was apparent in every feature of his face. He is said to be a recruit to the Republican Party this year after voting with and working for the Democratic Party all his life. It was said, too, by representatives from all the various posts in the county, that there were many such recruits in the parade. The soldiers the country over are fully twenty t one for Major McKinley and in Stark County will be practically unanimou for him.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Col. Clark, My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: It is a very great honor to me, and one which I shall always cherish, to receive this call from my old comrades of the war living in this neighborhood. (Applause.) You are here to-day not as soldiers but as citizens—citizens of the best Government in the world—made better because of the services you rendered it nearly a third of a century ago. (Renewed applause.) I bid you welcome to my home and express to you, in response to the generous and gracious message delivered by

Col. Clark, my most profound gratitude and thanks. It is a great thing to have been a soldier in the Civil War. It was an evidence of the highest patriotism and love of country, for patriotism means to be willing to give up life, health, or strength, if country demands it. This you were willing to do, and you attested your valor and patriotism upon a hundred fields during that war. (Cheers.) Happily, we are now a reunited country. Coming to this city to give me congratulations, not only are those who served on the Union side during that great struggle, but many men who served on the Confederate side. Both have been here to tender congratulations and give me assurances of support. (Great cheering.) Now all are citizens of a common Union ready to battle for the Union and for the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Thank God, all sectional lines have been obliterated (applause) and men from all parts of our common country are to-day, though having differed in the past, marching under one banner, upon which is inscribed National honor, the maintenance of law and order and public and private honesty. (Great cheering.) I am glad to meet you here to-day. I was proud of you when in the field; I am proud of you as citizens of the Union which you helped to save. (Applause.) No grander, no better, no more glorious army ever marched to battle for a nobler cause than the army of which you were a part. (Great cheering.) You were good citizens before you went to war; you were good soldiers in the war; you have have been good citizens ever since, ever standing by the same old flag. (Applause.)

'What became of these battalions
When the victory was won?
Let me point you to a picture!
See a million solders there
Flushed with triumph, and with weapons
Flashing keen and bright and bare.
Vanished. Wondrous transformation!
Where is now that mighty band ?
Do they roam, a vast banditti,
Pillaging their native land?
No. We point to field and workshop:
Let the world the moral see!
There beneath the dust of labor
Toil the veteran soldiery.
Ye who were mightiest in the battle
On the mountain and the plain,
Wrought, yes, wrought your greatest triumph
When ye sought your homes again—
Sought your homes 'mid peace and quiet,
Grasping with your strong right hand
Implements of honest labor,
Toiling to upbuild the land.'

You were patriots then; you are patriots now. You know no politics in your Grand Army Posts (cries of 'No,' 'No,') but you know patriotism when you see it. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') I thank you most warmly for this call and for the cordiality of your greeting and the gracious messages which have been delivered by your spokesman; and as another delegation is waiting, I must close by saying that it will give me great pleasure to shake each one of my old comrades by the hand." (Great cheering.)

SOMERSET COUNTY DAY.

One of the most enthusiastic delegations that has visited Canton was the one from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which arrived in Canton in two sections, the first coming in at two o'clock, the second about four o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, September 15th, being delayed on the way by a crippled engine, which was dropped at De Forest Junction. The first train bore the Lincoln Club of Somerset and clubs from Stoyestown, Hollsapple, Booneville, Mostollar, and Elklick, and awaited the arrival of their neighbors from Rockwood, Meyersdale, East and West Saltsburg, Berlin, Garrett, Casselman, Markleton, and Confluence. The cars bore streamers which read: 'Frosty Sons of Thunder,' and the names of the Lincoln Club and towns from which the people came. There were twenty-four cars, all heavily laden, the crowd being estimated at 2,000, which the speaker, Hon. NORMAN B. CRITCHFIELD, said was one-fourth the Republican vote of the county. There were three bands with the delegation, the Salisbury, Confluence and Alert Cornet, which added greatly to the spirit of the occasion. Many banners were carried by the delegation, bearing upon them the sentiments of the people of Somerset County. Among them were: 'Have you heard from Maine? Yes, 50,000 Republican Majority." "Frosty Sons of Thunder." "16 to 1—Nit." "Good as Gold," followed by a painting of Major McKINLEY. "The Issue—Protection vs. Free Trade; American Gold vs. Free Foreign Silver." "Protection for America," with a picture of a coon. "Three Graces: Sound Money, Protection and Reciprocity." With the delegation were Hon. NORMAN B. CRITCHFIELD, of Jenners, spokesman; HARRY F. SANNER, Chief Marshal; JULES WHEFLEY, Burgess; EDWARD HOOVER, Sheriff; E. E. PUGH, County Treasurer; F. P. SAYLER, Prothonotary; Messrs. R. S. SCULL and GEORGE R. SCULL, of the SOMERSET HERALD, the latter having the honor of organizing the delegation, under the auspices of the Lincoln Club. The "Frosty Sons of Thunder" cheered lustily all along the line of march from the Valley dépot to Major McKINLEY's residence, and the thousands of spectators that lined the way answered with equal enthusiasm. When the visitors passed beneath the magnificent McKinley and Hobart banner at Market and Fourth Streets the visitors gave shout after shout. Owing to the construction of the immense arch over Market Street, the delegation was taken along North Street to Cleveland Avenue by the Canton Troop and Thayer's Band. After arriving at the McKinley residence the visiting bands played several selections. The appearance of Major McKINLEY on the porch was the signal for thunderous applause which continued for several minutes, and calls for "McKINLEY," "McKINLEY," were heard during Senator CRITCHFIELD's address on behalf of the delegation, which was as follows:

"Major McKINLEY: I have been asked by this delegation with which I have come from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to express to you in a few words our confidence not only in you personally but also in the principles you represent. The county from which we come is a purely agricultural county—more so perhaps than most counties of the Eastern States and so it happens that our delegation is made up almost entirely of farmers and as such we are interested in whatever relates to the welfare of those whose business it is to feed the world. We know no man in whom we can repose more confidence than yourself. We have noted with satisfaction your public career and we believe that you have always proven true to every trust committed to you by your own district and State and we are satisfied that when you are called upon to occupy the most responsible place in the Nation, as you surely will be, the interests of the whole

American people will be no less sacred to you than have been the interests of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of your own commonwealth. It is not simply a question of who shall be President of this great Republic during the four years that shall follow; but the question to be settled is whether the depression that during the last three years has brought desolation and suffering into many once happy homes shall continue, or whether the burden that oppresses the people of the country shall be lifted and the light of other days be made to shine in places where now there is only darkness. The farmers of the country are more deeply concerned in good money than any other class of citizens. By far the largest proportion of the money that is employed in the business operations of the country is paid for labor, and from the wage earners of the land the largest proportion in the end comes to us to pay for the products of our farms. Not only must the wage earner come to us for the means of subsistence, but all other classes are subject to the same dependence. Who, then, can be more interested in keeping the money of the country good than we are? We want a dollar that will lose none of its value in our hands—a dollar that will be just as good when we come to pay it out as when we received it. We want a dollar that can be exchanged for any other dollar at any time or place that we may want to use it. Those of us who are unfortunate enough to be paying interest know that just as certainly as the value of the dollar decreases so certainly the rate of interest will increase. This is a plain business axiom, one of the unchangeable laws of trade." (Applause.)

The term "Frosty Sons of Thunder" was derived from a speech in Congress by Hon. CHARLES OGLE, of Somerset County, in 1845, against the extravagance of the Government at that time. He designated his constituency as the 'frosty sons of thunder' and in their name assailed the display of so much gold and silver on the tables at one of the President's receptions.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Senator CRITCHFIELD AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me sincere pleasure to meet my friends and fellow citizens of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in my State, city and home. You have traveled more than two hundred and fifty miles to bring to me assurances of your confidence and of your purpose to give the Republican Party and its glorious principles your united and hearty support. (Great applause.) It is not difficult to appreciate what this great audience, coming from a sister State, represents. You have here in this assemblage one-fourth of the voting population of the Republican Party and one-fifth of the entire voting population of your county. (Applause.) It seems, my countrymen, that you are not interested in me personally, but that you have a deep and abiding interest in your country and your country's honor. (Great cheering and cries of 'Interested in McKINLEY, too.') It means, that you are deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the great National questions which divide us and which are to be settled by your votes and those of your countrymen next November. (Applause.) I am especially glad to welcome the citizens of Somerset County to my home. (Applause.) I recall that in the years of the past I have visited your mountain homes and enjoyed more than once your generous hospitality and I trust the future will permit me to again visit that delightful spot and renew our former friendly relations. Your spokesman says the people of your county are devoted to farming. Looking over this vast audience and remembering how far you are from home, I should think you were devoted to good politics. (Tremendous cheering.) I do not recall a time since the days of the Civil War that there has been so much solicitude for the rightful outcome of a National election as this year. All the people are reading, studying and informing themselves in a greater degree than ever before. Popular inquiry was never so great; popular interest never so profound. It is gratifying, too, that the masses of our countrymen are seeking the right for the sake of the right that they may pursue the right. They want to know only what is best for the country, what will truly promote their own welfare, and secure the grandest results for the common good. (Applause.) The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels to the present political condition. There is but one political party which is united and that is the Republican. Discord reigns in all the others. Our time-honored opponent, the Democratic Party, is torn and divided. Two National Conventions have been held by it and two National tickets presented and their platforms are totally different on every subject and in almost every paragraph. The Populist Party has merged its organization into that of the Chicago Democratic and St. Louis Silver organizations, and the allies are for the most part harmonious except that each one has a distinct and different candidate for Vice President. (Great laughter and applause.) Happily the Republican Party was never more closely united than now, both in fact and in spirit, and there were never better reasons for such union and never greater necessity for it than now. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right.') It is wedded, devotedly wedded, to its principles. It stands as it has always stood, for an American protective tariff which will raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the Government, including liberal pensions to Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') A tariff that will stop debts and deficiencies and make the Treasury of the United States once more safe and sound in every particular. (Applause.) It stands for a reciprocity thas seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products without surrendering a single day's wages that belong to the American workingman. (Applause.) It believes in preserving a home market for the American farmer, (applause) in opening of the American factory for the American workingman (applause) and opening a foreign market wherever that can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States. It is, too, for sound money (great cheering) every dollar worth one hundred cents (renewed cheering) every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering) and is opposed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and issuing of irredeemable paper money, to which the allied parties are firmly committed. (Great applause.) It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep silver money in circulation and preserve side by side gold and silver and paper each equal to the other and none ever to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. (Loud cheering.) It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American laborers (applause) markets to American farmers (cries of 'That's what we want') and sound money to both. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We are now convinced, after three years bitter experience, whatever may have been our political relations in the past, of the truth of the observation of Webster made more than half a century ago. You may recall that he said: 'That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor and best sustain the whole American population. (Great applause.) Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together.' Equally true also were the words of John Quincy Adams: 'That the great interests of an agricultural, mining and manufacturing nation are so linked in unison that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the other.' (Applause.) We can not have commercial growth and expansion without National and individual honor. We can not have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity both by Government and citizen. (Renewed applause and cries of 'That's right.') The financial honor of this Government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sacred, to be the foot-ball of party politics. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The Republican Party has maintained it and is pledged to maintain it. It has more than once stood between good faith and dishonor and when it gave up the control of the Government our National honor had never before been so high and unquestioned. (Applause.) The Republican Party is pledged to maintain the credit of the Government which is intimately associated with its spotless name and honor and this it will do under any circumstances and at every cost. (Great cheering.) It taxed the credit of the Government in the days of the war to its utmost tension to preserve the Government itself, which, under God, it was happily enabled to do. But following that mighty struggle it lifted our credit higher than it had ever been before and made it equal to that of the oldest and wealthiest nations of the world. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') It is pledged to maintain uncorrupted the currency of the country of whatever form or kind that has been issued by National authority. It made the old greenback as good as gold and has kept it as good as gold ever since. It has maintained every form of American money, whether silver or paper, equal to gold, and it will not take a backward step. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' Good.') No party ever went out of power which left so magnificent a record behind it as the Republican Party. (Cries of 'That's right.') Our great war debt was more than two-thirds paid off, our currency unquestioned, our credit untarnished, the honor of the Nation unsullied, the country in its material conditions stronger than it had ever been before, the workingmen better employed and better paid than ever before, with prosperity in every part of the Republic and in no part an idle workingman who wanted work. (Tremendous applause.) Consider, my fellow citizens, the advancement we made between 1880 and 1890, for during those years we neither had free trade nor free silver. (Great laughter and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The marvelous progress of the country between 1880 and 1890 is worthy the study of all American citizens. It is the best answer to the oft-repeated but fallacious statement that the country has been suffering from the effects of the act of 1873 which stopped the coinage of silver. It is an unanswerable argument for the restoration of a protective tariff and the maintenance of sound money. (Applause.) In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing in seventy-five of the leading cities of the United States was $1,232,839,670. In 1890 it had reached the enormous sum of $2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,388, and in 1890, 2,251,134. In 1880 the wages earned were $501,965,778; in 1890, $1,221,170,000 or an increase of more than one hundred and twenty per cent. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' Good.') We were then on a gold basis and had a protective tariff. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'That's good enough for anybody.') In 1890 the value of our manufacturing product was $2,711,579,899; in 1890, $4,860,286,837. The mining interests of the country produced $396,000,000 worth of products in 1880, and $650,000,000 in 1890. In 1880 we had 93,000 miles of railroad; in 1890, 167,740 miles, a gain of over 73,000 miles, or nearly eighty per cent. The deposits in savings banks were in 1880, $819,000,000 and in 1890, $1,550,000,000. These figures can not be matched by any other government in the world. (Great cheering.) During these years of wonderful growth and phenomenal advancement, unrivaled anywhere, our currency was on a gold basis and our revenue legislation framed on the protective principle. In 1880 the farm values of the United States amounted to $12,104,000,000, and in 1890 to $15,962,000,000. (Applause.) In every department of human activity there was a steady gain and an increased and most remarkable prosperity. What a tribute to American progress! What a marvelous achievement in a single decade by the labor, the skill and the enterprise of the American people! All this was secured under our present financial system, which we are asked to surrender, and all this was under the wise industrial policy which we surrendered in 1892. (Cries of 'The people were badly fooled.') The duty of the people of this country is to preserve the one and restore the other. (Great applause and 'Maine has done it, and the other States will do in November.') May a kind Providence which has never forsaken our people guide us in this perilous time in the pathway of duty, right and honor! (Cries of 'Amen,' 'Amen.') I thank you for this call and it will give me great pleasure to shake hands with every one of you, if that be your wish." (Great cheering.

THE STEEL WORKERS OF BRADDOCK.

The steel workers of the Edgar Thompson Plant at Braddock, Pennsylvania, came to Canton on Thursday, September 17th, to extend their congratulations to Major McKinley and to assure him of their hearty support in the campaign and at the polls in November. They arrived over the Pennsylvania Lines on a special train run in three sections of twelve coaches each. The first of these arrived about 11:40 and the others shortly afterward. The coaches were crowded and it is estimated that nearly 3,000 people were in the delegation. The Sheridan Sabre Band, which had created such a favorable impression in Canton before when it came with one of the delegations, was with this company. The St. Thomas Band was also with the visitors and its stirring strains added to the enthusiasm of the demonstration. Canton Troop and the Citizens' Reception Committee were at the depot to greet the delegation and a parade was formed to the McKinley home. It was organized in the following order: Members of the G. A. R., employed by the Company, leading; Clerical Department, R. G. Campbell; Chemical Department, J. V. Roller; Electrical Department, J. Flinn; Steel Works Mechanical Department, W. J. Meigs; Converting Department, W. G. Rogers; Blooming Department, Henry Shepard; Rail Department, John Taylor; Finishing Department, Robert Graham; Foundry Department, N. Johnson; Furnaces and Mechanical Department, A. L. Jackson; Boiler Department, Nicholas Cox; Stockyards Department, George Robinson; Carpenters, C. Winter; Bricklayers, George Eadie; Transportation Department, John O'Connell; Labor Department, Thomas Allison. There was much cheering along the line, and when Major McKinley appeared on the porch, in charge of the Committee, there was a grand ovation given him before J. L. Jones, of the Clerical Department of the Edgar Thompson Company was presented as spokesman for the delegation, and said:

"Major McKinley: We come from the town of Braddock, Pennsylvania, as a delegation of employes of the great Edgar Thompson Steel Works, of all colors and creeds, not as Republicans or Democrats. We have thrown old party affiliations aside, as in the days of '61 and '65. Judas sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver, ratio unknown. Arnold tried to sell his country for a price and we recognize the fact that we have men in our country to-day who would bring ruin and dishonor on our flag and Nation for sixteen ounces of silver. Major, we will not have it! No party which will degrade the honor of the Nation shall have our votes; no party that says that the National Government is not supreme shall have our support and the man who tries to array masses against classes will be treated with the contempt he deserves. Recognizing the honest dignity of honest labor, we recognize no man as our superior. We look to you, the soldier, statesman and patriot, one who has always been the true friend of the workingmen, one who knows their wants; who has said that honest labor should have a chance through honest toil to earn an honest dollar. Major, in behalf of the men here assembled, I bid you godspeed, and we will meet you again on the 4th of March, 1897, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and as part of your escort march with you to the Capitol and back to the White House. With our friend and comrade, William McKinley in the Presidential chair, a loyal Congress to hold up his hands, and a strong protective tariff in working order, the crown of thorns and cross of gold and 16 to 1 buried in the potters' field forever, then will peace and prosperity reign." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Jones and my Fellow-Citizens: Many delegations have waited upon me during the last two months. All have been welcome and every visit has been inspiring, but somehow when an assemblage of workingmen comes to pay me a visit, it attracts my interest and touches my heart more than anything else. (Cheers.) I bid you welcome to my city and home. I can well appreciate why the workingmen of this country should have a deep and profound interest in the outcome of the present National contest. (Cries of 'We have.') I can not fail to remember that one thing which stands between your labor and the labor of Europe—the one thing which stands between your workshops and those of the old world, is a wise, patriotic, American protective policy. (Great cheering, and cries of 'Right you are.') I am very glad to have this large delegation of the employes of the great Edgar Thompson Steel Works, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, at my home. (Applause and cries of 'We are glad to be here.') You have come, as your spokesman has stated, to attest your good will and that of your fellow citizens whom you represent. I am glad to have you come in the manner your spokesman has described—representing all creeds, all colors and all classes—men who belong to the Republican Party and those who have heretofore belonged to other parties now acting together for what they believe to be the common good. (Applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.') This is distinctively the people's year, when old lines are effaced and men heretofore opposed meet upon a common platform to sustain the honor of our country. (Applause.) Political parties are only the agents of the people. They are only what the people make them and are entitled to their confidence only so long as they serve their highest and best interests. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') We are all concerned, no matter what may be our occupations, in our country's welfare. (Cries of 'That's so.') Whatever political views we may have; however we may differ on minor questions of public policy, we are all of one mind in the conviction that something or other is the matter with the country. (Applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.') We may differ in our diagnosis; we may differ about the treatment in detail, but we do not disagree upon what is essential in the first instance to the restoration of the better conditions of the past. One thing above all else that is wanted at this juncture is the return of business confidence. (Applause and cries of 'Correct.') Its absence is our fundamental trouble. Upon that there can not be two opinions, and that, my fellow citizens, no class of people know better than you. We know the very day and the hour when this confidence was first shaken and from that hour distrust and doubt have hung like a pall over the country. It has been aggravated from a variety of causes, but none greater than the assault which has been made by the allied political organizations upon the credit and currency of the country. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') This new menace must be averted before we can hope to have any permanent prosperity. We know that the present monetary standard has not stood in the way of our prosperity in the past. (Cries of 'No,' 'No;' 'free trade has.') You know that we were prosperous in 1892 and had been for the preceding ten years. You know that we have not seen any measure of real prosperity since. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Business is so sensitive, so quick to scent danger, that any legislation or proposed legislation or change of policy which would derange, alter or unsettle values is felt long before the apprehended blow is given. So that from the very hour it was determined by the American people that the Republican Party, which with but a single interruption had been in control of the Government for more than thirty years, was to go out of power and another party with a different policy was to come in, that very moment every business man of the country assumed an attitude of waiting and of fear and anxiety. (Applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?' 'He's all right.') While business men were waiting to know exactly what legislation was to be, business was languishing from one end of the country to the other and labor was without work. Then we commenced living from hand to mouth and we have been living from hand to mouth ever since. (Great applause and cries of 'We have that.') As an old comrade said to me a few days ago 'the distance seems to be getting greater with each succeeding year.' (Laughter and applause.) According to a census recently taken by a newspaper in New York it appears that in July, 1892, 577 employers of labor in the United States gave work to 114,231 hands. How was it in July, 1896? Cries of 'Not so good.') The same employer gave work to 78,700 hands; 35,531 men who had been employed in 1892 were out of employment in 1896 and in a state of idleness resulting in a loss of more than thirty per cent to labor. In July, 1892, the wages to these 114,231 hands amounted to $3,927,000. In July, 1896, that to the 78,700 hands amounted to only $2,460,712, a loss to labor in a single month in those establishments of $1,457,000, or forty per cent. (A voice 'Pennsylvania knows it.') Yes, and Pennsylvania, like all the rest of the country, will vote this year with a full knowledge of existing conditions. (Cries of 'Right, Right.') In 1892, the monthly average of wages paid in these establishments was $34.50; in 1896, only $31.00. My countrymen, I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected as far as possible from the foreign workshop, to the end that American workingmen (applause) may be constantly employed, and so protected, too, as to be employed at American wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?' 'He's all right.') Nor do I want products cheapened at the expense of American manhood (applause) nor do I think that it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if it thereby enforces idleness at home. (Renewed applause.) Such goods are the dearest that the American people can buy. (Cries of 'Right you are, Major.') JAMES G. BLAINE (applause) that gifted statesman, spoke words of wisdom in 1884, which seem singularly applicable to our present situation and to the present hour. He said: 'A policy that would abandon the field of home trade must prove disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrous man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and save a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive the workingmen of the United States of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The Republican Party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. (Loud applause.) Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. (Applause.) That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican Party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') But, my countrymen, as if the business conditions were not bad enough and hard enough to bear, we have thrust upon us at this most critical time in the business affairs of the Nation, a proposition to debase the currency of the country and undermine its public credit. We know what partial free trade has done for the labor of the United States. It has diminished its employment and earnings. We do not propose now to inaugurate a currency system that will cheat labor in its pay. The laboring men of this country, whenever they give a day's work to their employers, want to be paid in full dollars good everywhere in the world. (Great cheering aud cries of 'McKINLEY is all right.') We want in this country good work, good wages and good money. (Applause.) We want to continue our good government with its generous privileges and matchless opportunities and want it to be a government where law is supreme over all (cheers) and for the equal benefit of all. (Renewed cheering.) My fellow citizens, it is gratifying to me to be assured by your spokesman and my old comrade—it will be inspiring to the whole councountry—that the voice of labor here to-day declares that no party which degrades the honor of the Nation, no party which stands opposed to law and order, or which seeks to array what it calls 'the masses against the classes,' shall receive its vote and support. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right,' and 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') Golden words are these and they will strike a chord of sympathy in every American home where virtue dwells and truth abides. (Applause.) We have this year resting upon us as citizens a grave responsibility. The country has never failed or faltered in the past to meet every crisis. It will not falter or fail now to uphold the dignity and independence of labor and the honor and stability of the Government that it may still further exalt the American name. (Applause.) I thank you again for this call and for the patriotic sentiments which have been so eloquently expressed by your spokesman. To have the hearty support of the workingmen of the United States is indeed an honor for which I thank you, in the name of the cause that I represent, and it is only another evidence of the wisdom and strength of free government. May God bring to you and to your homes the cheer of contentment. (Great applause.) It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley, the next President.')

THE STARK COUNTY CAMPAIGN OPENING.

On Friday, September 18th, the Republican campaign was formally opened at Canton with the largest political rally in the history of the State of Ohio. At noon the various railroads leading into Canton reported to the Evening Repository that they had carried into the city 50,000 passengers. Added to these were other thousands who had come by the electric street car line from Massillon and in carriages, buggies, wagons, bicycles, and other conveyances from all parts of Stark and adjoining counties. With the Republican candidate in the city, naturally the visiting delegations could not refrain from making many calls at the McKinley residence. So insistent did their demands come for speeches that the Republican standard bearer was forced to respond to some of them. Among those who thus called were the Republicans of Unity Township, Columbiana County; the Americus Club of Pittsburg; the Elkins Cadets of Wheeling; the delegations from Akron; the Building and Trades Council of Columbus; the Republicans of Salem, Columbiana County; the delegation from Fairfield, Columbiana County; the overflow from the big tent, in which Hon. John M. Thurston, Senator from Nebraska, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Senator from Illinois, Hon. James T. McCleary, a Representative in Congress from Minnesota, and Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, spoke to immense audiences; and the Sound Money Club of the Root & McBride Co. wholesale house of Cleveland. Major McKinley greeted these callers from the reviewing stand on his lawn and spoke briefly to each of them. These speeches were the only part the Major took in the demonstration except that he obliged the thousands of visitors by riding at the head of the procession in the afternoon from the center of the column to his residence and at night reviewed from his home the demonstration in his honor. Senator Thurston, Congressman McCleary, Governor Hastings and others also made brief addresses from the reviewing stand in front of his residence.

Major McKinley's Response to Columbus Callers.

To the greetings of the Building and Trades delegation from Columbus, Major McKinley responded as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens of Columbus: I have been very deeply and profoundly touched by the messsage which your spokesman brings to me as your representative speaking for the great building and trade occupations of the Capital City. I recall the four years I spent in your city and I cherish them as among the dearest and pleasantest of my life. (Cheers.) I can not recall an hour during my incumbency of the office of Governor that I did not feel that I had the sympathy, encouragement and friendship of the workingmen of the city of Columbus. (Great applause and cries of 'We are with you yet.') Your spokesman has well said that there are two questions of supreme moment to the American people—the one is work (applause) and the other is pay. (Renewed applause, and cries of 'That's right.') Our trouble to day in this country is that we have not enough work. (Cries of 'That's right.') And all of us, no matter to what political party we have belonged in the past, are going to vote for that policy which will give to the American workingman more work.

(Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We have lost a good deal of work in the last four years and we want to get it back. (Cries of 'We want to keep it.') Yes, we want to keep it, and when we get it back we propose that our work shall be paid for in the best dollars known to the commercial world. (Tremendous applause.) We do not propose to vote in favor of a money the value of which we will have to ascertain every morning by consulting the market columns of the newspapers. (Great cheering and laughter.) We have had no such money as that in the past, during the past sixteen years at least, and we do not propose to enter upon such an experiment now. (Applause and cries of 'Our money is good enough.') We have had since 1879 gold, silver and paper, every dollar the equal of the other and all equal to the best in the world (cheers and cries of 'That's right') and we propose to keep all of our money that way. (Renewed cheering.) And we propose another thing, my fellow citizens, no matter what may be our vocations in life, we propose to indignantly repel the idea of classes in the United States. Tremendous applause and cries of 'amen, 'amen.') Every man in this country is as good as any other man. (Great cheering and hurrahs for KcKinley.) Every man in this country has equal opportunities and equal privileges with any other. (Applause and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') And, my fellow citizens, the man or the party that would seek to array labor against captial and capital against labor is an enemy of both. (Great cheering.) I thank you, my countrymen, for this call. I appreciate the good will of the men representing the great building trades of the city of Columbus." (Great applause.)

THE SALEM DELEGATION.

The delegation from Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, was headed by Judge Jacob A. Ambler. In speaking for them he said:

"Major McKinley: About one thousand of your old friends and constituents of Salem came to Canton to-day to call on you and say that the confidence they have reposed in you still continues. The lateness of the train prevented their meeting you this forenoon, and being unused to larger places, part of them have been lost, but those we could find have called upon you, and desire me to say that now, as always heretofore, they have confidence in you and will stand by you at the coming election. They, proud of the record you have made as a statesman and of the prominence you have attained, desire to express their high regard for you, their good will toward you and wish you godspeed and will be obliged if you speak a word to them." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Judge Ambler and My Fellow Citizens: It is always very touching to me to meet my fellow citizens who, more than twenty years ago, when I was a young man, expressed their faith in me by sending me to Congress. (Applause.) Somehow there is something close and sacred about our early friendships—and our early political friendships are no exception—and when listening to Judge Ambler, a hundred memories rushed through my mind. I recall the first visit I made to Salem; I recall the names of men who were kind and generous and sympathetic and encouraging, and I shall never forget them so long as I live. There was not a spot of ground in all this Congressional District that gave me more loyal support than the Republicans of Perry Township. (Great cheering and cries of 'We will do it again in November.') Judge Ambler was my predecessor in Congress. I remember to have visited him once while he was a member of the House. In those days a member was permitted to invite a stranger to come on the floor and he invited me to sit in his seat and was kind enough to say to me then that some time or other, at no distant day, he thought I would fill his place in the National House of Representatives. (Great applause.) Judge AMBLER has been kind and generous to me ever since in every political struggle in which I have been engaged. He has not only been my political but my personal friend. This is also true of scores and hundreds of other citizens of Salem and Perry Township, and I want to thank you all most heartily and sincerely for having come to Canton to-day. (Cheers.) I regard it as a special compliment to myself that you are here in such vast numbers and it evidences to me that the people of your city and township mean this year, as in all the years of the past, to stand by American principles, which embrace the good of the country and the honor of the flag. (Great applause.) I am glad to have you here on my lawn—that is, it used to be a lawn. (Great laughter.) I am glad to have you at my home. You have done me honor for more than twenty years and rest assured I heartily thank you all." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response to the Americus Club.

To the Americus Club, of Pittsburg, which called to tender personal respects, Major McKINLEY said:

"Governor HASTINGS, GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICUS CLUB AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I appreciate more than I can find words to express the compliment and honor of this call from the citizens of a neighboring State. I am glad to give you welcome to Canton and my home. (Applause.) I am glad to give welcome to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, General HASTINGS, (cheers) and if he can secure for the Republican National ticket as large a majority as he secured for himself (laughter and applause) we will be entirely satisfied here in Ohio (great cheering) for I believe that he received the largest majority that was ever given to any candidate for any office in the history of your State. (Applause.) I do not appear, my fellow citizens, to make a speech to you, but only to express my personal gratification that the famous Americus Club, and the business men who stand behind it, should have turned aside from their usual occupations to come to our city on this great opening day of our campaign and I want all of you to feel that I regard it as a special honor and compliment to me to have you with us. (Great cheering.) I trust that all our people will give you a most generous and hospitable welcome, yes, I am sure they will, and I wish all of you a safe return to your homes after the day's doings are over." (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.')

Major McKinley's Response to the Unity Delegation.

A large delegation came from Unity, Columbiana County, who could not be restrained in their determination to call on Major McKINLEY personally. They accordingly marched to his home and assembled on the historic lawn where they were presented by Hon. JOSEPH I. BRITTAIN, of East Palestine, in a brief but appropriate speech, to which Major McKINLEY responded as follows:

"MR. BRITTAIN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF UNITY TOWNSHIP: It gives me great pleasure to greet you in this city and at my home. I recall with most pleasant and grateful recollection the relations which we sustained for so many years, when you did me the honor to keep me in the National House of Representatives. I think I can truthfully say that I have met most of you more than once in your homes in Unity Township and it is only fair after these twenty years that you should return my frequent calls upon you. (Great laughter and applause.) I recollect with especial satisfaction that in all those contests your township was always faithful to the cause which for the moment I represented and never faltered in its devotion to Republican principles. This year, my fellow citizens, these principles are dearer to the American people, more indispensable to the prosperity of the American people, if that be possible, than they have ever been before, and I am glad to receive from your spokesman the assurance that the people of Unity Township now, as in all the years that are past, stand faithfully by the great doctrines of the Republican Party. (Great applause.) I thank you for the pleasure and honor of this call. I will not undertake to make a speech to you, as you have the richest of rich feasts before you to-day. Some of the most distinguished men of the country will present to you the political questions that divide the great parties and I am sure you will be glad to hear them. I only appear that I may thank you, as I do from the bottom of my heart, for your assurances of support and good will." (Great cheering.)

THE ELKINS CADETS.

While Major McKinley was talking to the Unity contingent, the Elkins Cadets, consisting of one hundred young men in uniform, from Wheeling, W. Va., headed by their drum corps, came up. W. C. Estler, of the Cadets, introduced W. H. Rinehart, a prominent business man of Wheeling, who had voted the Democratic ticket from 1876 to 1896, but who has now joined heartily with the Republicans. Mr. Rinehart was frequently applauded and made the following reference to Senator Elkins: "One who is much abler than I; one whose shoe latchet I am unworthy to unloose; he who is the patron saint of this political organization was to have stood in my place to-day. Through force of circumstances he is prevented from being with us, but he sends this message: 'Elkins Cadets, Wheeling, W. Va.: Salute the next President and say I would gladly have presented you to him, but stayed at home to swell his certain majority in the Mountain State in November. Stephen B. Elkins.'"

The address was greeted with cheers from the Cadets and crowds of others present. Major McKinley mounted a chair to respond and never had he a more demonstrative and appreciative crowd of callers. They interrupted him with cheers and applause every moment.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen of the Elkins Club of Wheeling, West Virginia: It gives me great pleasure to meet and greet you here at my home, and I can not overstate the satisfaction which I feel because of the gracious messages that have been delivered to me by your spokesman. I feel sure sure that West Virginia in 1896, as in 1894, will give her vote for the Republican cause and the Republican ticket. (Applause.) I am glad to know that in your organization are gentlemen who have hitherto been associated with the Democratic Party. This is a happy year, it seems to me, for the people of the United States, when patriotism takes the place of partyism, and when men are no longer moved by passion and prejudice, but are looking only to the largest good for the greatest number. I note with satisfaction, too, that the old sectional lines have been almost entirely effaced; those old lines of bitterness, those old lines of hate, those old lines of prejudice, have all, or nearly all, been obliterated; and men who fought on the one side and men who fought on the other in the late Civil War are now standing upon the same platform contending for National honor, for the public faith and for the integrity of our free institutions. (Tremendous applause.) It is a good omen, I feel sure, for our Republic, and it will teach all the world that there are no longer any sectional divisions in the United States; that the men of the South and the men of the North will fight together hereafter under one flag for the preservation of the Government of the United States and the best welfare of the American people. (Continuous applause.) You have a great State—your little Mountain State. In the last dozen years, down to 1892, you had shown something of your wonderful resources in minerals for so small a State, for you have apparently a larger deposit of coal, of iron and of other minerals than in any other like area in the United States. There is no State in the American Union that needs protection any more than the State of West Virginia. (Tremendous applause and hurrahs for McKinley.) It was on the protective issue that you won your splendid victory in 1894 (cries of 'That's right, and we'll do it again!') and sent the honorable gentleman whose name you bear to the Senate of the United States. (Applause.) You not only, my fellow citizens, require a protective tariff, but you require with all the rest of the country an honest dollar with which to measure the exchanges of the people. (Loud and continuous cheering.) We have it now and we propose to keep it. (Applause and cries of 'You bet we will.') This is the contention that is one of the issues on which we fight—as to whether our money shall be maintained as sacredly as our flag, or whether it shall be degraded. (Tremendous applause and a voice—'It will be all right when McKinley is President.') I thank you for the compliment and courtesy of this call, members of the Elkins Cadets, and I beg that you convey to the distinguished gentlemen, whose name you bear, my appreciation of the splendid services he is rendering his own State in his efforts to keep it firmly in the Republican column. It will give me pleasure, if possible, to shake hands with each one of this large and excellent Club." (Applause and an enthusiastic volley of cheers for McKinley, the next President.)

Major McKinley's Response to the Fairfield Delegation.

A delegation from Fairfield Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, called at the McKinley home and was addressed by the Major as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me much pleasure to meet my old friends of Fairfield Township, Columbiana County. Among my earliest political recollections I recall the village of Columbiana. One of the earliest political speeches I ever made was in your town. (Cheers.) Then I remember, too, that in the fourteen years I was a Representative in Congress, I always had the encouragement, sympathy and support of the good citizens of your township. (Applause.) We are battling this year in the same cause that we have constantly battled for during the last twenty years—protection and sound money. We have the same principles to contend for now as we had then. The Republican Party stands this year, as it has always stood, for the country and the country's honor. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') It is opposed to National dishonor and repudiation in whatever form they may come and from whatever quarter they may come. (Applause.) It believes in good, sound, honest dollars (cheers) dollars worth a hundred cents, each every day of the week and every month of the year; dollars that are not only good in our own country, but good wherever trade goes. (Loud applause and ries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') The Republican Party stands, too, this year, as it has stood in the past, for an American protective system (great applause) a system that serves our own people rather than the interests of the alien and the stranger who live beyond our shores. (Great applause.) It stands for a policy that gives to American citizenship the widest and broadest opportunity to work at American wages and to the farmers of the United States the best home market that can be found anywhere in the world. (Great cheering.) But, my fellow citizens, this is not my day to make a speech. There are orators here who will speak to you, and I only come now that I may make suitable recognition of this friendly call on the part of my old friends and constituents who have for so many years manifested their devotion to the Republican cause and to me personally." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response to the Great Procession.

As the great parade passed the McKinley home at night, Major and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Senator Thurston and wife, Mrs. Marshal Barber, Miss Mary Barber, Col. W. W. Peabody and Judge Howard Ferris, of Cincinnati, and Messrs. Abner McKinley, Joseph P. Smith, W. C. Brown James McKinley, and several representatives of the press, occupied an improvised reviewing stand in the front yard. Ten thousand people crowded about, and when the long line of marchers passed the crowd cried "McKinley" so continuously that he felt obliged to respond. He said:

"My Fellow Citizens: It is needless for me to say that I have been very glad to witness this splendid demonstration of Republican spirit and purpose here in the city of Canton to-day and to-night. I have been very glad to welcome from every part of the State and from neighboring States, citizens who have come here to participate in the opening of our campaign, and I feel like congratulating my fellow citizens of Canton and my fellow Republicans everywhere upon the magnificent success of this initial Republican meeting. I will not undertake to make a speech, but I will do what is very much better. I will present to you one of our most distinguished United States Senators, whose voice has been heard already in so many States of the Union this year, and will be heard in more. It is my very great pleasure to present to this audience for a few minutes, Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska." (Continued cheering.)

Senator Thurston's Remarks.

"My Friends and Fellow Citizens: I have no doubt as to how Ohio will speak in this campaign. There are enough people within the Republican fold in the city of Canton to-day to carry the State of Ohio against all the other parties (tremendous cheering) and when this country does speak, my countrymen, in the year 1896, it will speak in the manner, without regard to political parties, of patriots and Americans. (Great applause.) The people of the country who sacrificed so much and dared so much to perpetuate this glorious Union will see to it that the honor and integrity of our country is maintained in the eyes of the whole civilized world. My countrymen, let not your hearts be troubled. This is a Republican year. (Applause.) The people of this country love valor and (pointing to McKinley) they find it here. (Tremendous cheering.) The people of this country love honest manhood and they find it here. (Continuous applause.) They love that statesman who knows how to legislate for the people and they find him here. (Renewed cheering.) They love that patriot who holds the honor of the Nation as high as the flag and they find him here. (Applause.) This election is already won. William McKinley is to be the next President of the United States." (Great and long continued applause.)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKINGMEN.

The first delegation to arrive from the East, Saturday morning, September 19th, was scheduled from Hulton, Pennsylvania. It brought people from Verona, Oakmont, and other towns of Allegheny County. The special train over the Pennsylvania Lines brought nearly a thousand people and two bands. It was raining heavily when they arrived and they were hurried to the Grand Opera House. Major McKinley, accompanied by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, received the crowd in that building. Dr. C. M. Campbell, of Oakmont, spoke on behalf of the citizens in general. He told how tired the people of Pennsylvania are of the present conditions and of the confidence they have in Major McKinley and the Republican Party. Gen. A. C. Litchfield, of Bright Post No. 360, spoke happily on behalf the old soldiers and expressed their confidence in and gave assurances of their support of Major McKinley.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: It gives me great gratification to meet at my home my fellow citizens and old comrades in the war from Allegheny County and the State of Pennsylvania. I appreciate the kind and generous messages which have been presented to me in your behalf, and am glad to be assured that in Allegheny County, in the year 1896, you are faithful to Republican principles and are deeply interested in the success of the Republican cause. No State in the Union knows more about a protective tariff than the State of Pennsylvania. No State in the Union has felt its blessings more than yours. No State in the Union has suffered more from its withdrawal than yours, and no part of our population has suffered so much under a revenue tariff policy as the laboring people of the country. I think you want the return of that splendid protective policy under which for more than thirty years, we enjoyed prosperity and under which we made this the greatest mining, the greatest manufacturing, and the greatest farming Nation in the world. (Applause.) The manufacturers of this country were then enabled to pay better wages than were paid in any other country of the world and better wages than were ever paid under a revenue tariff policy in the history of our country. (Applause) I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected against the foreign workshop. (Tremendous applause.) I believe that the American workingmen should be defended by a wise and judicious protective policy against the underpaid workingmen of the old world. (Renewed cheering.) In a word, I believe that this country is ours (applause) and that we, first of all, are entitled to enjoy its privileges and its blessings. The first thing we want in this country is plenty to do. (Tremendous applause.) We want neither short work nor short dollars in the United States. (Cries of 'You are right.') We want neither free trade nor free silver in the United States. (Applause and tooting of horns.) We want an opportunity to work and when we have improved that opportunity, we want to be paid in dollars that are worth as much the week or year after they are received as on the day of their receipt. (Applause.) Free trade has cheated you in your wages (cries of 'You are right it has') and you do not propose to permit free silver to cheat you in your pay. (Applause.) I am glad to meet my comrades of the war, whose cause has been so eloquently presented here this morning. (Applause.) We fight our battles now with ballots instead of with bullets. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') The only force needed in this country now is that of reason, intelligence and patriotism. (Applause.) With this we are bound to achieve a victory next November. I am glad to meet and greet you all this morning and I am sure you will excuse me from making a longer speech, because there are delegations waiting on me to whom I must say a word. We have with us this morning one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States (looking around)—I did not know but that he had escaped (laughter) the Senator of the State of Illinois, well known to all of you, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom." (Tremendous applause.)

CARNEGIE EMPLOYES AT CANTON.

While the Hulton reception was in progress on Saturday morning, September 19th, the employes of the Carnegie City Mills, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, came to the Opera House, and a reception to them followed in the same hall. While the first section was waiting for the second the time was filled in with an impromptu address by Alderman Noble, of Chicago, a former Allegheny man, and by several songs led by Chaplain Lozier. When Major McKinley appeared upon the stage to greet this delegation the applause was deafening, the cheers and hurrahs of the enthusiastic men being added to by blasts from hundreds of tin horns. The greetings of the party were presented by Mr. L. T. Brown, Superintendent of the Carnegie City Mills. The employes of the Carnegie Steel Mills, located in Pittsburg, and the Keystone Bridge Company, owned by the Carnegie Company, arrived in Canton about 11:00 o'clock, in two sections closely following each other. The total number of visitors from the Carnegie plants aggregated over 1,500 persons. All wore badges with the inscription "Carnegie City Mills." The first section to arrive was the Thirty-third Street Mill employes with fourteen coaches. They had the Sheridan Sabre Band along. L. T. Brown, Superintendent of the mill, was Captain. The Twenty-second Street Mill employes followed on the second section. There were ten coaches and 600 people. Kelley's Band did escort duty and Joseph Rigley was Marshal. The Keystone Bridge Company came on the second section and Augustus Lofdren acted as Captain. The Reception Committee escorted the delegation to the Grand Opera House where Major McKinley spoke to them as follows:

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Brown and My Fellow Citizens: Nothing moves me more deeply than to have the assurances of support which I am daily receiving from the men in the United States who toil. To have as allies in this great contest for the honor and prosperity of the country the workingmen in the United States is indeed a crown to any cause. You have but one aim in the use of your ballots and that is to secure the highest and greatest good to the people of the United States. (Applause.) This is what the ballot is for and it is for the accomplishment of this that you will use the ballot this year. We have had in this country for three years past an experience under two contending National policies. Most of the men who sit before me to-day never had any experience under but the one policy until within the last four years. You have now tried them both. You have tried the protective policy of the Republican Party and you have tried the free trade revenue tariff policy of the Democratic

Party. Which do you like best? (Cries of 'Protection,' and tooting of horns.) If it is protection you prefer there is just one way to get it and that is to vote for it. (Cries of 'Vote for McKinley, that's what we'll do.') Under the Republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvelous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the world. We not only had individual prosperity but we had National prosperity and during all those thirty years, while we were building up great industries, to furnish employment to American labor at American wages—all the time we were doing that, we were collecting under that tariff policy ample revenue for current expenses and a surplus revenue to pay off the public debt. (Applause.) And from 1879 down to 1893 this Government had been a debt-paying and not a debt-making Government. (Applause.) But I need not discuss to a Pennsylvania audience this great American principle. You are familiar with it. It is written in your hearts; it has been exemplified in your happy homes; it has brought cheer and contentment to your families, and you know it. (Cries of 'That's right.') And knowing it, you will vote this year with full experience. Then, too, my countrymen, we have presented to us a very dangerous peril to the country —a proposition to enter upon the free and independent and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuing of irredeemable paper money. This proposition simply means that as our labor has been degraded by free trade, so the wages of our countrymen shall be degraded by free silver and inflated currency, and as we are against free trade, we will be against free silver. (Applause and tooting of horns.) Now, just one word more. What we want in this country is that every man who seeks work shall have an opportunity to work. (Cries of 'You are right.') And then when he has performed an honest day's work for his employer, we mean he shall be paid in honest dollars. (Tremendous applause.) I assure you gentlemen I appreciate more than I can tell you your warm assurances of support to the Republican cause which for the moment I represent. I would be glad to talk with you longer but another delegation —for we are having them all the time in Canton—is waiting on me elsewhere. I thank you and wish you a safe return home, with prosperity to all of you in your vocations, and peace and love and contentment in your homes." (Tremendous applause.)

RAILROAD MEN OF CHICAGO.

The railroad men of Chicago were in Canton in great force on Saturday, September 19th, to extend their congratulations to Major McKinley. It required eleven trains to accommodate the crowd and over 6,000 people came. The delegations came in divisions according to the roads represented, each road having one or more trains as necessary. Each road used its own cars and handsome vestibuled trains were provided. The first section to arrive was from the Illinois Central, accompanied by the Illinois Central Band and the Blue Island Band. It pulled into the Canton depot at 9:15. Soon afterwards came the Chicago and Northwestern party with the Burnside Band. The Santa Fe crowd followed. Then there was little delay on account of the very heavy load on the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania train. Then came the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads. These were followed by the Chicago, Lake Erie and Eastern McKinley and Hobart Club, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul men at 11:45. The Great Northern Railroad men arrived at 12:15. A delegation of the Hammond, Indiana, and Union Stock Yards and Transfer Company's McKinley and Hobart Club arrived at 11:50. The Grand Army Band was engaged by the railroad men and was at the depot to play for each train as it came in and when the last arrived the Band headed the parade, which was hastily organized. The usual Reception Committee and escort was at the depot to receive the visitors. Rain was falling at intervals during the hours of arrival. Between showers the visitors marched to the Tabernacle where headquarters were established. The men then scattered about the town in search of lunch and to await the arrival of the later sections when the call upon Major McKinley was to be made. Shortly after noon the railroad men began organizing for their parade. There was not an enclosure in the city of sufficient proportions to accommodate the immense crowd and the men decided to brave the elements and hold their demonstration on the McKinley lawn as usual. The parade, headed by the Grand Army Band, was a magnificent one. It reached the North Market street home about 1:30 o'clock, where Major McKinley spoke in the rain from the temporary reviewing stand in the front lawn. The greetings of the railroad men were extended by Joseph W. Dodge, of the Illinois Central, and those of the Commercial Telegraphers of Chicago, who accompanied the railroad men, by Mr. C. W. Burke. Mr. Dodge said:

"Major McKinley: The honor has been conferred upon me of presenting this delegation of 5,000 members of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club of the city of Chicago, who, as wage earners, have, irrespective of previous party affiliations, enlisted under the banner and for the support of those principles of honor and justice that have made our Nation loved at home and respected abroad. We have come, sir, not only as representatives of the 15,000 members of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club of our city, but also as individual members of that army of 800,000 employes of the railways of this country upon whose earnings 3,500,000 souls are directly dependent. The transportation lines of this country are its commercial arteries through which the financial blood flows; the exhaust of the locomotive is the heart-throb of trade. By its regularity and force is gauged the Nation's financial health For several years past the pulse has been feeble. Lack of confidence has caused a thinning of the financial blood, until thousands of men of intelligence and ability, skilled in the various departments of railway service, are to-day idle, their threadbare clothing, their sunken eyes and care-worn features telling all too plainly of the physical and mental pain they have endured, of the weary walking from place to place, only to find more unemployed, more idle shops, more closed factories, more empty cars, more unchartered vessels. Dante does not portray in his "Inferno" more horrible torment than is to-day wrecking the lives and torturing the souls of those of our fellow men who are unable to provide for either themselves or their loved ones the necessaries of life. What more horrible picture can be painted than that of starving in the midst of plenty, of shivering from cold while wool is too cheap to pay for shearing? It is for these reasons, sir, that we who have learned that "knowledge is power," that it is the key that unlocks to us the treasures of the universe, are here to pay our respects and express to you in loving words our approval of, and firm belief in, the principles of that party of which you are the standard bearer We know that by education and perseverance the humblest employe in the railway service may rise, step by step, in rank, until he becomes president of the road. We believe that in the education of our people lies the strength and stability of our Government. The day has passed when the free men of this Nation can be coerced. We have eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge and know that no government can exist without laws. It is our duty to maintain these laws that are operative and to aid in the creation of such laws as changing conditions and circumstances require, by placing through our ballots, in the various halls of legislation, men who are capable, who are honest, who are broad minded, who will enact laws for all the people, and not for any class. In railway parlance, we are this fall self-appointed man inspectors, located at a junction point on the International Financial Railway. At this junction two competing lines have each offered us a car. We have inspected both. One is offered by that road of obsolete six-foot gauge, called 'Free and Unlimited Coinage.' This road has been in the hands of a receiver for nearly four years, and but for the good sense of that official, and the aid extended by an honorable competing line, it would have ceased business. The car it offers is of peculiar design and construction; in fact, it is a nondescript, the like of which we have never seen. Its timbers are weak, the platform is loose and faulty, while some of the planks are badly decayed. The running gear is out of line, the wheels don't gauge, it is without brakes and has the queerest combination trucks ever heard of; in fact, there are three under one car. The center one, which seems to have been intended to support the main part of the load, has lost its bearings, and is moving from place to place, injuring the car, the body of which appears to have been constructed of wreckage, as it bears on one side the name 'Populistic,' while on the other appears the name of a reputable road, which was undoubtedly stolen, for over it has been painted in crimson letters the name 'Popocratic.' We declare this car unsafe and refuse to accept it. The car offered by the other road is standard gauge. Every plank and timber is from selected stock. Every bolt and nut and every rod and casting have been tested. It was built on honor and has been accepted by the master car builders of the world as a standard. The wheels were cast in the foundry of industry, the axles were forged on the works of trade, the bearings are of anti-friction metal, their brand is 'Reciprocity'; while last, but not least, this car is equipped with the best known brake named 'Protection.' We accept this car." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It would be a hard heart indeed which was not moved by this splendid demonstration. I bid each and every one of you a sincere welcome to my home. (Cheers.) I count it among the greatest honors of my life to have 5,000 representative men from the great railroad lines of the country centered in Chicago come to this city to give me their assurances that in the year 1896 they stand by protection, reciprocity and sound money. (Great applause.) These delegations coming long distances present a remarkable phase in our political life and evidence the deep solicitude they have for the welfare of the country. Such a demonstration as this would not be possible if the people of the country were not profoundly sensible of the dangerous menace which is presented in the National contest this year. (Applause and cries of 'We are all interested.') You are here to-day—men of all parties and creeds—because you want to defeat the effort which is now being assiduously made to destroy the credit and currency of the country and also because, loving law and order, you want to stamp out the sprit of lawlessness and repudiation which now threatens it. (Applause and cries of "That's what we will do.") Your active interest in this contest for good politics, good government, good morals and good money will be helpful in every part of the country and inspiring to the friends of good government everywhere. The railway is the mightiest factor of modern civilization. If one proof above any other be asked for the superiority of the United States over any similar nation of equal or approaching territory, I know of no better evidence than the fact that of the 427,000 miles of railroad in the world, we have nearly 200,000 miles in this great Republic. (Applause and cries of "Good.") To trace their progress during the past twenty years, would be to write the history of the country itself, so intimately are they associated. To say that they have cost $9,000,000,000, employ 1,000,000 men, with 30,000 locomotives, 27,000 passenger cars, and over 1,100,000 other cars, that their capital stock is $4,640,000,000, with funded debts of $4,800,000,000 yearly traffic earnings of $1,000,000,000, net earnings $318,000,000, and dividends of $84,000,000 annually, conveys but a faint idea of how fully they enter into every line of business and effect directly or indirectly the great masses of the people. Not only are our lives constantly in their keeping, but every year they become more and more essential to our subsistence, convenience and comfort. (Applause.) The greatest tribute which can be paid to the railway men of the country is to point to that high, degree of care, attention and skill which they give to the service—performing the most delicate and responsible duties in a business in which life and property are constantly involved and where heedlessness or carelessness would sacrifice either, and yet the percentage of loss is merely nominal in both. We have nearly nine times as great mileage of railways in the United States as England, and yet, despite the complaints that our roads are loaded down with debts which they can never pay, the entire railway capital of this country is only two and one-third times that of England. But it is not the remarkable enterprise of our railroads, both in equipment and extension that impresses us so much as it is the safety and efficiency in every branch of the service. In sunshine or storm, in drouth or flood, in fair weather or foul, at whatever peril or cost, our railroad employes can always be relied upon as surely as we can depend upon any human agency. (Great cheering.) Not only are skill and endurance required in their exacting duties, but the greatest watchfulness and fidelity, and often the keenest intelligence to think and act instantly under circumstances the most perilous and trying. (Applause and cries of 'That's right, Major.') The State of Ohio is a net work of railroads, and busy ones, too, when the business of the country is at all what it ought to be. (Applause and cries of 'Right you are.) Our service is as efficient as that of the other States, but no exception to the rule, and yet the railroads of Ohio carried 8,500,000 passengers in 1893 and 1894 without the loss of a single life. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, good.') Their earnings decreased $22,893,000 last year, but there has been no abatement in their endeavor to fully provide for the comfort and safety of the traveling public, nor has there been the average decrease in employment of their trained employes that have affected them in common with all the other employes of the country. (Great applause.) I have said that the railroad men are cool and collected, brave and vigilant in the discharge of their duties. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Surely greater praise could not be given them than this: 'Faithful unto death,' has been truly written of many a brave engineer, conductor or brakeman who perished rather than abandon his train, when that was possible, at the expense of others. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') So worthy are these devoted servants of the public, and so watchful that railway accidents are said by competent authority to be neither as frequent nor as fatal as runaways or in the perils of other modes of transportation. In the great State of Illinois and city of Chicago, (applause) are nearly 11,000 miles of railway. I have read in the official statement of your Railroad Commissioners, during the year ending July 30, 1894, including the immense traffic of the World's Fair—the greatest ever known to date—only sixty-five lives were lost. (Great cheering.) Truly, the 'laborer is worthy of his hire,' and faithful to employer and the public; and, my fellow citizens, I am glad to say that the wages of the railroad men are larger by double in this country than in any other country of the world. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') Your spokesman has justly observed that no body of Americans has greater interests at stake in the pending political campaign than the railroad men, who are everywhere taking the livliest interest in the proper settlement of the great principles involved in it. (Applause.) The triumph of free silver would mean to you, as its adoption by Mexico has meant to the railroad employes of that country, a decrease of the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid of fully one-half, with comparatively no increase at all in your wages. (Cries of 'We don't want it and we won't have it.") Not only that, but it would mean inevitably decreased employment and general distress. A fifty-cent dollar, employes of the railroad companies, would no more add to your earnings than the railroads would add to their traffic by diminishing by half the size of their cars. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good enough.') The railway men are deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. (Cries of 'You bet we are.') They know from experience that when the country is prosperous, railroads are prosperous (cries of 'Yes, we do!') and when railroads are prosperous, they have steady work and remunerative employment. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') They know when the business of the country is poor the business of railroads is poor, and the employes suffer both in time and pay. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') They are interested, too, in good money (cheers) and they are in favor of law and order. (Great applause and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'Hurrah for McKinley.') They want to perpetuate our free institutions for their children forever. (Tremendous cheering.) They are zealous, like all good citizens, for the honor of the country (cries of 'We are,') and they mean to maintain unsullied the proud name of America. (Great cheering.) They do not believe either in public or private dishonesty. (Applause and cries of 'No,' 'No.') They want the Government to pay its debts in the best currency known to the commercial world (applause and cries of 'That's right') and they want the railroad companies to pay them in the best currency in the world (great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley') money that will not be questioned and that will pass current everywhere for its face value without discount or depreciation. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's what we want.') I can not conceive of a more potential force in our politics this year than the men who traverse this country from one end of it to the other, and to feel that a large percentage of that force is enlisted in the Republican cause and is fighting for the success of Republican principles is an assurance of victory which will gladden every patriotic heart. (Applause.) You are always solicitous for the trains in your charge. You guard them with sleepless activity from wrecks and wreckers, and as citizens of this glorious Republic, you are deeply concerned in its progress and honor, and will guard with equal care from wreck the credit and currency and courts of the United States. (Great applause and cries of 'We will.') The signals of danger to public safety and honor are as quickly and faithfully heeded by you as the danger signals which your roads have established for the safety of life and property committed to your care. (Great cheering.) The perils which lie along the path of the Nation's progress, you would help to remove as you would remove those along the tracks of the mighty railroads you operate. I welcome the railroad employes of this country as allies in this great contest for the country's honor and the country's flag. (Tremendous cheering.) The contest this year, my countrymen, if it results in a victory for the Republican Party, will not be a mere party victory but a victory deeper and broader and more significant than that—for it will represent the votes of men of all parties who unite with the Republican Party in the patriotic purpose to preserve the honor of the country. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') With the many delegations that are visiting me to-day, the one crowding the other, I am sure you will excuse me from talking at greater length, much as I would be glad to do so to this splendid audience of earnest and patriotic men. I thank you, one and all, for this visit. It has been an inspiration to me and I believe that it will be of invaluable service to the cause in which we are all engaged. (Applause.)

And now, Mr. Burke and gentlemen of the Telegraphers' Association of Chicago, I am glad to greet you here with the railroad employes who have honored me with their presence. (Applause.) Perhaps none of us appreciate the degree of universal acceptance that the telegraph has obtained. I remember as a boy of reading how Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the first man to put the telegraph into practical use in the United States, sent as his first greeting across the wires the significant message, 'What wonders God hath wrought!' Little did the people know then what a gift he had made to posterity to the remotest ages. (Applause.) When the Democratic National Convention in 1844 was in session at Baltimore, the news of Mr. Polk's nomination was telegraphed to Washington, sixty miles distant, but it found no credence there. Many did not believe in the accuracy of the statement and waited until it was verified by the newspapers or the returning delegates. (Laughter and applause.) Perhaps the news was surprising where a different result was so confidently expected, but it illustrates the credulity of the times and the lack of confidence in scientific accuracy. Contrast this lack of faith with the faith of the old man of whom it is reported that he had learned to read the clickings of the wires and waited patiently at the telegraph office in Chicago for many hours for news from Appomattox and when at last the wires were clicking the news that Lee had surrendered, he sprang to his feet with the happy exclamation which proved to be his last words—'Now I can die happy!' (Great cheering.) Congress gave very scant aid to the great invention and some of the old statesmen of that time laughed to scorn a proposition to make a small appropriation for connecting Washington with Baltimore by a telegraph line, saying it was chimerical and could not be done (laughter) and yet they lived to see such lines girdle the globe. (Applause.) American genius and enterprise, wiser than the law givers, were soon extending them everywhere until now, I believe it is estimated that the American lines extend for 250,000 miles, with 800,000 miles of wire, 26,000 offices, and 42,000 employes. Everywhere the service is efficient and reliable (great cheering) and I congratulate the telegraphers of Chicago, as the representatives of those of the entire country, upon the marvelous skill, rapidity and accuracy with which the millions of messages, almost, are daily handled and transmitted. (Applause.) It is gratifying, too, to find them as sensible in politics as in business (great applause) as quick to enhance the prosperity of the country, and as unitedly in support of the right, as they are uniformly attentive and obliging to the public. (Great applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for your call and appreciate most highly indeed the assurances of your support. I wish I could shake hands with every man in this audience. (Cries of 'We wish you could too, Major.') I do not know that I can do it, but I am glad to meet and greet you and am glad to know that you are enlisted in the great cause of honest money and good faith as against public repudiation." (Tremendous cheering.)

MERCER AND BUTLER.

Just after the railroad men vacated the McKinley lawn, Saturday, September 19th, the crowds from Mercer and Butler Counties, Pennsylvania, took their places, and were addressed collectively as sons of the Keystone State. Introductory addresses were delivered by John E. Harris, puddle boss of the Sharon Iron Company's rolling mill; J. M. Evans, President of the McKinley and Hobart Club, and H. H. Zeigler, Chairman of the Mercer County Republican Executive Committee, on behalf of the Mercer delegation, and by Col. J. N. Thomas, on behalf of the Butler people. Nearly every voter in Mercer seemed to be included in the crowd which represented that manufacturing center, and Hon. B. F. Hammond, State Treasurer, had charge of the delegation. It came in three sections. They were assigned to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Temple for headquarters. The first section came in at 11:45 o'clock. There were eight car loads or about five hundred people. The New Lebanon Band furnished the music. The McKinley and Hobart Clubs of Stoneboro, Jackson Center, Mercer, and vicinity composed the crowd, with Robert Wheeler as Captain. The second section brought the Sharon Protection and Sound Money McKinley and Hobart Club, with W.T. Ward as President, and Evan T. Swagger, Captain. There were one thousand voters in the party and about two hundred in white duck uniforms and caps bearing the club name. All wore badges designating their organizations. The Sharon Glee Club was along with thirty-three members. The instrumental organizations were the F. H. Buehl Band and the Citizens' Band. The banners were numerous and contained apt McKinley quotations and mottoes. The third section included the McKinley and Hobart Clubs of Greenville, Pardoe, Fredonia, Sharpsville, and Grove City. The Greenville Drum Corps and the Fredonia Band were along to supply music. The delegation from Butler County numbered 2,500 people, and Hon. John H. Negley, of Butler, acted as master of ceremonies.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am touched by these messages of greeting and congratulation from the workingmen, professional men, business men and farmers of Mercer and Butler Counties, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is our nearest neighbor and the two States have generally been in full accord in political belief and purpose. I appreciate the message which comes from the workingmen of these two counties, and from my fellow citizens generally. And I thank them all from the bottom of my heart for their warm tender of support and assurances of fidelity to the Republican cause and ticket. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') What we want in this country first and foremost is work for the American workingman. (Applause.) Every man in this country who wants to work ought to have an opportunity to work, (cries of 'That's the idea') and that opportunity is always limited by the extent to which we have our work done in Europe and European workshops by European labor. I am one of those who believe in the doctrine of protecting American factories against foreign factories (cries of 'Good,' and tremendous applause) and the American laborer against the workingman of the world. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') This is our country, and if we don't have it just as we want it, it will be our fault and nobody else's. (Applause.) The way we inaugurate policies for our country is through the ballot. (A voice, 'That's the stuff, Major.') You have tried partial free trade in the United States, and how do you like it? (Laughter and applause.) Not only have the workingmen themselves suffered, but the farmers have suffered in their home market. (Cries of 'That's right.') There is not a farmer in Mercer or Butler County present here to-day who has not suffered from the reduced protection given the laborers in the factories of these two counties. (Applause.) What we want is a chance to work and when we have wages the home market is always improved for every farmer who wants to turn an honest dollar. (Cries of 'That's right.') We want an honest American dollar, too, and you should vote with the party that you believe is more likely to give you the best chance for work and the best coin in payment (applause and cries of 'You bet, we will') and you must judge for yourself which party that is. (A voice, 'We already know.') I thank you for this call, and wish I could talk longer, but must bid you all good-bye." (Continuous applause.)

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

One of the finest and most attractive delegations that has yet visited Canton was that of the Cincinnati Commercial Travelers, which came on Saturday afternoon, September 19th. With the drummers came a number of leading Cincinnati men, headed by Mayor Caldwell, Hon. Lewis Werner and Judge James B. Swing. The men wore hats of uniform style, were a well organized, intelligent and well-behaved body of men, winning high encomiums on all sides. Their spokesman was Hon. Levi C. Goodale, ex-President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, who said:

"Major McKinley: The members of the Commercial Travelers' Association and others present who honor themselves by visiting you to-day, have selected me from their number to tender you their greeting and good wishes. We belong to a class of practical specialists whose value depends upon the ability to master trade and to comprehend its opportunities. We keep in touch with the people that we may the more easily market our wares. We are paid emissaries whose eyes are open to the possibilities of trade and whose fingers touch the pulse of commerce, jealously noting every vibration; we are in sympathy with every development of trade and sensitive to its detriment. We come in contact with people of almost every locality, of every station in life, of every shade of politics, and we are in a position to accurately record public sentiment and contribute largely to moulding public opinion. There is no class of men more keenly alive to the conditions and wants of the country. No one more faithfully represents the tremendous energies which move mercantile affairs than the commercial traveler, through whose efforts the lathes and spindles of the manufacturer and the wheels of transportation are kept in motion. There are none that more intelligently understand the cause of the present widespread distress, nor have a keener appreciation of the vital issues of the present remarkable Presidential campaign than the merchant, manufacturer and the commercial traveler of this country, whose representatives we are. Sagacious, courageous and alert, they form a sentry (so to speak) who are constantly on the picket line of the commercial and industrial forces of the Nation, ready to give the first alarm, when danger threatens, and to resolutely beat back, as far as in them lies, the enemies of the common welfare. In securing trade we call to mind our successes of the past and regretfully contrast them with our difficulties of the present, added to this, a new danger confronts us. It is the attempt to depreciate the medium of exchange for the commodities we sell. In this question, we have more than ordinary interest. Upon the commercial vitality of our employers depends our own situations, for no matter how efficiently we discharge our duties in placing his wares, unless our employer can secure pay for them in money which is good everywhere, a currency which has no fluctuation, one which is not sixty cents to-day and fifty cents to-morrow, there will come a time when his transactions will become limited and the demand for our services will naturally cease. These are conditions not theories, and they meet us on every hand; they retard our present and threaten our future. The proposition of 16 to 1 threatens to mean to us, 16 idle to 1 employed. We are solicitous for a remedy. Recognizing honesty as the only substantial basis of trade and an honest dollar as the only correct medium of exchange, we as patriotic Americans, ask for protection of American interests, the development of American commerce and the maintenance of an honest currency Our requests are moderate and they entail no exclusive privileges. We desire only the general good of the entire people, and shall work to secure it only by the ballots of freemen. Believing that the interests of the country will be best promoted by the application of the principles which you represent, and recognizing the high character of the man who represents these principles, we have come to assure you of our devotion to those principles and to tender our humble efforts in securing your election." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Cincinnati: It gives me peculiar pleasure and satisfaction to meet and greet you here at my home. I quite endorse all the splendid things that have been said by your spokesman, and I wish that every man in the country might be able to read them. He speaks in the right spirit for the right principle, which lies at the foundation of our future prosperity and the honor of our country. (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here to Canton and to my home, a pleasure enhanced by my acquaintance with many of you personally, and the fact that you come from the chief city of our dear old State, which we all love so well, and whose good is always one of our first thoughts and aims. Cincinnati has been a famous city in the history of the Mississippi Valley, which to my mind, will become, if it has not already become, the seat of the proudest empire of any equal territory on the face of the globe. If to the six great States, including Minnesota, which originally were comprised in the old Northwest Territory, of which Cincinnati was the capital, you add the rapidly growing States beyond the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains and those to the south of the Ohio and between it and the Gulf, and contrast their present population and importance with that of the years 1860 or 1870, even the most cursory examination will be full of interest and suggest possibilities for the future of the most amazing character. In these nineteen States and two Territories is a greater population to-day, and more than half as much wealth as in the whole country in 1860; a population approximating 38,000,000 in 1890, a gain in inhabitants since 1870 of practically one hundred per cent, and property of the assessed valuation of nearly $10,000,000,000. This was the achievement of twenty years, this creation of a new nation within the old greater than the parent itself, under the wise laws enacted and enforced by the policy of the grand old Republican Party.

In these twenty years the protective policy was steadily pursued and our present gold standard of values was the basis of all the money issued, whether gold, silver or paper. Yet there are those who insist upon declaring that our excellent money system and the good dollars we now have in circulation, every one of which has been worth one hundred cents in gold every minute of every hour of every day since January 1, 1879, is impoverishing the West and bankrupting all its people. (Applause.) The Mississippi Valley is surely part of the West, and the marvelous growth told by the Census figures, the official authority, proves the falsity and absurdity of their statements. The new and promising States of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are certainly young giants of the West, and their growth in population from 940,000 in 1870 to 4,490,000 in 1890, and their assessed wealth of $1,285,000,000, demonstrates to any fair-minded man that however much they may have suffered by drouths and poor crops, they are still reasonably vigorous (laughter and applause) and in no very great danger of being abandoned or bankrupted. (Applause.) The Dakotas had progressed from 14,181 to 511,527 population in these twenty years and had assessed property of $220,000 000. Kansas gained nearly four hundred per cent in population, or from 364,399 to 1,427,096, while her assessed property amounted to $291,000,000. Nebraska gained more than eight hundred per cent in population in these two decades, springing from 122,993 to 1,058,910 inhabitants, with an assessed valuation in property in 1890 of $185,000,000. Minnesota trebled in population in the same eventful period, increasing from 439.706 to 1,301,826 inhabitants, while her assessed valuation of property was $589,000,000. So might we enumerate all the nineteen States of the Mississippi Valley with like results. All have made remarkable progress, all have gained immensely in both people and wealth, the older States not so rapidly as the newer, but all going ahead at a steady and healthy pace, and all the time they have been making this progress we have been under a protective tariff and upon a gold basis. (Continuous applause and cries of 'Good.') There is nothing the matter with any of them, whether of the southern, middle, eastern or western divisions, whether of the old slave territory or the virgin prairies, except that their people have not now the full occupation at the full wages which they formerly enjoyed. The great trouble in this country is that we have not enough for our people to do. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') We had every man employed in this country in 1892 at the best wages that had ever been paid to any workingmen in the world. What is the matter now? (A voice —'Why, the mills are shut down.') It is the same country and the same splendid population, the same factories, the same energy, enterprise and skill that we had four years ago—what's the matter with the country now, commercial men of Cincinnati? (Cries of 'Lack of confidence.') It is the lack of confidence, you all with one voice say, and why is this lack of confidence, I ask you, commercial men of Cincinnati? What we want in this country in the first instance is a restoration of confidence, you are right about that—and the only way to have confidence in the Government and in the people is for the Government to have a revenue policy that will supply enough money to pay its expenses. (Applause.) You can not create confidence among the people if you have no confidence in the public treasury. Our dollars now are all full and sound and all we want is an opportunity to earn them. (Vociferous cheering and cries of 'That's right.') How can this be secured? (A voice, 'Elect McKinley.') Well, I do not know what you think about it, but I believe the best way to restore prosperity to the people of the United States is to do all our work at home at the American scale of wages, and on the basis of American institutions and ideals, fully recognizing the necessity of a free, enlightened and dignified citizenship (Applause.) Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, (great applause) has pointed the way for the right to all the people of the great Mississippi Valley in many important contests. In the olden time her influence was great in the first uprising of the people of the West for National money and a protective tariff, in the days of William Henry Harrison. In the contests before the war, although a border city, her voice was for Lincoln (tremendous applause) and her attitude during that struggle was always firm and patriotic. In the fiat money craze of 1868 her Republicans won a signal triumph, and again in 1875 and 1876 her example was especially conspicuous, important and decisive. More than once Hamilton County saved the State of Ohio in close fights (a voice, 'We will do it again') preceding resumption, and I doubt not that her voice will be strong, clear and emphatic this year (applause and cries of 'You bet') for National honor in opposition to repudiation. You have many men in Cincinnati of proud business records. No city anywhere in the Union has better stood the shock of panics than yours. A city that passed through the great panics of 1857 and 1873 with fewer failures than any city of like population in this country and that is now safe and sound and steadily progressing after the panic of 1893 and 1894 may safely be depended upon to set a good example in the future to all her neighbors. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') No city of the West is better equipped in extensive manufacturing plants, better provided with railroads, has a steadier trade on the river, or possesses more of the elements of substantial prosperity that Cincinnati. (Applause.) Her traveling men have extended her commerce in every direction and built up a wholesale trade of vast proportions. Let them but promulgate the same, safe and conservative but wise and patriotic political principles as actuate her business men and they will have done much for the right and for the country. (Continuous applause.) Cincinnati can again lead and she owes it to her glorious past to do so. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. I thank you for the honor that your city has done me more than once. I recognize, as your spokesman has stated, the great power of the commercial travelers. They are so powerful that I do not want them against me or against any interest of the country. (Cries 'We are with you, Major.') I thank you all and bid you good afternoon." (Vociferous cheering, lasting several minutes.)

PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The delegation of the Pittsburg Commercial Travelers to Canton on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, can easily be classed high among those of the campaign. Every one of the party was a commercial man, and all were enthusiastically for protection, reciprocity, sound money and the prosperity sure to follow a Republican victory. They arrived about 3:00 o'clock at the Pennsylvania station and there were fourteen coaches of them. Had the rain not interfered there would have been many more. As it was, there were fully one thousand in the party. Each man was decorated with badges of red, white and blue ribbons lettered with the name of his particular organization. The ribbon was fastened by a gold pin, and a button with the emblem of the commercial travelers upon it. The train was met by the Canton Commercial Travelers' Club, carrying white umbrellas, in charge of Capt. Trodo. The local commercial men also secured the Grand Army Band and there were twenty carriages at the depot for the ladies, who were thus given a position of honor in the procession. Headed by the Canton Troop the visitors paraded the streets for a short time before going to the Governor's residence. As the Cincinnatians filed off on one side of the lawn the Pittsburg party took their places and Mr. PERCY F. SMITH, a publisher and business man, spoke first for the delegation, saying it was a body of representative men standing as a unit for sound money and good government, with colors flying and willing and ready to work for the cause till victory crowned their efforts in November. He introduced WILLIAM H. REED, President of the Commercial Men's Association, who pinned upon Major MCKINLEY's coat lapel a magnificent reproduction in white, silver and gold of the badges worn by the various visitors and spoke briefly, introducing the Club. He said the body before him was deserving of pity. For nearly four years the country has been cursed with free trade and therefore the drummers have been in "the enemy's country" seeking trade and business has been "awful dull." In concluding he said that to them the currency question was of secondary importance. Protection was their first concern. (Applause.) With our mills and mines and factories started under that system there would be no trouble to sell goods and when goods can be sold by drummers to merchants and by merchants to consumers there is no trouble about the money with which they are paid. (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have already spoken five or six or seven or eight times to-day (laughter) to great delegations that have come here from all parts of the country. To none do I give warmer welcome than to the commercial travelers of the city of Pittsburg. (Applause and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') There is no class of our population that so quickly discerns business depression as the commercial travelers of the United States. There is no class of our fellow citizens who so promptly discover what is wrong with the country as these same commercial travelers, and if I wanted to know exactly what the condition of trade was in any State of the Union, I would consult representative traveling men in that section. They are a very handy crowd. (Laughter and applause.) I have been at hotels where they were stopping (laughter) and I have always discovered that they always get the best room, in in the best part of the house (laughter and applause) and that they are very dangerous enemies in a political contest, or most powerful friends. (Applause.) This is a very remarkable campaign. Things that were supposed to be settled, and eternally settled, are brought into open controversy. The courts of the country that have always been held sacred by every American citizen, where the scales of justice have been evenly balanced, that have been uninfluenced by wealth and unmoved by passion and that have defended the weak against the strong have not escaped attack from some of our political opponents. Law and order, which lie at the very foundation of our political fabric, and are the very essence of our free institutions, are also assailed, so that good men this year, irrespective of former party affiliations, are breaking away and uniting upon one great platform to sustain the National honor and the integrity of free government. (Tremendous applause.) I welcome the great body of commercial men, from one end of this country to the other. I bid them welcome as allies in this great contest to uphold the honor of the Government of the United States. (Great cheering.) And what a Government it is to contend for—a Government of the widest possibilities, of the most splendid opportunities, of equal privileges to all, where the poorest and humblest boy in the land can aspire to the highest and noblest office in the gift of the American people (loud and continuous applause) and our history demonstrates—(here the noise and band playing of an approaching delegation interrupted the Major in his speech and after continuous cheering a voice said 'They can't help it.') We don't want to help it. We want them all to come, for a Republican delegation is never any interruption to a Republican meeting. (Laughter and applause.) What I was about to say is that the promise of equal opportunity and equal privilege, as shown in our history, is not an idle one. The most splendid representatives of Americanism, occupying the highest place in the gift of this country, came of humble birth and poor and unpretentious surroundings, and if we did but have ABRAHAM LINCOLN (here there was a tremendous round of applause) as the representative of our splendid opportunities, that would be sufficient. But another delegation awaits me, and I must thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Tumultuous and enthusiastic applause and hurrahing for McKINLEY, and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas.)

FOXBURG RAILROAD MEN.

The Railway Men's Sound Money Club, of Foxburg, Pennsylvania, representing the Northern Division of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, came to Canton on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, and patiently awaited an audience. When Major McKINLEY came out to address them he was greeted with a round of cheers and the waving of bright tin dinner pails in the hands of every member of the Club. D. G. MORIARITY, President, made an introductory speech, saying they had brought only part of the Club because if they had brought all of it there would have been no one to run the Pittsburg and Western trains.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I regret very much that I could not have had you here earlier in the morning when I had the pleasure of addressing 6,000 railroad employes from the city of Chicago, representing all the great roads centering in that wonderful commercial city. It was a sight that was most inspiring to all of us, and most encouraging for the cause in which we are engaged, and for whose triumph you, with them, will contribute your share. I am glad to meet and greet this little body of railroad men, known as the 'Sound Money Club,' of Foxburg, Pennsylvania. This year partisanship counts for much less than usually and in all the delegations that come to give me assurance of support and encouragement, there are large numbers of men who never before voted the Republican ticket. They are with us this year because they believe in their country and because they believe that patriotism demands that they should turn their backs upon their old party and join the one party in this contest that represents sound money, National honor, and a protective tariff. (Applause.) I am glad to meet and greet you all and bid you godspeed. I am glad to see that you come from a town—or a State at least where tin is made. Good honest American tin plate, which some people used to say we could not make in the United States (cries of 'We fooled them') but which we are making with great success and thus furnishing some employment to the workingmen of the country. I thank you for this call and bid you good bye." (Great applause.)

HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS FROM CLEVELAND.

A large body of Hungarian-Americans from Cleveland visited Canton on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, and at the first opportunity filed up North Market Street with the usual escort and took possession of the McKinley lawn.

These men were all uniformed with white duck caps and each carried a small American flag which was vigorously waved by way of emphasis to their frequent cheering. Dr. D. B. STUER spoke for the visitors. He said the Hungarian-Americans understand the issues of this campaign and realize their duty as citizens more thoroughly this year than ever before in the history of the country. They are giving their hearty and enthusiastic support to the cause of sound money and a protective tariff. They want a chance for employment for their idle hands, not free silver. They want the bread of honest labor, not the stone of free trade. (Applause.) Hon. JOSEPH C. BLOCH, Representative from Cuyahoga County, made a more extended address on behalf of the visitors, going into the issues of the campaign at some length and assuring Major MCKINLEY that "the Republican Party would have the hearty and enthusiastic support of the Hungarians now resident in every section of this vast country." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am indeed grateful for this call, and appreciate the warm and earnest assurances which your spokesmen have given to me of your support in the political campaign which is now engaging us. The pride and boast of America is that every man, native born or naturalized, no matter what may be his creed or religion, politics or place of birth, is equal before the law and entitled to the enjoyment of equal privileges with every other citizen. In a word, that we all stand upon the same platform enjoying the largest liberty and widest opportunity in whatever direction our ambitions may lead us. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Those of you who were born in a foreign country come here because you love our free institutions and want to enjoy equal privileges with those already here. (Cheers.) You come because you love liberty and because you believe that there is a wider and better field for you here than in the country from whence you came, and I want to say to you that coming here to better your condition I know that you can be relied upon to stand by the honor of the country and for the preservation of our free institutions. (Great cheering.) I want to say just one other thing also, for I can not detain you longer, you are carrying the right flag (cheers) and with patriotism in your hearts and with that flag in your hands, no harm will ever come to American liberty (great applause) and our free institutions will never perish. (Renewed applause.) What you want is the universal need of the people of this country. (Cries of 'We want work.') Yes, you want work; you want wages; and you want that work steady and remunerative. (Applause.) You want your wages good (cheers,) and then when you are paid you want your wages paid in dollars worth one hundred cents each and good everywhere in the world. (Great cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') This is the kind of money we have now and this is the kind of money we propose to continue to have in the United States."

CLEVELAND HARDWARE MEN.

The ninth and last address delivered by Major MCKINLEY on Saturday, September 19th, was to the Hardware Men's McKinley and Hobart Club of Cleveland. The men marched in gallant military style, each carrying over his shoulder a flag and in his hand a tin cane, while all wore white caps. Major SAMUEL GREMMILL, President, had charge of the Club and CHARLES A. PARSONS was the spokesman. After presenting the compliments of the Club, the assurances of its hearty support in the campaign, and its expression of full confidence in the Republican National platform and ticket, Mr. Parsons read the following letter from leading hardware merchants of Cleveland, explaining how the Club came to be organized:

Cleveland, Ohio, September 19, 1896.

Major McKinley: This will be handed to you by the spokesman of the Hardware Men's McKinley and Hobart Club of Cleveland. We desire to assure you that the movement to organize this Club by the employes of our several houses was entirely voluntary on their part and indeed was well under way before we (their employers) were aware of it. However, we heartily endorse it and believe you will perceive that the Club is composed of a fine body of intelligent and industrious young business men. Tendering you our congratulations, we are

The McIntosh-Huntington Co., A. C. Hord, *Treasurer.*
The W. Bingham Co., H. S. Blossom, *Secretary.*
The Geo. Worthington Co., George Deming, *Vice President.*
The Lockwood-Taylor Co., J. Q. Riddle, *Vice President.*
The Strong, Carlisle & Turney Co., E. E. Strong, *President.*

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I regret that you did not reach here earlier in the day. (Cries of 'You're all right any time.') However, I want to assure you that, though you have come late, you are most welcome. (Applause.) It has given me pleasure to hear from your spokesman that the hardware men of the city of Cleveland, both employers and employes, have joined together to promote the interests and the honor of the country and the prosperity of the people. (Applause.) I do not know of any industry anywhere in the United States that so fully and completely justifies the great doctrine of a protective tariff as the hardware industry of the United States. (Cries of 'That's right.') I remember, and the older men around me will remember, when on the shelves of the American hardware merchant there was not to be found a single article of hardware of American manufacture and that was about thirty years ago. (Cries of 'Yes, yes.') The shelves of the hardware stores of this country were crowded with foreign ware made in foreign workshops by foreign workingmen. When we had foreign products we paid very much higher prices than we have paid since we have commenced making our own hardware. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Now, for one, I want to keep American goods on our shelves (cheers) but we don't want to keep them there too long, (laughter and applause) but I want you to put them there and then I want a return of the prosperity from which we ran away four years ago that will enable your customers to buy those American goods at the same fair prices as formerly. (Tremendous cheering.) A protective tariff has given to the American people hardware cheaper than they ever had it when we were operating under a free trade policy. (Cries of 'That's right.') It is so with every industry in the United States. In thirty years under a protective tariff, we made this the greatest manufacturing nation of the world and we made it the greatest and best employer of workingmen of any nation of the world. (Great cheering.) Now, my fellow citizens, what we want—(cries of 'We want McKinley')—what we want I say is work for all. You know when you lost it and how you lost it and you know how to get it back again. I will leave this thought with you, only thanking you for this call and for your assurances of support." (Great applause.)

HOLMES COUNTY FARMERS.

The first of the three delegations scheduled to call on Major McKinley at Canton on Tuesday, September 22nd, arrived on a special train over the Valley at 12 o'clock, noon. It was from that stronghold of Democracy, Holmes County. The party numbered about three hundred people and it was as enthusiastic a lot of men as have yet paid their respects to him. They were full of sentiment for protection and sound money and the mere mention of either evoked their heartiest cheers. The delegation was accompanied by the Sugar Creek Cornet Band, a very creditable musical organization from Tuscarawas County. At the depot the Canton Troop and Citizens' Committee took charge of the visitors and with the speaker, committee, and ladies of the party, organized a parade to march to the McKinley residence. The marchers were liberally decorated with badges and golden rod and several striking banners were carried. One illustrated the tin peddler feature of Major McKinley's last Congressional campaign and around the frame were hung a number of bright, new tin cups. One side was inscribed, "Price in Holmes County in 1890, $1.00 each," on the other side, "Price in Holmes County in 1896, one cent each." Another read "Sound Money," and "Protection for Labor." A third gave pictures of a fine and a very poor sheep, the first marked "Protection" and the other "Free Trade." Another read "Sheep in Holmes County in 1891, 41,853; in 1896, 19,731." When Major McKinley appeared upon the porch he was greeted with hearty applause, and the waving of hats and banners. Dr. J. G. Bigham, of Millersburg, spokesman for the party, said:

"Major McKinley: The delegation which now greets and cordially congratulates you, is one representative of the farmers of Holmes County, which is in a special sense, indebted to you. You will pardon mention of the fact, but you are also indebted to Holmes County. The case suggests that: 'Behind a frowning Providence, He hides a shining face.' This delegation desires to publicly confess that the chagrin felt by Holmes County, for obstructing your path six years ago, has in the course of events shown that, like sick children, grown people do not always know just what is best for them. For sorrow then we have the 'oil of gladness' now. Every town and hamlet in Holmes County enjoyed the honor of your personal efforts in the interest of American labor and a self sustaining Government. Such policy having been fairly inaugurated was supplanted by the Wilson tariff law. Since that change the farmers of our entire country and all the laboring classes have had abundant and bitter cause for regret. Idle factories, destitute homes and mortgaged farms—these are the shibboleths of this suicidal policy. With anarchistic frenzy the champions of the Wilson-Gorman tariff now turn their attacks upon the United States judiciary and upon honest money. We know that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' African slavery, entailed upon our country a terrible war. The gloom of its shadow, has not been dispelled—nor its legacy of sorrow effaced from a million homes—by the lapse of one-third of a century. This is not the harpy, that now sits, stifling and throttling, normal prosperity. (Applause.) The wayfaring man, though of dull comprehension, should readily realize that free trade is the special and particular bane of these United States. Give us war, famine or pestilence, but we must keep our own shops and employ our own labor. Briefly, it is work or starve. In a different form, such injunction comes down through the ages and it can not be gainsaid. Complete comity exists between the States as well as between the surviving veteran soldiers of all the armies. For extent of area, for variety of climate, for fertility of soil and mineral wealth, for every element in greatest abundance, tending toward and warranting the grandest prosperity, ours is indeed, in the words of JOSHUA and CALEB, an 'exceding good land.' It will soon pass, we are quite sure, from the throttling rule of the Amalekites. Coming as we do from a politically infirm region, this delegation illustrates and emphasizes a condition widely prevalent. It is our duty to defend the country against anarchy, socialism and National dishonor and this has called honest, patriotic people, regardless of party name, to stand shoulder to shoulder together. Trusting in the saving common sense of the 'plain people' of this Nation, as President LINCOLN called them, and in the abiding faith that Providence will overrule the misguided judgments of men, we most cordially congratulate you upon the manifest signs of certain victory." (Applause.)

Major MCKINLEY was given an ovation as he began to speak and all through his address there were hearty cheers and comments. When he had concluded, a campaign song was rendered by a glee club accompanying the delegation, and then each visitor was personally presented to Major MCKINLEY, and most heartily greeted.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me great pleasure to welcome to my home the citizens of Holmes County. I recall with special satisfaction that in 1890, just six years ago, by act of the Ohio Legislature your county becam a part of the Congressional District in which I was the candidate on the Republican ticket. I remember the campaign that I made in Holmes County with special pleasure and gratification. I recall your warm welcome; I recall your words of good cheer; I recall the encouragement which you gave me at every turn; and although Holmes is an overwhelmingly Democratic county and has always been so, it was pleasant to me in studying the returns to observe that by your aid and that of some of your Democratic neighbors, the result showed a Republican gain. The year 1890 was a year when the prophet of calamity was abroad in the land. The campaign was one of prediction and prevarication. The tin peddler was abroad in Holmes County. His marvelous tales startled the community. (Laughter and applause, and beating of tin buckets.) Tin was never so high before or since. We had only just enacted the protective law of 1890 and we had determined in that law that we would establish in the United States factories that would make tin plate for the use of our own people—(applause)—and we have done it. (Great cheering.) The people of Holmes County will recall to-day that not a single prophecy, not a single prediction made in 1890, respecting the price of tin, has been verified. (A voice, 'Not one,' and loud cheering,) This year, as in 1890, we are engaged in a campaign which is fruitful of promise. Six years ago free trade, as your spokesman has said, was to be a cure for all our ills; the panacea for all our troubles. Well, we have now for four years enjoyed partial free trade in the United States—more especially in wool (laughter and tremendous cheering) and what effect has it had upon the wool growers of Holmes County and other wool growing counties of Ohio and the country? (Applause.) You know better than I can tell you. Now it is free silver; free silver is going to cure all our ills. (Laughter and applause.) My fellow citizens, it doesn't make any difference how much free silver there is in the coinage of the United States—you will not get a dollar of it unless you give something for it. (Loud applause and cries of 'That's right.') If we had mints in every State in the Union, and in every county of every State, and the silver of the world was brought to those mints as is proposed by our political opponents, silver would not be any freer for you than it is now. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'You are right, Major.') Then, besides, in this country we do not propose to have a dishonest dollar. (Continued applause.) We propose to have the best of every thing that is going. (Applause.) We have the best country and the best men and we propose to continue to have the best money. (A voice, 'That's what we're going to do.') There is another thing, my fellow citizens, this year the people mean to put at rest the question of their honesty, which was never doubted either at home or abroad until put into controversy by the allied parties in this political contest. I say allied parties—the one a new party assuming an old name; the other a little older and falsely claiming to be the people's party. It is to the credit of the country that the time-honored leaders of one of the parties have indignantly repudiated those who have assumed to question the public honor in the name of Democracy. (Cries of 'Good' and applause) The people in November will repudiate the other party of the combination for assuming the role of dishonor in their sacred name. (Great applause.) The people have no patience with those who would violate the plighted faith of the Nation and stamp its obligations with dishonor. (Tremendous applause.) They will not tolerate repudiation of public law or private dealings. They will not countenance the clipping of the coins of the country and will never consent to cheapening currency in any form that may be proposed. (Continuous cheering.) The contest should be settled this year that no party hereafter can alarm the business world and shake public confidence by a proposition to scale our debts, either public or private. (Applause, and cries of 'You are right.') We can not afford to have the question raised every four years whether the Nation will pay or repudiate its debts in whole or in part. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') This is the year, my fellow citizens of Holmes County, to settle that question forever. (Applause.) It can be so determined this year that it will never present itself again in your lifetime or mine. A sweeping and impressive majority against the combined opposition will do it—(cries of 'Good,' and applause)—and nothing else will. (A voice, 'We will do it all right.') Not a bare majority, but a mighty one, placing the party of National honor in control of every branch of the Government will do it. Anything short of that will leave the question open to further dispute. Let us settle once for all that this Government is one of honor and of law, and that neither the seeds of repudiation nor lawlessness can find root in our soil or live beneath our flag. (Vociferous cheering.) In this contest all the banner we want is the American flag. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') It represents all our aims, all our policies, all our purposes. It is the banner of every patriot and it is, thank God, to-day the flag of every section of our common country. (Applause.) No flag ever triumphed over it. (Great and continuous cheers.) It was never degraded or deserted and will not be now when more patriotic men are guarding it than ever before in our history. (Continued applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this friendly call and it will give me great pleasure to meet and greet all of my old sturdy Republican and all my old and new Democratic friends in Holmes County." (Three cheers for McKinley

CHAUTAUQUA AND CATTARAUGUS COUNTIES.

At 2:00 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, September 22nd, a special train of twelve coaches on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, brought a large delegation to Canton from Jamestown, New York, representing Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties. The delegation brought two bands and carried many striking campaign mottoes, that eliciting most applause being one pledging New York State to McKinley and Hobart by 600,000 majority. At the McKinley home a congratulatory address was made by Hon. A. C. Wade, of Jamestown, who said:

"Major McKinley: All the Republicans, and one-half of the Democrats of old Chautauqua, send you cordial greeting and good cheer. (Applause.) We come from the city of Jamestown, the westernmost city of the State of New York, to testify to you the devotion of its people to the principles you represent and to congratulate you upon the glittering prospect of triumphant victory in November. (Applause.) Four years ago we boasted of our industries; we were proud that our city of 25,000 inhabitants, with two hundred different manufactories, under the beneficent influences of a tariff law bearing your honored name, had an annual output of $10,000,000; we rejoiced that there were more laboring men in that city owning and living in their own homes, than in any other city of its size on earth; we delighted in the fact that there was no idle man in that community, except from choice; we took great pride in our banking institutions that were adequate for the needs of our city, each and every one of which were in accord and sympathy with our industrial system; we prospered under a policy that raised the scale of wages higher than ever before known. (Applause.) Wonderful changes have been wrought since then. It is our lamentation to-day that our annual output has been diminished one-half; the wages of our laboring people have been greatly reduced, and for three long years many good men have been walking the streets seeking an opportunity to earn a livelihood. Of these sad changes, our wages, our unemployed labor and languishing industries speak more forcibly than I. (Cries of 'That's right.') We are now confronted with a proposition that our cheapened wages shall be still further reduced by paying therefor in dishonest dollars and that our business interests shall be again readjusted to meet the terrible conditions incident to the circulation of a depreciated currency. We are asked to forget the history and experience of ages and to adopt theories and to try experiments more dangerous than war and more destructive to our industrial system than any scheme heretofore presented. We are asked to surrender our National honor and to forget our individual integrity in a wild and senseless scramble to pay our obligations at fifty cents on the dollar. At such a proposition the people of the East revolt, as I believe, will also the people of the North, the South, and the West. Our city has recently been visited by your political opponent and while there, in an unguarded moment, forgetting the vagaries of his new financial fad, he advised the people to think for themselves and to vote in accordance with their own interests. The people of Maine and Vermont seem to have been following that or similar advice and we are not likely to forget it in November. (Applause.) There have been times when the arguments of our political adversaries have been somewhat bewildering. They have spent the first half hour of every evening telling their listeners that trusts and combinations have so enhanced the prices of every commodity that the people have been subjected to constant robbery, and the next half hour in explaining how the 'crime of 1873' by which they say silver was demonetized, has so far reduced prices as to leave nothing but bankruptcy for the producer. They tell us in one breath that the 'crime of '73 produced the panic of '73, and in the next breath they assert with equal assurance that this 'crime' was not discovered till '96. They tell us that by legislation alone we can raise the market price of silver to $1.29 per ounce throughout the world and that should the magic wand of silver legislation be stretched out over the yellow metal it would produce the opposite effect.

These and similar inconsistencies from our Popocratic friends have so far cleared the political atmosphere in our State as to leave but one question upon which political discussion can to-day be provoked, and that is, how many hundred thousand majority you shall receive in that imperial commonwealth. (Applause.) We have not forgotten your public services. We are not unmindful of your earnest devotion to the principles so essential to our industrial interests and so indispensable to the development of our National resources and under which our Nation has grown so great. These principles have neither been overlooked, laid aside, nor forgotten in constructing the platform upon which you were nominated, but, being guided by the experiences of the past, to them we steadily adhere, These principles so clearly enunciated in our platform, and your name at the head of our ticket, have made every workshop in our State a Republican headquarters. In fact, the people of New York have been voting for McKinley for the last three years." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Wade and My Fellow Citizens: It is especially gratifying to me to welcome to my city and home citizens of the great Empire State of New York. It is a proud thing to be a citizen of the first and greatest State in the American Union, but it is prouder still to be a citizen of the mighty American Nation. Your call at any time would have been most welcome, but your coming so far on such an inclement day to testify your devotion to Republicanism is a most impressive and significant act. I thank you for it on behalf of the Republican cause, and congratulate you and the great people and State that you represent upon the splendid prospects for local and National success. (Applause.) It is difficult to realize—and I sometimes think that the country does not realize—that as immense as the agricultural resources of the West are, yet New York is still the first State both in the value of her farms and farm products. Your counties are among the most northwestern in that splendid group of magnificent agricultural counties stretching across your State, having in 1890 an assessed valuation of $1,056,176,141, and yielding annually, from your 23,000,000 acres, $178,000,000 worth of products. Your farmers, therefore, are quite as much interested in the proper settlement of the free silver, tariff, and reciprocity issues in this campaign, which in importance dominate all others, as the farmers of any other section of the country; and so, whatever may be said on these subjects, the fact ought to be constantly borne in mind that the farmers of New York are quite as much concerned in point of actual property at stake as those of any other State or section of the Union. The attempt to inflame the passions of the West and South against the East is, therefore, but a mischievous and unpatriotic effort to arouse among farmers prejudice and hatred against men of their own calling, affected by the same causes and feeling the same business depression as those which disturb and harrass the whole country. I have no sympathy, my fellow citizens, with a cause based upon mere hate and passion. It is beneath the aim and purposes of patriotic freemen, and I am glad to note that it receives no encouragement from the sturdy citizens of New York. (Applause.) How strikingly the names of the illustrious Hamilton and the State of New York are inseparably connected! (Applause.) We can not think of the great events of our history without at once associating them together, and we can not recall any example of like nature so conspicuous unless it be the inseparable association of Washington and Jefferson with Virginia, and Lincoln with Illinois. Fortunately these statesmen are all our own countrymen, and we can not too highly revere them, for, however much they may have differed in administrative policies, they were always together for the honor of the conntry. (Applause.) No man of his time left a more lasting impression on public legislation than the eminent leader of New York, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who, more than any one else, secured her ratification of the United States Constitution, and to whom we are more largely indebted than to any other statesman for our protective system, which he always steadily supported. And for our excellent monetary system also, for, beginning with the first coinage act, April 2, 1792, every law enacted down to and including the act of 1875 providing for the resumption of specie payments, was based upon the principles laid down by ALEXANDER HAMILTON and supported almost in their entirety by THOMAS JEFFERSON. (Applause.) We have heard a great deal in this campaign about the doctrines of the fathers. HAMILTON favored both gold and silver as money, though he preferred gold alone himself, and the Government of the United States entered upon the use of both. HAMILTON announced the great fundamental principle when he said: 'There can hardly be a better rule for any country for a legal than the market ratio.' In other words, every coin should contain enough metal so that when melted it would be worth just as much as when it was stamped as money, the bullion or market value always to be the same as its legal or money value. This was the doctrine of both HAMILTON and JEFFERSON. This has been the undeviating policy of the Government under every Administration and has been the settled policy of all the great parties of the country from the beginning of the Government. By the act of July, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman law, we insisted upon putting into that law the doctrine of HAMILTON that the parity of the two metals must always be sacredly maintained. (Applause.) The Republicans wrote into that law, for both branches of Congress and the Presidency were in the hands of the Republican Party, a solemn pledge, which is as binding an agreement between the Government and people as was ever made. Here is the language: 'It is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or at such ratio as may be established by law.' This was the act of the Fifty-First Congress, passed by the Republican Party and signed by Mr. HARRISON, a Republican President, for the purpose of preventing the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but nevertheless giving to silver the largest possible use as money and for that purpose providing for the utilization of substantially the full product of the American mines. (Applause.) This is not the only declaration in recent years in support of the Hamiltonian idea of a parity. The Fifty-Third Congress, elected in 1892, and Democratic in both branches, with President CLEVELAND as Chief Executive, elected by the Democratic Party, also recognized the necessity of a parity. President CLEVELAND was so convinced that the coinage of silver was becoming a great peril to the country that he called Congress together in extraordinary session, August 7, 1893, and Congress at his earnest solicitation proceeded to repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law, and in doing this wrote into our public statutes this express contract: 'And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, this equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.' (Applause.) This was the act of the Fifty-Third Congress under President CLEVELAND, an act by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, approved by a Democratic Administration and endorsed everywhere by the Democratic press and as I believe by the masses of the Democratic Party. (Applause and cries of 'Right.') It is true that we as Republicans can take satisfaction in the fact that it would not have passed the Senate except for the earnest support of Republicans and none more prominently than Senator SHERMAN himself. (Applause.) But the Democratic Party was solely responsible for our legislation then and its action bound the members of that party as strongly to the support of honest money as the Fifty-First Congress had committed the Republicans of the country to the support of the same doctrine. (Applause.) With what bad faith, therefore, with what disregard for the right, for justice and honor, can any citizen now demand that the Government shall enter upon any settlement of our debts, or any scheme of coinage, the confessed result of which would be to destroy the parity between our dollars, drive gold from circulation, and reduce the value of silver and paper dollars still circulating nearly one-half? HAMILTON and JEFFERSON, JACKSON and LINCOLN, GRANT and CLEVELAND never taught doctrines so perilous as that! (Applause and cries of 'Never for an instant.') The people of the United States will never adopt so discreditable and dangerous a course, nor will they fail to brand it with their condemnation whenever the opportunity is given them through the ballot. The idle talk about the 'dollars of the fathers' and 'the principles and men of 1776,' will do no harm; but it will never convince the honest citizen that HAMILTON or JEFFERSON, or any others of our revered fathers or patriots, ever viewed with toleration any scheme of dishonest finance or contemplated for an instant the idea that the United States would cheat its people in their money, or repudiate any obligations it ever made, either by express terms or implication. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, it must never be written that this Nation either encourages or practices dishonesty. Good money we will continue to have. What we want now is a chance to earn more of that good money. (Applause.) We never had better currency in the world than we have to-day, and we never had so much work in our history as we had in 1892. What we want is to get back those good times and the people are only waiting for an opportunity in 1896 to vote back the principles and policies they gave up four years ago. We want no free trade in the United States. We want the American workshop protected and defended against the foreign workshop for the benefit of American workingmen. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') Suppose the foreign manufacturer could pay our custom duties with a fifty-cent dollar would not that reduce the protection you now have almost one-half? (Applause and cries of 'You're right it would.') My fellow citizens, do not be deluded. No matter how much money we have or may have in this country, there is but one way to get it, and that is to give something for it. What we want just now is somebody who wants what we have to give him. Labor can not wait. The capital of the workingman is in his strong right arm. If he does not use it to-day just that much of his capital is gone and gone forever. The capitalist can wait on his dividends, but the workingman can not wait on his dinner. (Applause.) And there is nothing so well calculated to injure labor in the United States as a depreciated currency. (Applause.) I want to read you what WEBSTER said, March 15, 1837, in your great State: 'He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. (Applause) He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted, and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. (Applause.) All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? (Cheering and cries of 'No,' 'No.') Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly, never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor.' (Applause.) And now, my fellow citizens, grateful indeed am I for the honor of this call. I recognized you as citizens of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties when I first appeared on this porch. I recognized the Chautauqua salute and the Cattaraugus cheer. (Laughter and applause.) I remember to have been in your State in 1894 and in both your splendid counties, and that the subjects that were agitating you then are agitating you now, and I remember that when you cast your votes in November you gave to that splendid citizen of New York, Levi P. Morton, more than 150,000 majority. What will your answer be this fall? (Cries of 'We will make it 600,000 for you.') Well, my fellow citizens, if you will do that Ohio will be perfectly satisfied. (Cheers.) It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Great and long continued applause.)

ELKHART AND NORTHERN INDIANA.

The delegation from Elkhart, Indiana, which called on Major McKinley Tuesday afternoon, September 22nd, was a most enthusiastic body. The special train arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad about 4 o'clock. The cars were covered with banners and streamers announcing some of the organizations present. Among the inscriptions were: "Open the Mills and Not the Mints;" "Elkhart, Indiana, Delegation;" "Goshen, Indiana, McKinley Club;" "Protection, Prosperity and Patriotism." A mighty cheer went up from a thousand throats as the train pulled into the station, and cheering was the chief occupation of the visitors until after the reception at the McKinley home. The Elkhart City Band came with the delegation and headed the parade, which was quickly organized by the Canton Troop and the Citizen's Reception Committee. Each of the visitors wore an old gold badge inscribed "Elkhart, Indiana, Delegation. Sound Money and Protection." The delegation on reaching the McKinley home, quickly crowded about the porch and the glee club sang, 'Do We Want Him? Well, I Should Say So"—a topical song that made a great hit. Hon. James S. Dodge, of Elkhart, was the spokesman of the party and introduced the visitors as farmers, merchants, wage earners of all kinds, mechanics, manufacturers and professional men. They brought tidings he said, that the good old State of Indiana in 1896 would be found loyal to the principles of the Republican Party, and standing firmly for the cause of honest money and good government. They had discovered out in Indiana, that a Government of the magnitude of the United States could not be conducted successfully with a system of revenue falling far behind its current expenses. They had also discovered during the past three years that when we patronize the manufacturers and producers of foreign lands for what we consume we will produce distress at home. He assured Major McKinley of the high esteem in which he is held in Indiana, and promised that the confidence in him and the policies for which he stands would be attested by a Republican plurality of 50,000. In closing Mr. Dodge presented the Major with a terra cotta bust of himself made by one of the new industries of Elkhart. There was a storm of applause when Major McKinley arose to respond and it broke out afresh when the Major referred to President Harrison. Every sentiment expressed in his address was most heartily cheered. The enthusiasm to get to Major McKinley to shake his hand was of the wildest order. People crowded from all directions and it was impossible to keep any line. In the rush the stenographer's table was demolished and the porch chairs overturned and pushed from one side of the veranda to the other in a manner calculated to end in their speedy demolition. The visitors remained in Canton until nine o'clock at night, and spent the time in looking about the city. It was said that the delegation contained a number of former Democrats who are now enlisted in the cause of honest money. Among these was Charles A. Wehmeyer, of Goshen, Indiana, a relative of John Lehman, of Canton. Mr. Wehmeyer was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan. When he returned from that convention he hung Major McKinley's portrait in his window and has since been one of his heartiest supporters.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome to my home the citizens of Indiana. I have had a good many delegations visit me in the last three months, but I assure you none of them has given me more pleasure or has received heartier welcome than I give you here this afternoon. You have a great State. You have much to be proud of; you have much to glory over in your material resources and manufacturing enterprises, but you have more to glory over in the splendid men which your State has produced. I can not forget as I stand in the presence of an Indiana audience, that it was your State that produced that splendid soldier and statesman and illustrious President, Benjamin Harrison (great applause) whose Administration of four years of the Government of the United States has few parallels in the history of the country. Honest, strong, wise, patriotic, American; an Administration that stood by the great doctrines of the Republican Party, and that never turned its back upon the glorious Stars and Stripes, and the men who sustained them during the four years of our Civil War. We would all be glad to be back in those four years under the Administration of President Harrison, years of the highest and greatest prosperity to the American people; years that registered the highest foreign trade this Nation ever had, and registered, too, the largest domestic trade we ever enjoyed. They were the four years when we had the largest and the most splendid prosperity in all our history; when every man in this country who wanted to work could get work; when every shop was open; when every factory was running; when every busy, thriving city of this land was active in its enterprises and industries. It has not been so during the last four years. We have had a very different experience during this period; we know more now than we knew then, and we know better how to vote now than we knew in 1892. (Applause.) You remember in that year the campaign was filled with glittering promises; every thing good was to come to this country, if we would only turn the Republican Party out of power, and put the Democratic Party in. Free trade was to relieve us of every ill that had ever settled upon this country; protection was robbery, was unconstitutional, was a fraud, and ought to be repealed; and if that party was only given power in this country they would repeal the law, and then we would enter upon an era of prosperity the like of which we had never known before. And the people put that party in power and the splendid prosperity we have had ever since you know all about. (Cheering and cries 'And we want no more of it.') We are not asking too much, my fellow citizens, when we ask for an American policy that shall protect the American people in their occupations and their employment, are we? (Applause and cries of 'No,' 'No.') We are not asking very much when we ask the Congress of the United States to protect the American workshop, and to give the American shop preference to the foreign workshop. This is all we have ever asked under a protective tariff; more, we have never contended for, and less, we will not have. (Applause.) The American people have made up their minds to that. Some people say that the tariff question is settled. It is settled, I grant you, in the minds of the American people and it is settled on the side of a genuine American protective policy. (Applause.) But settling a question in the minds of American people does not settle it in public law until the people have voted that way and given us a Republican Congress. (Applause and cries of 'We'll give you a chance to settle it.') The people of the United States never wanted a chance to vote so badly in their lives as now and under our form of government (cheers) it will be only six weeks to-day until from one end of the country to the other we will have that chance—and how will you improve it, my fellow citizens? (Cheers and cries of 'By electing McKinley.') I say it is not very much to ask that we restore the American system, for this is our country. It is nobody else's but ours, and if we do not make it what we want it, it is our fault. I think the true policy of the people of this country is to protect the men who owe allegiance to that flag first (pointing to the American flag) and who will fight, aye, die if need be, [illegible] preserve it. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right,' and great applause.) Do not forget, my fellow citizens, that it requires a Senate and House of Representatives for that. Having settled the question of the tariff there is one other question which is already settled, but that some people propose to unsettle, and that is the money question, and we are opposed to any such unsettling as they favor. (Applause and cries of 'No free silver for us.') They propose to debase the currency of the country by free silver as they have degraded the labor of the country by free trade. We want in this country dollars worth one hundred cents each; dollars as good as are found in any country of the world; dollars that are not only good in New York but also in London and Liverpool; that are not only good in Indiana but are good in Ohio and wherever trade goes, in every [illegible] and market place in the world. This is the kind of money we have now; that's the kind the Republican Party gave this country, for every dollar we have to-day of every kind has been given to you for the most part by Republican legislation, and every dollar of it is as good as gold everywhere in the world; and we propose [illegible] keep it right there. (Applause.) Then there is another thing we propose to do. We propose to settle for all time that this is a Government of law and a Government by law and a Government of honor and public faith under every and any consideration. (Cheers and cries of 'Right you are.') There is another thing, my countrymen from Indiana, that we propose to do. We propose to stand by the honest judiciary of the United States, that has more than once been our sheet anchor in time of trouble; the tribunals that protect the weak against the strong, that are uninfluenced by avarice and unmoved by prejudice. (Cheers.) We propose, in a word, to stand by our free institutions, where every young man has a chance in the race of life and to spurn the suggestion that there are classes in the United States. Every honest man under our flag is as good as any other honest man and we propose to keep him so. (Applause.) Every man has an equal opportunity under our laws to rise in this country with any other, and I bid the young men who stand around me never to permit any barriers to be raised between one class of citizens and another. Keep the gateway wide open; keep the door of opportunity swung wide open, so that your boy and his boy may have every opportunity that belongs to our free government and its precious institutions. (Cheers and cries of 'We will.') And now, my fellow citizens, I am done except to thank you for the courtesy of this call I have been pleased to receive the gracious message of your spokesman and his promise of 50,000 Republican majority in Indiana. (Cheers.) I want you to remember that your statement is recorded, and, as I understand it, every one of you have endorsed that statement. Therefore, you will all be bound to make it good. (Great applause and cries of 'That's all right we will give it to you.') And if you will make it good, then the patriotic people from one end of this country to the other will rejoice. I thank you, my fellow citizens, and will be glad to shake each one of you by the hand." (Great applause and continuous cheering.)

WOOD COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Wood County delegation that called on Major McKinley, Wednesday afternoon, September 23rd, began to arrive over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad at 1:45 o'clock. It consisted of the Ladies' McKinley Club, of Bowling Green. The members wore traveling dresses and natty Tam O'Shanter caps, with gold bands. With them were the McKinley First Voters of the same city, in full uniform of white, and the Bowling Green McKinley and Hobart Club. Two bands accompanied the clubs and a large number of other citizens, the whole party numbering about one thousand earnest and enthusiastic Republicans. They were met at the station by the Canton Troop, and Reception Committee in carriages, and escorted to the McKinley residence. Here the crowd was massed on the lawn, the ladies in front, and it greeted Major McKinley with "three cheers for our next President." R. S. Parker, of Bowling Green, made an address introducing each of the clubs in the party and dwelling at some length on the development of Wood County under a protective tariff policy and the present monetary system. Major McKinley was given an ovation as he began to speak. When he had concluded each of the party was personally presented, and the ladies were received by Mrs. McKinley in the parlor.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Parker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet at my home this large delegation from Wood County. I can not imagine a more representative body of citizens than that which I see before me—men and women, old and young, workingmen and farmers, men of every profession and calling in your county; and it indicates to me that no matter what may be asserted in other quarters of the country, there is no such thing known as 'classes' in Wood County. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') I wish especially to make suitable acknowledgments to the good women who have honored me with their presence to-day. (Cheers.) They are a mighty factor in our progress and civilization and have been potential in every crisis of American history. (Renewed cheering.) I am glad to know that they are interested in the party of good morals, good politics, good government, and public and private honesty. (Great applause.) The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is an inspiring sight. That you are so soon to enjoy the priceless privilege of citizenship must be to all of you a glorious thought. You are soon to assume your share in government and all its duties and responsibilities. I wonder as I look into your faces whether you fully appreciate the privilege and honor which you are about to have. I fear sometimes that few of us estimate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions and is our surest safety. It is the constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through it policies are determined, public laws enacted and our whole governmental machinery conducted. It is, indeed, a priceless inheritance and should be valued as such by every citizen. With the privilege comes grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence, judgment and conscience of the voter. It should never be employed for any base use, but always exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no, never, be thrown against the country, and never approve or favor public dishonor. (Great applause.) I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the great prerogative of citizenship. I have never known greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the Government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war and on the very field of conflict, my first vote was cast for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Great cheering.) This is to me a priceless memory. What glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose services to his country in the greatest peril of its life rank with the services of Washington, the Father of his Country! (Applause.) It is a precious memory to me that I could vote for the Martyr to Liberty, the Emancipator of a Race, and the Savior of free Government among men! (Great cheering.) You, gentlemen, did not have that privilege; but it having been denied you, there will be some satisfaction to you to vote with the party of LINCOLN, which rallied the young men of the country around the banner of Liberty, Union and National honor, between 1860 and 1865 (applause) and now summons you to battle under the same glorious banner. (Renewed applause.) I can not omit here a quotation from Mr. LINCOLN, written to the young men of Illinois on June 22, 1848. Mr. LINCOLN said: 'Now as to the young men. You young men get together; form a 'Rough and Ready Club,' and have regular meetings and speeches. Take in everybody you can get. As you go along, gather up all the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age. Let every one play the part he can play best. Some speak; some sing; and all 'holler.' (Great laughter and applause.) Your meetings will be of evenings. The older men and women will go to hear and see you. It will not only contribute to the election of 'Old Zach,' but it will be an interesting pastime and improving to the intellectual faculties of all engaged. Do not fail to do this.' (Great applause.) I commend these homely words of Mr. LINCOLN to the young men of the country. Such organizations as he advised will have a powerful influence in the political contest which is now upon us. They will not only inspire the young men, but will inspire the hearts of the Old Guard of the Republican Party. (Applause.) It is seldom given to the first voters of this country to start in so important a National contest, where so much is involved and so many interests are at stake. It is a year, too, when old party divisions count for little; when men of all parties are united in the common object of saving the country from dishonor and degradation. It is always safe.

young gentlemen, to array yourselves on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always wise to stand against lawlessness and repudiation. (Renewed applause and cries of 'That's right.') It is always patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order, and who seek to raise artificial barriers between what they call classes or sections in the United States. (Great applause) I congraulate you upon the glorious opportunities you have, and appreciating those opportunities I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.) My fellow citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') I see that some of our political adversaries criticise the statement saying that it is 'putting the cart before the horse.' They seem to think that the way to open up the woolen mills, for example, is to start a yard-stick factory. (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can ,measure it, (renewed laughter) and that the weaver must be employed before the yard-stick is required. (Applause.) But they say the yard-stick is too long. I answer if you make the yard-stick nineteen inches instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increase the output of cloth, or its value, or give an additional day's labor to the American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a fifty-two cent dollar increase our industrial enterprises, add to the actual earnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.' More cloth might require more yard-sticks (laughter) but more yard-sticks or shorter ones will not create a demand for more cloth. (Renewed laughter and cries of 'Good, good.') Nor will short dollars from wide-open mints free to all the world, increase our factories. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') More factories at work will find use for the good dollars now in their hiding places and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendous cheering.) Industry must come first; labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of wealth; it is the creator of all wealth. (Applause.) Its active employment puts money in circulation, and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') The mints don't distribute it in that way. (Cries of 'You bet they don't.') Start the factories in full blast and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower, not, as now, the borrower the lender. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') Start the factories and put American machinery in operation and there will not be an idle man in the country who is able and willing to work. There will not be an American home where hunger and want will not disappear at once (great applause and cries of 'That's right') and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefitted by his improved home market and by the better and steadier prices for his products. (Renewed applause and cries of 'That's right.') Credits will take the place of debts. The wasted earnings of the poor will be restored. A surplus will take the place of a deficiency in the public treasury (cries of 'That's right') plenty and prosperity will return to us again. Do not forget, men and women of Wood county, that you can not coin prosperity, (great cheering) nor revive our industries through the mints. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') They come through labor and confidence, skill, enterprise and honesty—and they will come in no other way." (Great applause.)

VETERANS AND FIRST VOTERS OF MUNCIE.

The city of Muncie, Indiana, sent a delegation of about five hundred people to Canton, Wednesday, September 23rd, to extend greetings to Major McKinley and to emphasize their desire to return to the conditions of 1892. The delegation arrived on a special Cleveland Terminal and Valley train between three and four o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, having traveled 265 miles and been on the road from seven o'clock in the morning. The delegation was accompanied by two bands, the Muncie City and the Indiana Iron, and by two drum corps, the latter in most gorgeous uniforms. Members of one wore the brightest of gold suits and the other Continental uniforms of striking design. The delegation was in charge of Messrs. William Wildman, R. T. Patterson, R. L. Williamson, C. M. Kimbaugh and J. W. Ream. It included the old soldiers of Muncie, the McKinley Prosperity Club and the First Voters' Club. The spokesman was Mr. E. A. Needham, one of the first voters, who said:

"Major McKinley: We come to your home this afternoon to assure you of our sincere confidence in the principles of the Republican Party and of our faith in the sincerity of purpose of its candidate for the highest honor within the gift of the American people, and to pledge to you our most ardent support in the political campaign now upon us. We come from the farms and the shops, the stores and the factories of the Gas Belt of the Hoosier State to greet the chief citizen of our great Nation who will be our President after March 4th, 1897. We come with the tide of honest American sentiment that is not drifting but rushing on toward an overwhelming victory in behalf of reciprocity, protection and honest money. Until the advent of Democratic rule in our Government in 1892 we were a very prosperous community. Our towns had grown into cities, manufactories of various descriptions were planted amongst us, not an industrious man was idle and every line of business pursuit was energized by confidence and stimulated to activity by the settled and well defined policies of the Republican Party. We know that this condition of affairs prevailed under a Republican Administration, with Indiana's own son in the Executive Chair, and we realize that these conditions were brought about and made possible by protective legislation, by the law which you gave us and which justly bears your honored name, the McKinley law. (Cheers.) We need not reiterate our present condition under free trade influences and Democratic mismanagement, but we want to return to the times of 1892. We believe that we must return to the principles of protection, and that as in the past you have advocated home protection, that you will in the high place at the Nation's head exercise your preogative in vindication of American labor. We believe that you are the laborer's friend, and that the election of you to the Presidency will mark the beginning of an era of progress to every American enterprise and to every American toiler. We exalt old Columbia to the highest place in the roll of nations, and we believe the best is none too good for the American, and hence we are opposed to the adoption of the financial policies promulgated by the Chicago Convention, but are in favor of the best money because we are the best nation. When again the laws of protection are placed upon our statute books and the factories of magic Muncie are reopened and our laborers return to the shops, we do not want them compensated with a fifty-three-cent dollar, but with an honest dollar worth everywhere and forever more one hundred cents. From the awful depth into which our Nation and its people have been thrown by free trade policies, we turn our eyes hopefully to the grand old Republican Party for relief and to you its standard bearer—to you who have given your life to the study of industrial questions—to you who have borne the banner of protection to victory through political contests, or proudly waved it in defeat—to you who still bear aloft the same mighty banner, the industrial hope of this great country. (Applause.) Thirty years of public service give us evidence of your great personal worth and your lofty conception of man's duty to his fellowman in the capacity of a public official. And now, on behalf of the First Voters' McKinley Club of Muncie, of your brave comrades who fought by your side to preserve the flag, and of the many other Republicans of Muncie and surrounding communities, and of many young men of Democratic antecedents who place country before party and will cast their first votes for the comrade of their fathers, I congratulate you upon your bright prospects for the position to which you justly aspire, and the Republican Party for having chosen you for its leader." (Applause.)

Major McKinley responded in an earnest address covering the issues of the campaign which was warmly applauded. When he had concluded Mr. R. L. Williamson on behalf of the donor, F. H. Rodman, presented Major McKinley with one of the novelties of the campaign. It was a portrait of McKinley and Hobart framed in a loaf of bread, the loaf being fashioned after a neat design. It was made from flour ground in Muncie the wheat having been raised by farmers of that vicinity, and was emblematic of the farming and laboring interests. After the speeches and the presentation, each of the visitors was personally greeted by Major McKinley Much enthusiasm was shown by the visitors during the reception and their stay in Canton. The confidence which every one of the visitors had in an overwhelming Republican victory in Indiana is significant. They refused to entertain any suggestion of Indiana as a doubtful State, and almost to a man predicted that the State's Republican plurality this year will be the largest ever recorded.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Needham and My Fellow Citizens: It is needless for me to say hat I am greatly honored in receiving this call from my fellow citizens of Muncie, Indiana. I am glad to meet the first voters, the old veterans, and the citizens generally who have called to give me assurances of support, and to tender expressions of good will and congratulation. I must congratulate this assemblage of Indianans upon the selection of their spokesman who has delivered before me so able, eloquent and telling a speech. (Applause.) He has said that 'it is understood that I am an American.' This is altogether true. (Applause and cries of 'We all know that.') I believe in America for Americans—native born and naturalized. (Cries of 'Good.') I believe in the American pay roll. (Laughter and applause.) And I do not believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we have an idle man under our own flag. (Tremen dous applause.) Four years ago the laborer as agitating the question of shorter hours, we then had so much to do. But I have heard no discussion of that kind since then. (Laughter and applause.) But I have never heard of the laboring man discussing the desirability of having short dollars. The complaint—the chief cause of complaint—of our opponents is, first, that we haven't enough money; and, second, that our money is too good. (Laughter.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before. (Applause.) It has been greater in the last five years than ever it was before in all our history. (Cries of 'That's right.') We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We have more money per capita than the United Kingdom, than Germany, than Italy, than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico, and the Central and South American States, and more than Japan or China. (Great applause.) So that some reason, rather than the lack of volume of money, must be found to account for the present condition of the country. To the second complaint that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of our country can not be too good; and that no nation ever suffers from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best quality. (Great applause.) It has been poor money—not good money—that has been the cause of so much loss and ruin in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency known as State bank money. Some of these banks and their notes were absolutely sound; but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1859, exclusive of State bank branches, was 1,570. Of this number, the 'Counterfeit Detector, then in constant use, reported 832 as 'broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless.' The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people, and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless, and of no more value than the paper on which they were printed. Upon whom did this loss fall? My fellow citizens, there is scarcely an old gentlemen in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring men and farmers of the United States. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.') I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are least able to bear the loss. It is the history of mankind that the least valuable money, which will pass current, is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poorer people, and when the crash comes, the loss must be borne by them. And I doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the belongings of his family or the family of his father some of that old bank paper as a reminder of what they lost. (A voice, 'I have $10 at my home myself.') I can not imagine any interest that can be permanently subserved by having poor money. The bare suggestion of such a proposition to a man of reason meets his instant rejection. You will remember that from 1862 to 1879 we did business with paper money exclusively; we had neither gold nor silver. You will remember, too, that gold was constantly at a premium, ranging from forty to a hundred per cent. Then when a man wanted to borrow money, he had to pay a higher rate of interest than he has had to pay since 1879 on a gold basis. (Applause.) When we were doing business with a depreciated paper money, interest was much higher to the borrower and to the debtor than it is now. I can recall when here in Ohio the ruling rate of interest for that paper money was ten per cent annually, and often one per cent a month or twelve per cent a year. Do you remember that, men of Indiana? (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' and cheers.) While in the days of the greenback currency, we paid from ten to twelve per cent for money, the ruling rate here in Ohio now for what some people are pleased to call a 'two hundred cent dollar' is six or seven per cent. It may run as high as eight, and possibly that has been the ruling rate during the last two or three years, but that is because distrust has fallen upon the country, and men who have money will not part with it and take chances without a higher rate of interest. (Applause.) Money can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest than it could have been borrowed at any time from the days of 1860 to the date of resumption. What more healthy sign than this fact that a dollar, sound the world over, can be borrowed at a less rate than ever before? Money is not hard to get because it is scarce, but because those who have it keep it, fearing to loan it on account of the unsettled business condition of the country. Money to-day is idle because it can not be profitably and safely invested by those who have it. It is neither a lack of volume of our money nor the quality of the money that is our trouble; but a lack of confidence in the steadiness and stability of business. The threat of free silver is driving our money into hiding to-day; the way to bring it out is to restore confidence—and how will you restore confidence? There is only one way. (A voice, 'Vote for McKinley,' and great applause.) The way to restore confidence is to defeat, through the ballot, the party that destroyed confidence. (Cries of 'Good' and 'That's right.') The way to restore prosperity is to defeat, through the ballot, those who have destroyed prosperity. (Tremendous applause.) We can not restore the business of the country so long as we do so much of our work abroad. (Cries of 'That's right.') Let us bring it back home again for our own people and labor. (Continuous cheering.) We do not believe that the way to restore confidence is through the mints of the United States. (Cries of 'No, no, you are right.') We can only restore confidence and prosperity—not through a debased currency—but through a policy that will restore the needed revenues to the public treasury and rekindle the fires in American workshops. (Great cheering.) I thank you, my fellow citizens of Muncie, more than I can find words to express, for the compliment, courtesy and honor of this call. You have come a great distance and I appreciate your coming because it is an assurance to me that you believe that the success of the Republican cause will be for the welfare and prosperity of the people of the country. (Applause.) I will be very glad, indeed, to meet and greet each of you personally." (Applause.)

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, furnished the first as well as the last delegation on the McKinley lawn, Thursday, September 24th. The party was so large that the train was in four sections, the first preceding the last by several hours. The first arrivals were from West Newton and numbered about three hundred people, headed by the West Newton Band and McKinley and Hobart Club. They came via the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad about eleven o'clock. The party was introduced by Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, a prominent business man, who paid a glowing tribute to Major McKinley and his public career. He assured him that Pennsylvania would give him a plurality of 300,000, or more. During the Oil City reception the other trains from Westmoreland County arrived, bringing the following delegations: From Greensburg, including the Republican Club, 1,200; from Scottdale, 300; from Latrobe, 600; from Ligonier, 200, and from the coke camps of Heckler, Mammonth and Mt. Pleasant, 400. These arrived in three special trains on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the last at about two o'clock. Although it kept them busy, there were detachments from the Pennsylvania Society, the Canton Troop and the Citizens' Committee to do escort duty for each train. The three train loads were organized into one large parade in which were the West Newton Band, the Latrobe Band, H. C. Denny's Band, of Ligonier, the Greensburg Band, and three drum corps. Among the banners carried was this: "16 to 1—16 men out of work to one who has a job." That 'same old coon' was carried on a pedestal, and there were many club banners and flags. When the crowd had gathered on the lawn, Col. GEORGE F. HUFF, Congressman from the Scottdale district, was introduced as spokesman and made a hearty congratulatory address, giving assurances of most zealous support to the Republican cause.

Major McKinley's Responses.

"MR. VAN DYKE AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS; I had not expected to meet the people of Westmoreland County in companies. I had supposed you would come to-day in a united body and that I might have an opportunity of addressing you all together, but it seems there are so many Republicans this year that when they make a journey they have to come in sections. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'That's right.') There is no sort of objection to being divided now, but I trust that on the third day of November you will all be united. (Cries ot 'We will.') I count it a very great personal pleasure to meet and greet the people of West Newton. I recall your busy and enterprising city with great satisfaction. I remember the only visit I ever paid to you and at that time I found your city one of the most active and prosperous in the whole country. I regret to hear from your spokesman that all that is changed, and where plenty and prosperity presided, want and despair now sit. This naturally leads to the inquiry, what has occasioned it? Such is the thought in every man's mind; this is the question that is uppermost with all of us. We have the same country we had four years ago; and we have the same splendid resources, the same farms, the same factories, the same mines, the same sturdy, enterprising people that we had then, and what is the reason we have not the same prosperity now? The reason is not hard to discern. For more than thirty years we lived in this country under a protective tariff—a tariff that protected and encouraged American enterprise and American industry; a tariff that made us in that period of time the greatest nation in the world in manufactures, in mining and in agriculture; a system that protected everything in this country against similar things made in Europe; a protection to every American interest against conflicting foreign interests. Now that protection has been partially removed and when the people of this country in 1892 decreed that there was to be a change of policy and that we were to go from a protective policy to a partial free trade policy, or a revenue tariff policy, then uncertainty hung over the country and no man knew what to do. No man could count upon what the future would bring; no man knew when he mined coal how much he would get for it; no man knew when he put the raw material into one end of the factory how much he could get for it when it went out at the other. On account of the uncertainty which hung over us, because of the anticipated competition from other countries, the business of the country was at once depressed and for four years we have been suffering because our own industries were not prosperous. But while our industries were not prosperous the industries of other countries were. Now, I am one of those who believe that it is the business of this country to make laws for the benefit of our own people. (Loud applause.) I believe the business of this free government is to preserve the American market to the American producer, whether in the factory or on the farm, and to preserve the American mines and the American mills for the American workingman. (Cries of 'That's right' and applause.) This is all there is to a protective tariff. We want tariff enough in this country put upon foreign goods that compete with ours to make up the difference between the wages paid labor in Europe and the wages paid labor in the United States. Tremendous applause and cries of 'That's right.') We want the difference between American conditions made up by a protective tariff on the foreign products that compete with the American product. This is the policy pursued by the Republican Party ever since it came into power. Then we want to restore business confidence. We do not want cheap money any more than we want cheap labor in the United States. (Cries of 'That's right.') When the miners of West Newton have dug coal by honest toil they want to be paid in dollars that are equal to the best dollars of the world and will not depreciate in the future, but will be as good on one day and in one country as in another. (Cries of 'That's what we want.') The Republican Party does not conceal its purposes, they are an open book. Everything that the Republican Party believed in when it was in power it wrote into public law. It has no aim but the public good; it has ever stood on the side of our country and its flag. Its great central idea has always been the welfare of the people, and all the people, and every principle that it has ever advocated has embraced the highest good for the greatest number of American citizens. This has been the policy of the Republican Party for nearly a third of a century; it is the policy of the Republican Party to-day. For the Republican Party advocates its principles no less in defeat than in victory, and these principles are dearer to the American people to-day than they have ever been before. (Applause.) Now what we want is to write on our ballots next November what we think is best for us, best for our labor, best for our wages, best for our mines, best for our factories and our farms, best for our families and our children. Let your ballot represent these considerations, my fellow citizens, and the Republican Party need not fear of triumph on the third day of November. (Applause.) I thank you for this pleasant and interesting call, and it will give me great pleasure to shake each and every one of you by the hand." (Three cheers for McKinley.)

"Colonel Huff and My Fellow Citizens of Westmoreland County: I thank you one and all for the good cheer which you bring me to-day. I thank you for the generous assurances of support which Col. Huff has been pleased to present in your behalf. (Three cheers were here given for Col. Huff.) It gives me especial pleasure to welcome you when I reflect on the long distance you have traveled and the great discomforts to which you must have been subjected and that you have come here to testify your devotion to Republican principles and your desire for the success of the Republican cause. (Applause.) I esteem it in one sense as a personal greeting, but I value it far more highly as an endorsement of the great principles which I have, for the moment, the honor to represent—the great and everlasting principles of the Republican Party. (Applause.) Principles in such a contest are everything; they are masterful and everything else must be subordinated to them. In this contest old party lines are being more or less effaced and patriotic citizens are coming together upon a common platform to sustain the public honor and good faith of the Government of the United States. (Great cheering.) This contest in some of its aspects is the old yet ever new and eternal contest between right and wrong. Standing for the right, as we believe—for can there be any doubt about it, that standing for National honor, National credit and National currency and the supremacy of the law, is standing for the right? Can there be any doubt about that, my fellow citizens of Westmoreland County? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') Lincoln said in one of his great debates with Douglas: 'It is a question between right and wrong; that is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of ours are silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle until the right shall ultimately triumph.' The principle for which Mr. LINCOLN contened, the limitation of slave territory and the final abolition of slavery itself, did triumph most gloriously to the satisfaction eventually of every patriotic citizen, both North and South. We are confronted this year with a question of not mere partisan difference but with a great moral principle. Such a question, I admit, ought never to enter into political discussion, but it having arisen it must be courageously met by the American people and settled once for all upon the eternal principles of right, justice, and honor. (Applause and three cheers for McKINLEY.) But fellow citizens what is the proposition gravely presented to us? Both great political parties of this country, the Republican and Democratic, have at different times, in the most deliberate manner, placed upon the statute books of the United States the express declaration that 'all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be kept equal in value by every resource at the command of the Government.' (Tremendous cheering.) In opposition to this formal, legal and binding declaration there are those who propose to deliberately annul that solemn contract—by lawful means it is true, but without pretense or intention to make good the loss it would entail upon any citizen, or without any provision whatever against the great depreciation it would occasion every holder of our Government securities, and the just claims of our pensioners and other honest creditors. The proposition they make is to put this country upon a monometallic basis, and that basis a silver one, resting on a depreciated and depreciating coin, a coin fluctuating in value from day to day—and what would be the result? It would drive from circulation all the other money of the country, for it must be remembered that the nations of the world which are on a silver basis use no gold, but the nations that are on a gold basis always use silver. If the suggestion is made that this course involves the good faith and honor of the Govornment and would for the first time cause partial repudiation of just obligations, the answer is made that our creditors should expect nothing better, that they have a right to ask for nothing more. I protest that they have a right to expect nothing of that sort from the Government of the United States, which has so far never repudiated a single debt it ever made. (Applause.) To my mind the question involves a distinct issue between right and wrong, between honor and dishonor; and I believe it will, on reflection, be so considered by an overwhelming majority of the American voters on the third of November next. (Tremendous applause and cheering.) We can not afford to trifle about a matter so serious and vital to our standing and welfare as a people, and I appeal to you, my fellow citizens, and to all who love their country and its institutions to rise in their might and defeat this unworthy appeal by such a vast majority as will put it to rest forever. You come from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, for, if I remember correctly, Greensburg is the center of that industry. Aside from the question of good money and the maintenance of our National honor, the other issue of this campaign is the restoration of our protective policy, a policy unfortunately in part abandoned four years ago, but never, I think, more strongly supported in the hearts of our American people than it is to-day. (Cries of 'You are right.') You may not agree with me but I believe it is a good plan for the American people, so far as possible, to do all their work at home, (tremendous applause) to encourage the American market by protecting the American laborer against the poorly paid laborer of foreign countries; to strengthen and encourage American factories and enterprises and protect our markets by a judicious tariff against the products and goods of other countries which we can produce and then exchange them for the products and goods we can not produce, on terms alike honorable to both. (Applause.) I think it is patriotic and profitable, for example, to use American coal rather than foreign coal. (Cries of 'You are right.') I think the use of foreign coal which makes idle miners in the United States is a most expensive experiment for the American people. We must go back to the policy and conditions of 1890 and start our factories and increase our demand for American coal. We must re-establish the system by which we increased the output of coal in the mines of the United States from 71,000,000 tons in 1880 to 141,000,000 tons in 1890; that increased the value of our annual product from $95,000,000 in 1880 to $160,000,000 in 1890; that increased the number of persons employed in our coal mines from 170,000 in 1880 to 299,000 in 1890; that paid in wages to those miners in 1890, $100,000,000 as against $55,000,000 in 1880, and that made profitable an investment in coal mining of $342,000.000 in 1890, as against $261,000,000 in 1880. Most of the development of that period was in the mines of the South, and not in those of Pennslyvania and Ohio, but we can stand and have always encouraged home competition. It is our own people, blood of our blood, owing allegiance to the same flag that have made this wonderful development in the Southern States of our country. We congratulate them and rejoice with them. It is the foreign competition from which we must protect ourselves. (Continued cheering.) What we want above all is to encourage both home production and home competition. Let us have it all in the great American family, whose charge should always be our special concern. We are especially honored to-day by the presence among us and here on the porch by my side, of Samuel Elder, of Ligonier, Pennslyvania, who voted in 1828 for General Jackson, and has been voting steadily ever since for American development, American advancement and American honor. (Applause.) General Jackson differed from the Chicago Democratic Convention. He was in favor of sound money and a protective tariff. (Great applause.) I am glad to meet this veteran of sixteen Presidential campaigns here to-day, and I feel proud of the fact that he is this year in favor of the great doctrines of the Republican party, and profoundly interested in its success. May his long and honorable life be still further prolonged, and may his declining years be the happiest of his long and useful career! (Cries of 'Amen'.) If we shall but approach the patriotism of the great men he has supported, if we shall enter upon this campaign with the love and devotion to country which characterized Jackson, Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor, Scott and Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Arthur, Blaine and Harrison, I am sure we will have discharged every requirement of good citizenship, and exercised every advantage of the matchless opportunities of American voters. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') I thank you—I thank both him and you for this visit. I appreciate the honor you have done me and the splendid tribute you have paid to the cause which I represent. (A voice, 'We will do better in November.') My friends say they will do better in November. (Cries of 'We will.) After all, then is the final test. This is the moment of discussion; the solemn and supreme act of the citizen will be performed on the third day of November, when he goes into the election booth with none present but his God, himself and his conscience, to deposit his ballot, the ballot of an American citizen and sovereign. I pray that the ballots of my countrymen this year and every year of our history shall be thrown on the side of good morals, good politics, good government, good laws and exalted patriotism." (Tremendous applause.)

OIL CITY AND VENANGO COUNTY.

Thursday, September 24th, was distinctively a Pennsylvania day in Canton. The Keystone State had sent numerous delegations to greet the Republican standard bearer, and made many pleasing demonstrations in his honor, but none surpassed the charm of those of this great holiday. The West Newton crowd, the first from Westmoreland County, was followed in a short time by a delegation from Oil City, Venango County. This delegation occupied sixteen coaches and came as one special train over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad. It included the McKinley and Hobart and the First Voters' Clubs, an excellent band and many citizens, the whole party numbering about one thousand. But the most unique feature of the demonstration was that of a floral representation of the States of the Union, participated in by forty-five young ladies. They marched in the parade, each wearing a light colored sailor hat with band of red, white and blue ribbon, and each carrying a basket of magnificent roses, from the Oakwood Rose Gardens, a streamer of ribbon in each bearing the name of some State. As a part of the reception after the addresses, the young ladies, one by one, marched up to the porch to be presented to Major McKinley, passed the basket of flowers to an elevated platform of pyramidal design at the south end of the porch and then went into the parlor to be received by Mrs. McKinley. When the floral pyramid was complete the effect was magnificent and the flowers were left there to be admired by the crowds during the remainder of the afternoon, when they were sent by Mrs. McKinley to the Aultman Hospital, and to other unfortunate sick people throughout the city.

Hon. Amos Steffee was master of ceremonies, and made a happy speech, introducing Hon. W. J. Hulings as spokesman of the party. Mr. Hulings made a bright and witty address speaking of the resources of Pennsylvania, of her people and of their desires in the present political contest. He was frequently interrupted by cheers as he spoke. Major McKinley's reception as he stepped upon a chair to respond was a most enthuiastic ovation, and his remarks were constantly greeted with loud and long continued applause.

Major McKinley's Response.

My Fellow Citizens of Oil City, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is indeed a great honor and tribute to a patriotic and noble cause. I shall never forget the picture before me as long as I live, but I shall cherish in memory this magnificent assemblage representing every occupation and calling in life, men and women, first voters and veterans—and these bright and pretty young ladies, for I heartily endorse what your spokesman has said about the intelligence and beauty of the young ladies of Oil City. (Great cheering.) My fellow citizens, what could be more beautiful or inspiring than to have these young ladies representing every State of the American Union, that glorious, unbroken Union, that never to be broken Union, that indestructible Union of indivisible States, here on this lawn to day, to testify their devotion to the principles and purposes and aspirations of this American Republic? What a glorious Union we have! It represents more than any other nation of the world and the best hope of mankind anywhere in the world. This Union in a little more than one hundred years has done more for the human race than any other nation of the world and it is only just entering upon its career and progress. How we should love this grand Union! God move our hearts to stand in every crisis of the future as our fathers stood in every crisis of the past. (Great applause.) We ought to love it; we ought to forever love it for what it has done for us. (Renewed applause.) I am especially glad, my fellow citizens, to meet this large and representative delegation from your enterprising city. I congratulate you upon your wonderful development and the advancement of your local material resources unknown and undeveloped until touched by the magic wand of American skill and invention, both of which were so greatly quickened by our long established and wise industrial system. We have had many marvelous changes in the economy of our homes since the close of the Rebellion, but I recall none that have been more complete and surprising than those of our fuel and light, nor the growth of any industry that has been so rapid in many respects and so widely beneficial as that in which Oil City is so prominent and conspicuous. (Great applause.) You come from the great oil district of Pennsylvania, and know better than I can tell you the amazing growth of your industry. Oil City, I take it, Mr. Chairman, has had a most interesting and somewhat romantic history as the principal market of the Pennsylvania oil regions, and for that matter for all of the States producing oil, and has made wonderful progress since petroleum was first shipped to you by rafts or flatboats until now when you have so great a trade by railroads and pipelines. But I am glad to know that your oil refineries and oil well supply companies are by no means your only industries. You have gone on developing American productive enterprises until your boiler, tube, wagon, barrel, organ, machine and other shops have a capital of $2,668,000, employ about 2,500 hands, and pay an average of $5,000 per day for labor in your various industries. (Applause.) Such thrift in a city of 14,000 inhabitants is, indeed, to be commended; but did you ever reflect that this is just what we have—or did have—all over the United States? The great men who founded Pennsylvania and have guarded her interests since, very properly turned their attention to the establishment and encouragement of manufactures, with such marked success that the great Keystone State has become not only a hive of industry but a commonwealth of prosperous traders and farmers and contented homes. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for Pennsylvania.') The industrial system I favor for our country is the system of the fathers—a system which came in with the Government; a system under which we enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity; a system which seeks the same relative growth in population, the same increase in wealth, the same diffusion of prosperity everywhere that you have enjoyed in Pennsylvania. (Applause.) If you will but glance at the census map showing the proportion of improved and unimproved lands in the United States; if you will consider for an instant the cause of our increased population; if you will take into calculation our marvelous resources which are as yet but little known, I think you will agree with me that we ought to have a distinct and pronounced industrial and commercial policy, genuinely American and thoroughly patriotic. (Applause.) Factories should increase all over the country for when factories increase mines increase, and when both mines and factories increase the home market for the farmer increases, and his prices increase. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') Let us not be disturbed by over production, but rather take means to prevent the under consumption of American products by preserving and enlarging our home market and extending our foreign market beyond the seas. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Let us continue the policy of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN, CAMERON, (applause) GRANT, STEVENS, (applause) BLAINE, GARFIELD and KELLEY (applause) and the scores of other distinguished statesmen whose great services made this the greatest and most prosperous country of the world. Equal credit could perhaps be accorded to others than the illustrious names I have mentioned, but greater distinction none can claim. (Cheers.) Their first, their noblest, their highest aspirations were for America and Americans. (Renewed cheering.) We want a stronger and better American sentiment. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') We want to cultivate a loftier and nobler National spirit. We want to keep high the American name. (Applause.) The great men who founded Pennsylvania, the great men who founded the Government, the great men who have since sustained it in war and in peace, would have revolted at the thought of repudiation and National dishonor. (Tremendous cheering.) They would have looked upon a cheap dollar as only another form of the inflation heresies that they always steadfastly opposed, and which in the end would have degraded the country, but for their invariable defeat. (Applause.) They, time and again, denounced free trade, pointing to the ill-paid laborers of other countries as conspicuous examples of the wrong that would be inflicted by the introduction of such an industrial system here. (Cries of 'That's right.') Shall we not heed their admonitions? (Loud cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') We must hold fast to our present excellent financial system which they helped to establish, and we must restore that splendid industrial policy which enabled this country so rapidly, distinctively and indisputably to surpass all others. (Great applause.) This can be done by an overwhelming Republican triumph at the polls in November, at the election not now six weeks distant. (Great applause and cries of 'It will be done.') Men of Oil City and Venango County, how will your ballots be cast? (Loud cries of 'For McKinley, Protection and Sound Money.') We make no narrow appeal for your suffrages. In this contest men are nothing; principles are everything.' (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') Parties are nothing except as they represent a patriotic purpose. I ask only that you live up to your full privileges as American electors by stamping beneath your feet the unworthy imputation that this is a Nation of dishonest debtors and that our workingmen are incapable of doing their work at home, or are indifferent to a policy which permits them doing it. (Applause and cries of 'We will do it.') We must lift up the standard of National honor, and we must pursue no policy that will ever degrade American manhood, for when we degrade American manhood, we degrade American citizenship (great applause and cries of 'That's right') and in the end degrade our country. (Renewed applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this demonstration, and for your personal greetings and assurances of support and evidences of personal regard. I am proud that my ancestors came from the State of Pennsylvania. (Great cheering.) It will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet all of my fellow citizens who are assembled about me, and I am sure it will give Mrs. McKinley great pleasure to meet the young ladies who are the bearers of the beautiful flowers, representing our glorious and unbroken Union." (Great cheering.)

THE GLASS WORKERS OF MARION.

The glass workers of Marion, Indiana, came to Canton on Friday, September 25th, to pay their respects to Major McKinley, and they arrived before the city was wide awake. Some of the members of the Escort Committees went to the depot with empty stomachs. Many of the visitors were former Cantonians, having gone to Marion with the Canton Glass Company some years ago. To give these opportunity to see old friends and visit familiar scenes it was arranged to arrive early, call upon Major McKinley and to hold the returning train until ten o'clock at night. The delegation, numbering about 500, arrived in a special train of eight coaches on the Cleveland Terminal and

Valley Railroad and the parade was moving toward the McKinley home at eight o'clock. Among the visitors were Mayor L A. Von Behren, Charles J. Bockius, Henry Haymaker, Chairman of the Grant County Executive Committee, E. P. McClure, Dr. W. K. Francis, William Feighner, W. C. Smith and W. K. Landis of the Marion Chronicle. The Marion City and the Soldiers' Home Bands accompanied the delegation and played at the McKinley residence as well as about the city during the day. There were many tasty banners and striking mottoes carried in the parade, among the inscriptions being: "An Honest Dollar and Chance to Earn it," "McKinley Clubs of Grant County, Indiana." "Mexican Greasers we are Nit—Open the Mills." "Grant County will give McKinley 3,000 plurality." "Twenty-one and one half per cent off in Wages—We Have Seen Better Times. Grant County Glass Workers." Dr. W. R. Francis served as spokesman, and said:

"Major McKinley: At my back stand five hundred enthuiastic Republicans from a county which has felt the breath of blighting Democratic pestilence. We come from the Gas Belt of Indiana to pay our respects to the next President. By reason of the accessions of manufacturing industries due to our gas, we come with the assertion that our State which has heretofore been regarded as doubtful is this year and henceforth emphatically and irretrievably Republican. We come with the greeting of that State which gave to the Nation the matchless Harrison, (cheers) and which will give to the gallant Major McKinley, who this year leads us, a majority of 40,000. (Cries of "You are too low," "Make it 60,000," and "It will be 50,000 at least.") Ours is distinctively a manufacturing section and hence has felt the paralysis of Democratic inefficiency most keenly and we come to you now with unbounded enthusiasm. You need not fear the result in our State. Indiana has learned her lesson and learned it well. She looks to you to redeem her from the industrial paralysis which has fallen upon her like a pall. No where will you receive more hearty and enthuiastic support than in the Hoosier State." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of the City of Marion and Grant County, Indiana: I congratulate you on being first to-day. (Laughter.) No other delegation has yet preceded you. (Renewed laughter.) I bid you, each and every one, warm and cordial welcome to my home. I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier State—the State of that grand old war Governor, Oliver P. Morton (applause) and that splendid President and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. (Great cheering.) You are here this morning not to honor me personally, but to honor that cause which you love and support. You support that cause, because you believe it will insure your welfare and the well being of the country. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') You believe in that cause because you have tried it, and having tried it, you know you have been more prosperous in your occupations under the policy which it represents than you have ever been under any other policy. (Loud cries of 'That's right.') If anything was needed to confirm you in your devotion to the protective policy it could be found in your experience of the past four years. Under no other policy or principles, have you enjoyed that degree of individual or National prosperity which for more than thirty years you enjoyed under Republican policy and administrations (applause) and you are here this morning to testify anew your devotion to Republican principles and your deep and abiding interest that they may be successful throughout the country next November. (Cries of 'That's right.') You are interested in Indiana just as we are interested here in Ohio, in agriculture and in manufacturing. You know something in that great gas belt of what manufacturing means to any community. You know that where there are successful manufactories there is a prosperous city; and you know where there is a prosperous city, there is always prosperous farming in that vicinity. (Cries of 'You are right.') The farms about a manufacturing city advance in value and the market of the farmer is enhanced every time you put up a new factory in any community or city. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') You have in your city of Marion, as I recall, an industry which manufactures glass that used to be in the city of Canton. Am I right about that? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') It is a good industry. Well, now, that fairly illustrates my idea. That used to be, I say, a Canton industry. We would very much have prefered to have had it remain here, but it was taken away. However, it did not go out of our own country. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') It went into a neighboring State and, therefore, benefits the American family. American workmen still do the work. We share in your good fortune and prosperity; but we would have felt differently if it had gone on the other side and out of the United States. (Cries of 'Yes we would.') In a word, we want to do our manufacturing at home; (great cheering and cries of 'That's right, Major,') and if we can not do it in Ohio, we are willing to have you do it in Indiana. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' what's the matter with McKinley?') And if we can not do it in Canton, I do not know of any city in Indiana in which I would rather have it done than the city of Marion. (Great applause.) We want in this country good times, (cries of 'That's right') good wages, (cheers) steady employment, (cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes') a good home market (cries of 'Good,' 'Good') and then we want to continue the good, sound, round, honest dollars (great cheering and loud cries of 'That's what we want') with which to do our business and pay our labor. (Renewed cheering.) My fellow citizens, I thank you for this morning call and bid you hearty welcome. (Applause.) It will now give me pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.')

MEADVILLE AND CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Pennsylvania again contributed a delegation to the day's demonstration in honor of Major McKinley, on Friday, September 25th. The banner Republican county of the State sent a delegation to Canton, with the banner presented by the State Committee for the largest Republican majority of any county in the campaign of 1887. With the banner came seven hundred people, with a number of McKinley and Hobart Clubs, many old soldiers and one hundred students from Allegheny College, where Major McKinley was studying in 1860 when he laid aside his books to take up arms in defense of his country. These students marched in a body, each with a large portrait of McKinley pinnned upon his back, and the college yell was given at short intervals. The crowd came from Northern Crawford County, with residents of Saegerstown, Venango, Cambridgeboro, Atlantic, Geneva, and other towns. The party arrived on a special Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad train, shortly before eleven o'clock. The sentiments of the party were expressed in these mottoes: "Sound Money Our Doctrine;" "16 to 1, Nit;" "Honest Money for Honest Toil;" "Open the Mills—Shut the Mints." Music was furnished by the Saegerstown City Band and the Northwestern Band of Meadville. Rev. Dr. Flood, of Meadville, prominent in Chautauqua circles, was spokesman of the party. He said they came from a State which the State Central Committee, in session last week, said would roll up a Republican majority of 300,000, and which another very high authority said would give to protection, sound money, good government and McKinley and Hobart, the grand majority of 400,000. They came, he said, with the prize banner for the largest Republican majority, representing the Republicans of their county; they came as old soldiers bound to Major McKinley by ties of comradeship; they came as students with half the faculty of Allegheny College, which was honored to have had Major McKinley as a student. "We come," he concluded, "to bid you godspeed and to assure you that we will give a mighty majority to make you President." Major McKinley responded with an earnest address and gave each one, as the crowd filed across the porch, a hearty handshake and cordial greeting, at its close.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Dr. Flood and My Fellow Citizens of Crawford County and the City of Meadville, Pennsylvania: It gives me genuine pleasure to greet and welcome you here at my home. I remember a year ago to have visited your city and county and I never shall forget the warm welcome which I received from the faculty and students of Allegheny College and from the old soldiers of Northwestern Pennsylvania, (applause) and I am delighted to have a portion of you return my call. (Renewed applause.) I recall with sensations of pleasure and satisfaction the brief time I spent in old Allegheny College. It is among the dearest memories of my life. The old institution only a year ago conferred upon me a very distinguished honor and I trust I may never disappoint its confidence. (Applause and cries of 'You never will.') I recall, too, that from the walls of old Allegheny went out many young men to do battle for their country, and none did better service for the Union and the flag than the young men who went from that institution and from the other great institutions of the country and from the schools of the land. (Applause.) Your county is a Republican county. (Cries of 'You bet it is.') Dr. Flood has already stated that you have received a banner for having given the largest Republican majority in 1887 and I trust that majority will not be diminished in 1896. (Applause and cries of 'Not any.') No matter what may be our occupations in life, we are all interested in good government; we are all interested in good laws, and we are all interested in having general prosperity. (Cries of 'That's right.') Unfortunately we have not enjoyed general prosperity during the last three years. (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Times have been hard; business has been depressed; workmen have been idle; farmers were unable to receive a just reward for their husbandry, and now the thought of the people and the desire of the people is to return to the good times of 1892. (Great applause.) Times from which we ran away—for which we have been regretting ever since. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Now, my fellow citizens, what we want this year is to cast our ballots for that party and for those principles which will secure for us the greatest prosperity. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we want.') We want no idle men in the United States. (Great applause.) We want no idle mills in the United States (renewed applause) and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men, we must do our work in the United States (great cheering) and not outside the United States. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') You may disagree with me but I believe in a protective tariff. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'So do we.') I always have so believed and I have never felt called upon to make an apology to anybody anywhere (cries of 'Good,' Good,' 'You don't have to') for having been devoted to the great principle which promotes and encourages American development and good wages to American workingmen. (Tremendous cheering.) Then, my fellow citizens, having secured a tariff that will defend American interests, we want to continue the use of the good old dollars we have had since 1879. (Great applause.) We want no clipped coins in the United States. (Renewed applause.) We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor (applause) and when men have given a full day's work, to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay him in dollars as good as any dollars anywhere in the world and worth one hundred cents each every day and everywhere. (Tremendous cheering.) Then, my fellow citizens, we want another thing—we want peace and tranquillity in the United States. (Loud applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') We want it established once for all that this is a Government of law and by law (renewed applause) and that now as always we are a law-abiding people. There is one thing we are proud of and that is that the Republican Party can submit its principles to the working man, to the farmer, to the student, to the scholar, to those of every calling or profession, with confidence, because those principles are right and eternal. (Great cheering.) I thank you most heartily, gentltman, for the kindness and courtesy of this call. You have traveled a long distance, not to see me nor to honor me, but to honor the great cause which for the moment I represent (applause and cries of 'To honor you, too,') and to testify by your presence your devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, in which you believe is enveloped the highest prosperity of the citizen and the greatest glory of the Republic. (Great applause.) I thank you, one and all, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each of you." (Cheering.)

WYANDOT FARMERS FOR PROTECTION.

Wyandot County, Ohio, lately a stronghold of Democracy, sent five hundred of her sturdy farmers and other citizens to Canton, Friday, September 25th, to extend greetings to Major McKinley. They came in a special train of nine coaches over the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, reaching this city about noon. The delegation was conspicuous for the large number of banners carried, some of whose inscriptions were: "Wyandot Farmers are for Protection;" "Upper Sandusky Farmers are for McKinley;" "There is no Theory about Protection;" "Free Wool has Cost Wyandot County Many Thousands of Dollars;" "How many People own Silver Mines;" "Honest Money and a Chance to Earn It;" "Give us a Tariff on Wool;" "We Know no Classes in Our Country and McKinley's Electian Will Restore Confidence, and Confidence Good Times." The parade to the McKinley home marched to the music of the Little Six Band, of Upper Sandusky. The towns of Upper Sandusky, Nevada and Forest were represented. Hon. Robert Carey, Mayor of Upper Sandusky, was master of ceremonies and after expressing the pleasure of the people of Wyandot County at greeting the next President of the United States in his own door yard introduced General I. M. Kirby for one of the introductory addresses. General Kirby paid an eloquent tribute to Major McKinley, referred to his campaign visits to Wyandot County and said her people had not forgotten the lesson taught them by Major McKinley nor the lessons learned in the costly school of experience in the past few years. Wyandot is a pastoral as well as an agricultural county, he said, and until recently the Sandusky plains were covered with sheep and the streets with wagons filled with wool shorn from those sheep. It took a great sum of money to exchange for the wool, but the money was at hand with which to buy. He noted with sadness the change that had been wrought. He said that the people of Wyandot are for protection because it means comfort, prosperity and happiness. They are for sound money because they believe in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Nation. They are for Major McKinley because they believe that in him these principles are exemplified in the highest degree. They will not only pray but work unceasingly till he is elevated to the high and lofty position of President of the United States. (Great applause.)

Pietro Cuneo, a native of Italy, formerly of Canton, but now editor of the Wyandot County Republican, was next introduced and spoke as follows:

"Major McKinley: It is my supreme pleasure to introduce to you this splendid assemblage of my fellow citizens of Wyandot County, Ohio. We have come to pay our respects to you and give you assurances of our hearty, earnest support as the standard bearer of the Republican Party in this momentous contest for the Presidency of the United States. We honor and support you because even before you had reached the years of your majority, with gun in hand, you bravely fought for the preservation of the American Union, the emancipation, enfranchisement and enobling of four millions of slaves and their posterity forever. And because we know that your very soul scorns and frowns upon the thought of arraying one class of citizens against another, capital against labor, or labor against capital, and I know in your heart you hold that all of God's creatures, whether white or black, native or naturalized, should have a fair show in the race of life. We support and honor you because for a third of a century you have been the recognized, matchless advocate of protection to American industries, protection even to the lambs that used to adorn our fields and enrich the pockets of the farmers, and for which the Democratic Congress that gave us the Wilson-Gorman law had not even one touch of pity. How sadly the flocks of sheep have dimished and our industries languished under Democratic mismanagement you can tell better than I. We honor and cheer you because you are inexorably opposed to the debasement of our currency, the demoralization of business, and because, like the eternal Rock of Gibraltar, you stand for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the Nation. We have come to mingle our voices and joys with those of the gallant and victorious Repubicans and brave Democrats of Vermont and Maine. I believe that your election in November will be as triumphant, brilliant and decisive as was that of 1872, which re-elected that immortal and illustrious soldier, patriot Republican and statesman, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. We salute you as the next President of the United States. But, sir, this assemblage did not come here to hear me speak but to listen to you, knowing that when you speak from this historic porch, you utter words of wisdom, not only to the delighted throngs about you, but to 70,000,000 of American citizens and to the nations of the world. May a kind Providence ever smile upon you, all who are dear to you, and the noble cause you so ably and worthily represent." (Applause.)

Major McKinley was warmly applauded as he responded, and there was a grand rush to shake hands with him after he closed. The members of the Wyandot delegation were very sanguine of carrying their county. They say large numbers of recruits have come to them from other parties and that many such were in their delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to welcome to my home my fellow citizens of Wyandot County. I am glad to be advised that in this audience there are many men who have heretofore been associated with another and different party than that to which we are devoted. I am especially glad to welcome them here to-day. This is a year when party lines have almost disappeared, and when men interested in the welfare of a common country, in the maintenance of its honor, and its credit and currency, unite to sustain the party which stands for them. I recall as I stand before this audience to-day that for many years it has been my custom to journey to your county, and in no county in the State have I ever received warmer or more generous welcome than from the people of Wyandot. (Great cheering.) At no point in the State or out of the State have I ever received a more respectful and attentive hearing than from your own good citizens. (Applause.) I wish the condition of the country was not as we find it, I wish it was not so deplorable as it was truthfully described by General KIRBY to-day. I wish we were back to the better times between 1880 and 1892; but the only way to get back to those good times is to return over the route that led us away from them and fight it out on that issue, as my friend has suggested. (Great laughter and applause.) We must have in the United States an American policy—a policy that will take care of our own ; that will defend our own. (Applause.) If we do not do that, noboby will do it for us, (cries of 'That's right,') and fortunately in this country we have the power among ourselves—the mighty ballot—to make just such an administrative and executive and legislative policy as we believe will subserve the highest and best interests of all the people. (Great applause.) Now, yours is a farming population ; I know all about your county. What you want in Wyandot County is to have somebody want and want badly what you produce on your farms. (Cries of 'That's right ') I have discovered that the farmer always gets better prices when a lot of buyers are hunting him up rather than when he is hunting up buyers. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') I have discovered, too, that the workingman always gets better wages when his employer is hunting him than when he is hunting his employer. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Now, what does that signify? It signifies that what the farmer wants is an army of consumers who do not produce wheat and who do not produce any of the food products, and the larger that army is the better the farmer is off. (Cries of 'That's right, too.') This army of consumers has been reduced in work and wages, not in numbers, in the last three years. We have just as many people as we have ever had, but they have been reduced in their capacity to buy what they need. This is what's the trouble in this country to-day. (Applause.) We are not earning as much money as we used to earn. We have not as much to spend, because we have been unable to earn as much. What we want to do is to put all the machinery in this country at work. (Cheers and cries of 'You are right.') We want every mine in the country opened up. We are tired of having the pick silent in the mine, and we are tired having the loom silent in the mills. (Applause and cries of 'Correct.') When the pick is silent in the mine and the loom is silent in the mills the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle the farmer is deprived of his best consumers. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY. Now I take it, My fellow citizens, you know what ticket represents increased manufacturing in the United States. (Cries of the 'Republican ticket.') You know the ballot which on the 3rd of November will represent the great doctrine of protection, the American patriotic policy, which takes care of the American people and every American interest. (Great applause and cries of 'Yes, we do.') Now, what the farmer is interested in further, is when he has a customer to whom he sells his good bushel of wheat in a full, round measure, he wants to be paid in a good, full, round dollar, (applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,') an uncorrupted and never to be depreciated dollar. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') This is what the Republican party stands for this year. Among many other good things, it stands for law and order. It stands for the honor of the Government. It stands for the honest payment of public debts. It stands for public honor and public honesty. (Tremendous cheering.) I thank you for this call, but I know you have not had your dinners—Republicans never interfere with dinners and good dinners. (Laughter.) So I will detain you no longer. (Great applause and cries of 'McKinley is all right.')

SENECA COUNTY AND TIFFIN.

Fort Wayne train No. 4, reaching Canton at 1:21 o'clock, Friday afternoon, September 25th, carried three extra coaches. They were occupied by citizens representing the various interests of Tiffin and Seneca County, Ohio, about two hundred in all. They were headed by a drum corps and by the local escorts were directed to the McKinley home. Here an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. George E. Schroth, who also presented, with the compliments of Mrs. Gibson, a framed portrait of the late General William H. Gibson. The portrait was most gratefully received by Major McKinley, and in his response he paid a touching tribute to his old friend and comrade. Mr. Schroth said:

"Major McKinley; We come from good old Seneca County—a county that never in its history gave a Republican majority until you became the Governor of Ohio. Seneca County, you know, is the land of the blessed—the land of farms and factories. We have an idea there that prosperity usually abides with us a little longer than it does with any other county in the Union. But to-day even our people are in trouble. Even they feel the 'icy fangs and churlish chiding of the winter's wind.' Our fairest fields are unremunerative. Our factories, though perfectly solvent, are either running on half-time, or are entirely closed, awaiting Republican repairs. While they have an abundance of means and good money, the trouble with them is the want of orders—the want of good and healthy business. These times that test the patience of men have fully demonstrated to our laborers and manufacturers that their only salvation depends upon a tariff discriminating against the cheaper labor of foreign competition. Our farmers and wool growers have learned to know full well that the best market in the world is the one here at home. Hence, like the prodigal son, we want to leave the husks of the last four years behind us. We are looking for veal cutlets and porter house steak. We are waiting to enter into the mansion of the better times to come. This is the message that we were instructed to bring you; and, as a memento of this occasion, we bear to you from the hands of his good and noble widow, the portrait of one who was dear to you—one who held you in the highest esteem and tenderest regard—the late General William H. Gibson, of Tiffin, Ohio. On that memorable occasion, when but a few months ago, you stood by his bier, and spoke those noble and tender words of parting, you won the hearts of our people, and they will never forget you. Were he living to-day, his eloquent tongue would plead again for the cause of the grand old principles which he loved so well. With him the maintenance of his country's honor, her unity, her integrity, and her credit was indeed a sacred passion; and that clarion voice that was wont to cheer his soldiers amidst the din and roar of battle, would summon once more the shouting throng to a great Republican victory. So we, his old neighbors and friends, have come to give you greeting,—to bring you 'tidings of great joy' to come in November—and to wish you godsped in this, your most important political mission." (Cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been very much moved by the generous message of your spokesman. I reciprocate the kind words he has uttered, and the generous terms in which he has expressed your assurances of good will and support. You could not have brought to me a dearer gift, or one that I will cherish more highly, and longer cherish, than the picture of my old friend, your friend, the friend of every soldier, the friend of the whole country—General William H. Gibson. (Great cheering.) I do not know of a soldier during or since the war whose life was more signally devoted to patriotism and love of country. He was a devoted worshiper of the flag. His voice was always eloquent for country, for humanity, for the private soldier. He moved all hearts with his unrivaled oratory and never tired of bearing high aloft the mighty principles of the Republican Party which he loved and battled for to the end of his eventful career. I cherish his friendship as a sweet memory. (Applause.) I am glad to meet and greet this assemblage of citizens, representing every occupation, from Seneca County. (Applause.) I am glad to congratulate your county upon being now in the column of Republican counties (applause) and I would not have you forget that that the only way it has become a Republican county is because the Democrats, loving their country and wanting prosperity, have joined the Republican ranks. (Great applause.) You must keep them with you, and continue to recruit from their ranks to your own: (Applause.) This year is an especially good one for that sort of recruiting service. (Laughter and applause.) Men of all parties this year, as in the great contests of the Civil War, when the Nation was threatened with dismemberment, are standing together for public honor and honesty, for good currency, good credit, and for National good faith. (Applause.) This is a year when those who stand opposed to us indulge in glittering promises. They offer a remedy which they say will cure all our ills. We might accept their services and take their remedies if we had not been doctored by them before. (Great laughter and applause) Free trade and free silver are the false friends of labor. (Applause.) They lure with promises of cheap commodities and cheap money. The partial trial of free trade has proved that the cheap commodities promised are dear to labor and solely at the cost of labor. Cheap money would be equally dear to them, a most costly sacrifice of their highest and best interests. We can not but remember the promises that were made to the people in 1892 of the universal beneficence which was to follow the inauguaration of a tariff-for-revenue-only policy, and with what prodigal bounty it was to benefit labor, increase the purchasing power of wages—decrease the price of everything it bought, and increase the price of everything it made. (A voice, 'They did not pan out.') I recall an utterance by the Hon. William M. Springer spoken in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1892, when he was advocating free wool. There may be some wool growers in this audience. (Cries of 'Yes.') This is what he said: 'Pass this bill and thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags will be clothed in suitable garments, and the condition of all the people will be improved. (Laughter.) It will give employment to 50,000 more operatives in woolen mills; it will increase the demand for wool, and prices will increase, and with increased demand for labor wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general weal; something to 'scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.' ' Well, the free wool bill was passed. Have any of you realized the promises then made? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Wool was made free, and every man in this country knows how poorly the performance has tallied with the promises. Instead of adding 50,000 laborers to the pay rolls of the woolen mills, it has taken off more than double that number. The price of wool has fallen, and with what effect upon the manufacturer I will show hereafter. The wools of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, New York, New England, Connecticut, Indiana and Missouri, twenty-four varieties, washed and unwashed, averaged in price in April, 1890, 30.3 cents per pound, and in April, 1896, 17.4 cents per pound, a decline of more than 42 per cent. The wools of Texas, California, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Georgia, and the South, twenty-six varieties, scoured, averaged in price, in April, 1890, 49.1 cents per pound; in April, 1896, 27.4 cents per pound, a decrease of 44.2 per cent. Other wools, ten varieties, scoured, in April, 1890, 45.9 cents per pound; in 1896, 28.5 cents per pound, a decline of 38 per cent. So great a decline can not be found in any other commodity. Ohio XX wool has dropped from 29 cents in 1892, to 18 cents per pound in 1896. This will give you some idea of what free wool has done for the wool producers in the United States. How has it affected the manufacturer? It is well known that there is but one customer for the wool growers of the United States, and that customer is the manufacturer of the United States. The American wool grower has no foreign market to-day. He can not compete in any other markets with the wools grown on cheap lands and by the cheaper labor of other countries. This is his market and when it is taken from him it entails loss and ruin to him. In the first year of free wool 120,000,000 pounds of clothing wools came to our ports, an increase of over 300 per cent as compared with the largest importations received when a duty was imposed; and the total imports of all classes reached 250,000,000 pounds, while 175,000,000 pounds was the largest importation ever made under dutiable wools. Have these free imports of wool benefited the manufacturer? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') The two years in which the manufacturers have enjoyed the luxury of free wool have been the most disastrous in the history of the American wool manufacturer—greater than the disaster which followed the close of the war in 1812 or the panics of 1837 and 1857. (Applause.) It is a well known fact that since free wool was introduced it has not been possible to make woolen goods in the United States with any confidence that they would sell them in the market for what it cost to make them. The imports of woolen goods following free wool were simply enormous. They averaged $5,000,000 a month in value, so that at the end of the first year under the new law the total value of woolens imported had exceeded $60,000,000, foreign value. In 1895 it is estimated that nearly one-half of the woolens which entered into comsumption were of foreign make. We have in this country enough woolen machinery to manufacture all the goods we need, but it is not all in demand under present conditions. We must start, if possible, all this machinery in the United States. (Applause.) While there are idle American workingmen looking for a job, foreign workingmen are exceedingly busy and unusally well paid, and foreign wool growers are sending their wool to the United States while American farmers are selling their flocks. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Bradford, England, alone sent us, in 1895, $27,745,000 worth of goods, an increase of 21 per cent over the value of her largest exports. So great was the demand for these foreign goods that the English manufacturers could not find enough weavers to run their looms. While this was going on American looms were silent, and American workingmen were idle. Not one-half of the machinery in this country is employed. This is the result of free wool in the United States. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, you want to study that word 'free' when it is applied to goods or money—it is delusive. Many of the factories are entirely closed, others running on half or short time, and it is estimated that not one-half of those who were employed in 1892 find employment now. Until the fall of 1892 men were constantly employed and at higher rates of wages than they had ever before enjoyed. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') The manufacturer was looking for workingmen; now the workingmen are looking for work. Then the manufacturer was hunting the employe; now the employe is hunting work. It is said that there is enough wool machinery in the United States to give employment to 230,000 men and women and that their wages down to 1893 amounted to $80,000,000 annually. But since then $40,000,000 annually has been taken away from labor and the once happy and contented homes of labor. Contemplating these figures and this condition, what do you think of Mr. SPRINGER's prediction? (Great laughter.) Every word of his prophecy has proved false; every promise has been broken. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') If this is 'scattering plenty o'er a smiling land,' we pray God to spare us any more of it. (Great laughter and applause.) Those who promised plenty and prosperity under free trade are now assuring us that these can only be secured through free silver. (Laughter.) How will free silver stop the importation of foreign wool? (Cries of 'It won't.') How can free silver check the appalling importations of woolen goods from the old world? (Cries of 'It can't do it.') How can free silver preserve the home market to the wool producer and the woolen manufacturer? (Renewed cries of 'It can't do it.') My fellow citizens, it is as delusive as free trade. (Loud cries of 'That's right.') It will only further cripple every interest in the United States. How can free silver increase the demand for American labor and American products? Answer me that, farmers of Seneca county? (Cries of 'It can't do it.') Remember, fellow citizens, that money does not make business. It never did and it never will. Business makes money. Poor money never helped legitimate business in the history of mankind. It has always hurt it. It is destructive to every interest but that of the speculator. What is true of wool is in a measure true of other industries. All have been suffering, if not to the same extent, it is because the blow on other industries was not so severe. We want in this country a sound Government, and a sound tariff, and sound money. We want to take care of this goodly inheritance of ours, and keep it what it has been for the most part in all its glorious history, the most prosperous land beneath the sun, with more happy and contented homes than can be found in any other country of the world. (Applause.) I thank you most heartily and warmly for this call, and it will be my pleasure, if it is yours, to give you each a personal greeting." (Great applause.(

A GREAT DAY AT CANTON.

Saturday, September 26th, was in many respects, the most notable day in the remarkable campaign of 1896, Except for the meeting formally opening the local campaign when the people from all over Stark County joined the delegations from six States in doing honor to the Republican standard bearer, Saturday's crowd was the largest that had yet assembled in Canton. It was variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 and the actual number of visitors was probably about midway between the two. Major McKinley addressed eleven distinct meetings, some of them comprising two, three, and even six separate delegations. Special trains were steaming into the city all day, and about thirty cities and towns in half a dozen States were represented. After the early morning visit of the Peoria (Illinois) Commercial Men and the Jones & Laughlin steel workers, the doubling up of delegations began and thus some of the responses of Major McKinley were preceded by several congratulatory addresses. The lawn from the hour of the first reception till darkness fell was never sufficiently deserted to allow free passage to and from the house. Often the crowd extended into the adjoining streets and yards far beyond the reach of human voice With this vast multitude assembled, the usual cordial handshakings and personal greetings, most enjoyable features of the ordinary receptions, were absolutely impossible. The Æolian Quartet was in constant attendance and the frequent selections by this excellent musical organization were applauded to the echo and enthusiastically encored.

PEORIA COMMERCIAL MEN.

The first delegation that arrived on Saturday, September 26th, at the Ft. Wayne station was the Traveling Men's Republican Club of Peoria, Illinois They reached Canton at 9:10 o'clock, just five minutes ahead of schedule time. Eight coaches were required to accommodate the party which came five hundred and fifty miles to see and hear Major McKinley. The commercial men left Peoria, Friday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. At Indianapolis they stopped for several hours and were addressed by Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, who was a guest at the same hotel where they took supper. There were three hundred of the commercial men and they made a magnificent appearance in their marching uniform which consisted of silk hats, linen dusters and old gold badges with the inscription "Sound Money, No Repudiation" and the name of the organization. Each member carried a red, white and blue pampas plume. F. H. Pfeiffer is President of the Club and E. H. D. Conde, Captain. Spencer's Band, the finest in Illinois, accompanied them. The visitors were met at the depot by of the Canton Troop, and the Dueber-Hampden Club, with the Grand Army Band. They went direct to Major McKinley's residence. Another day of speech-making, of hand-shaking, of cheering, of shouting, of marching and of music by bands and vocal organs began with the arrival of the several hundred Commercial Travelers from Peoria, Illinois, who took possession of the McKinley lawn about 9:20 o'clock, where by a neat maneuver the Canton Commercial Men cleared an open space among the people already assembled and the visitors massed, with a pretty evolution. L. M. Wiley, National bugler of the Grand Army of the Republic, sounded the bugle calls of the Army in the '60's while the Committee waited on Major McKinley. When the latter appeared, he was greeted with great cheering and long-continued waving of the handsome plumes. Hon. J. V. Graff, Congressman of the Fourteenth Illinois District, elected two years ago in the face of a large Democratic majority, and who friends say will be easily re-elected this year introduced the party. He said:

"Major McKinley: The Peoria Traveling Men's Republican Club from the second city in Illinois, and the Fourteenth Congressional District, come bringing friendly greetings and assurances of loyalty to you for President of the United States. You are the choice of our people and that preference will be manifested in November by a large majority in the Fourteenth District. You came to our support two years ago and we reciprocate it right gladly and follow at once both the promptings of patriotism and personal attachment. We wish to express our admiration for the comprehensive views of the needs of this country expressed in your speeches to visitors from different parts of the United States. We wish to give our unqualified endorsement to the principles enunciated by you. We also remember that while others faltered in 1892 you remained firm in your confidence in the correctness of the Republican policy and ultimate judgment of the American people. Furthermore, warm as is our personal regard for you, no less zealously does this Club and the people of our district, give their sincere and uncompromising approval to sound money and protection as proclaimed by the platform upon which you stand. We understand and believe that in the double function which money performs, as a measure of values and medium of exchange, fixedness of value is the highest and best attribute which it can possess. A money of fluctuating value is a forerunner of business distress and is fraught with evil to all. Its consequences fall most heavily upon the wage earner. We believe that not the amount of money per capita is a measure of business prosperity, but its activity. We understand that the mints are not the force which can secure its general distribution, but confidence and the proper revenue system will start the wheels of commerce, which alone can send money through the arteries of trade. Brain and brawn are the only creators of value and the exertion of each and the mutual exchange of the fruits of both is the only method by which those who have no money can obtain it. The business depression which now exists and from which all seek relief was not caused by sound money, neither was the prosperity from 1879 to 1892 produced by the free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1, nor indeed by the use of silver, at all, but prosperity came to us under the operation of the principles of protection for which you stand, and confidence and prosperity fled before our prospective departure from protection with the advent of the present Administration." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Congressman Graff and Fellow Citizens: I am glad to greet at my home the Traveling Men's Republican Club of the city of Peoria. I can not refrain from congratulating you at this time upon the splendid victory which you achieved two years ago in electing your present Congressman and turning a strong Democratic majority into an overwhelming Republican majority. (Great applause and cries of 'We will do it again.') And I am glad to hear from so many voices about me that it is your purpose to do it again. (Renewed applause and cries of 'That's right, Major.') I congratulate you upon the thriving city and glorious State in which you live. Illinois is now by the census the third State in population of the American Union. It has taken the place of Ohio, but I have always believed that you took your census while Ohio was visiting your great metropolis getting ready for the World's Fair. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I congratulate you most heartily upon the rank Illinois has taken in population and also the rank she has taken in statesmanship. It comes to few States to have given to the Union the grand men you have furnished—Yates and Oglesby and that splendid soldier, patriot and statesman, John A. Logan, (great applause) and that noblest of Democrats, Stephen A. Douglas, who loved his country far more than he loved his party and gave the whole weight of his mighty influence to Lincoln in the crucial period in the history of the Republic. (Great applause.) And no man can think of your great State without recalling that you furnished to mankind and the ages Abraham Lincoln, the greatest statesman of this country or any other in the world's history (tremendous cheering) and General Ulysses S. Grant, the first captain of the Republic. (Renewed cheering.) When Abraham Lincoln issued his imortal Proclamation of Liberty, the whole world knew that what Lincoln decreed Grant would execute with the thunder of his artillery. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I am glad to know that your prospects are so good for a splendid Republican victory in Illinois this year. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We will give McKinley 150,000.') My fellow citizens, what a spectacle to the world is this Government of seventy millions of free people, governed by themselves, changing their Chief Executive every four years, and their law-making power every two years, if it be their will so to do, and the Government going on without halt or interruption, working out what seventy millions of people from time to time believe will subserve their highest destiny. More than one hundred and twenty years have passed since the Government was founded, and in every trial of our history we have demonstrated our capacity for self-government, and shown to all mankind the advantages and blessings of the great Republic. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') Now and then in our popular elections, we may have been swayed by passion or moved from our moorings by the demagogue, but the American people are never fooled but once on a subject (great cheering) for when once deceived they never follow the deceiver the second time. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Right.') I have known, and so have you, times in our history when the majority of our people were made to believe that certain policies would serve their best interests, and when it transpired that they did not, they swiftly turned upon the party which deceived them and hurled it out of power. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') And they will do it again. The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interests. It will not do to say to the men who are poor in this world's goods—you must get off by yourselves, form a class of your own; your interests are opposed to those who employ you. That is not enough this year. The poor man inquires—What good will that do me, how will that better my condition, how will that bring bread to my family or food to my children? Will I be benefitted by despoiling my employer? Will it give me more employment and better wages to strike down those whose money is invested in productive enterprises, which give me work and wages? Four years ago it was said that the manufacturer was making too much money. You remember it. But that can not be said now. (Laughter and cries of 'No,' 'No.') And that the robber tariff, which was enriching him. must be torn root and branch, to the end that he should be deprived of what some people were pleased to call his 'ill-gotten profits.' The country seemed to share in the suggestion, and the trial was entered upon, with what result every manufacturer, commercial man, traveling man, and workingman best knows. It has been discovered to our hurt and sorrow that you can not injure the manufacturer without injuring the laborer. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') It has been found, too, that you can not injure the manufacturer without injuring the whole business of the country. (Renewed cries of 'That's right.') You may close the shops by adverse tariffs because you imagine the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done you close the door of employment in the face of the laborer whose only capital is his labor. (Great cheering.) You can not punish the one without punishing the other, and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') In such a case 'getting off together' does not do either any good. Arraying labor against capital is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonest and dishonorable, They calculate to separate those who should be united, for our economic interests are common and indivisible. Rather, my fellow citizens, teach the doctrine that it is the duty and privilege of every man to rise. That with honest industry he can advance himself to the best place in the shop, the store, the counting house, or in the learned professions. This is the doctrine of equality and opportunity that is woven into every fiber of our National being; (great applause) a doctrine which has enabled the poorest boy with the humblest surroundings to reach the best place in our great industries and to receive the highest trusts which can be bestowed by a generous people. Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere, if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you to think of your boys and girls and place no obstacles in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have. (Great applause.) I pray God that the burdens of class may never be imposed upon American manhood (applause) and American womanhood. (Renewed applause). Now, my fellow citizens, thanking you most heartily for this call, and for the generous message delivered to me, in your behalf, by your spokesman, it will give me pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Creat cheering.)

STEEL WORKERS OF PITTSBURG.

The employes of the American Iron and Steel Works, owned by Jones & Laughlin, and located at Ormsburg, Pittsburg, came to Canton en masse, Saturday morning, September 26th. This famous plant gives employment to five thousand men and every department was represented. There were fully four thousand of the men in line, and it required four sections of eleven coaches each, or forty-four cars in all, to accommodate them with transportation. The delegation left Pittsburg at 8 o'clock, Saturday morning, and the first section arrived in Canton at 10:45 o'clock. They came, as one of their members put it, "to see the next President of the United States, and to hear him talk." There has never been a crowd of visitors to Canton who were more enthusiastic McKinley men. Hardly had they placed their feet on Canton soil until they began to cheer for their favorite candidate and it was kept up by each section that pulled in at intervals of five minutes, and joined the others waiting on South street. Each train had streamers and banners on the different coaches bearing the inscription "American Iron and Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa." The delegates also wore white badges with the name of the plant thereon. They had four bands along, the American, the Select Knights, the Keystone drum corps, and the Germania Band. The contingent was headed by WILLIAM ALBRIGHT, Chief Marshal, and CHARLES SHIVELY, Superintendent of the mills. The departments represented included the iron and steel works and the bridge works. They were escorted to the McKinley residence by the Canton Troop. The banners were many and unique and included such epigrams for sound money and protection as "The true meaning of 16 to 1 is sixteen men out of work to one with a job," and "We are gold bugs, but not humbugs." The delegation was organized exclusively by the men, not a member of the firm came along, and the party was bitter in its denunciation of the allegation that the steel workers were obliged to come to hold their jobs. When the crowd assembled on the McKinley lawn it was swelled by hundreds of Cantonians and many members of other delegations and extended far into the street and adjoining yards. There were thousands of tin horns in the hands of the workingmen and their shrill blasts and the enthusiastic cheers made a mighty din that could easily be heard a mile away. The Æolian quartet of Canton sang while the visitors' committee waited on Major MCKINLEY and their campaign glees were applauded to the echo. An appropriate introduction was made by C. C. BRIGGS, a laborer in the mills, who spoke earnestly for protection, sound money and MCKINLEY and HOBART.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am highly honored by this call from the workingmen of the great Jones-Laughlin establishment of the city of Pittsburg. (Great applause.) I bid you warm and hearty welcome to my home. (Renewed applause.) You are present in such vast numbers this morning because in a few weeks you will be called upon to give expression to your individual opinions upon public questions at the polls. You are here because you are deeply and personally interested in the right settlement of those questions. (Applause and cries of 'And you for President.') Mr. LINCOLN once said that the question of the tariff was a question of National housekeeping; that we must have a tariff which would supply the meal tub of the Government and not interfere with the meal tub of the people. The meal tub of the Government has been very low for the last three years and a half (cries of 'That's right') and the meal tub of the people has also been materially lowered. (Applause and renewed cries of 'That's right,' and 'Nearly Empty.') Now what we want in this country, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, is such a tariff policy that will secure to the Federal Treasury ample revenue to run the Government and protect American workingmen from the competition of the cheaper labor of other lands. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') There is no man in this audience, I care not what may have been his place of birth, I do not care what his past party affiliations, who does not know that this country has enjoyed throughout its history the highest and largest prosperity when we were living under an American protective tariff system. (Great applause and cries of 'Right you are.') There never was such great prosperity in the history of this country as there was from 1880 to 1892, (cries of 'That's so') and we had then a protective tariff which defended American wages and American markets from foreign competition, and we had at the same time a monetary system which gave to this country the best money known to the world. (Great applause.) I am proud of the State of Pennsylvania because that glorious State has always led in this great doctrine of a protective tariff for the American people. (Applause and a voice 'You will find out what we will do in November, Major.') I have seen it somewhere stated that in 1884, the value of buildings alone erected in the city of Pittsburg, was $3,261,000. The next year the buildings erected fell in value to $2,881,000, and in 1886 amounted to $2,282,000. The value of buildings put up in 1889—that was after the Presidential election of 1888—was $6,845,620. (Applause.) This is the high-water mark for buildings in the city of Pittsburg. This was when the protective tariff system was in full force, and I submit to you that we must all want, irrespective of party, to again produce similar conditions in this country. We all know that the building trades are practically at a stand still. (Cries of 'That's so.') We must get back to that plane of prosperity from which we ran away in 1892. My fellow citizens, I make no personal appeal to you. I make no appeal for party's sake in this contest. This is a Government of the people. Every man has an equal right with every other man, but I appeal to you in the interest of your own work, in the interest of your own wages, in the interest of your own families and households, to cast your vote for that party and for the principles which will best subserve those great interests. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'We will.') Not only do we want a protective policy in the United States, but we want sound money. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') When labor is paid, it must insist upon being paid in dollars worth one hundred cents each every day and everywhere. (Applause and cries of 'Good, good.') Labor loses more by a depreciated currency than any other part of our population. (Cries of 'That's right.') The men who have money keep their fingers upon the financial pulse. They know what is the best and what is the poorest money and they always pay out the poorest that will pass current. The history of mankind proves that when we have poor money that poor money lodges in the hands of the poor men of the country and when the crash comes they suffer the loss. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') And now, my fellow citizens, as delegations are coming constantly to-day, and there are many of them, you must be content with this short and broken speech, I appreciate your call more than I can find words to tell you, coming as you do from one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the United States, now nearly fifty years old. And the record of that institution would show, if it were written, that you have enjoyed as workingmen, and they have enjoyed as employers, the highest prosperity only when we have had a judicious protective tariff and good sound dollars." (Great cheering.)

TURTLE CREEK, ÆTNA AND SHARPSBURG.

The handshaking with the JONES & LAUGHLIN people was just well started when the Turtle Creek (Pennsylvania) Republican Club appeared upon the scene. Before Major MCKINLEY could greet them two more delegations were on hand, made up of people from along the line of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, particularly from Ætna and Sharpsburg, and two hundred and fifty employes of the Crescent Steel Company, of Pittsburg. The first introductory address was made by Mine Superintendent THOMAS B. DEARMITT on behalf of the Turtle Creek McKinley and Hobart club. E. J. SAULT introduced the Crescent Steel

Company and John Williams the employes of Sprang, Chalfant & Co., of Ætna while the employes of the Pittsburg Locomotive Works were presented by Capt. Chalfant. The special train bringing the McKinley and Hobart Club of Turtle Creek, and the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, had pulled into the Fort Wayne depot at 2:15 o'clock. The delegation was composed of miners and business men and numbered about six hundred persons. Thomas B. DeArmitt, President of the McKinley Club, had charge. The Club had a large and handsome pictures of McKinley and Hobart, and each member wore a neat badge. They had the Turtle Creek Band with them, and were a representative body of workingmen. Ætna, Pennsylvania, sent more than one thousand people, who came in two sections over the Cleveland, Terminal and Valley Railroad, at noon. The delegation was headed by the Thomas Ford Republican Club consisting of a military company in white and blue duck suits, carrying wooden guns with sprigs of golden rod in the muzzles. The Knights of Pythias Band, of Pittsburg, furnished good music for the march up town. There were clubs of employes from the shops of Spang, Chalfant & Co., and the Spang Steel and Iron Co. The 12:15 o'clock special Ft. Wayne train also brought five passenger cars filled with employes of the Crescent Steel Works, of Pittsburg, which is located in the suburb known as Orange, and owned by Miller, Metcalf & Parker. They had about three hundred persons in the parade, and all wore the customary badge designating the Company and the Club. E. J. Sault acted as Captain and had charge of the steel workers. They were headed by the Eighteenth Ward Band, of Pittsburg, and marched to the Major's residence with the Turtle Creek contingent. At 12:30 a train of six coaches with four hundred and eighty people came in over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad from the Pittsburg Locomotive Works. They were led by the Knights of the Golden Eagle Band of Allegheny, and were escorted at once to the McKinley home by the Canton Troop. Major McKinley was given a most remarkable ovation when he rose to speak to these several delegations and it was fully five minutes before his voice could at all be heard.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania: You seem to be all here to-day (laughter and applause) those who are not in this audience were in a previous one, and those are not here now, or were not then, are to be here later in the day. (Loud laughter and applause.) I bid you all warm and hearty welcome. I am glad to meet the miners, the steel workers, and the representatives of the locomotive machine works (applause) of the Spang-Chalfant Company and the Cresent Steel Works (applause) and all the rest of you who have honored me with your presence to-day (here an employe of the Bridge Works yelled out, 'Don't forget the Bridge Works,' amid laughter and applause)—and the Bridge Works. (Renewed applause.) I am very proud of the State of Pennsylvania, proud of her workshops, of her splendid workingmen, of her farms, her mines, and her Republican majorities. (Cries of 'Hurrah for the next President.') I have known Pennsylvania people for many, many years, and I have known the workingmen of Pennsylvania also for a long time. I remember the first Congress in which I served to have received a large delegation of workingmen and miners from the State of Pennsylvania who came to Washington to protest against the passage of what was known as the Wood tariff bill. I remember to have met representatives of labor from your State to protest against the passage of what was known as the Morrison horizontal tariff bill; and later I met men from the same or similar industries protesting against the passage of what was known as the Mills bill. Happily we were able to defeat every one of those bills (applause) because we believed they were opposed to the best interests of American labor and American development. (Applause.) We were not able to defeat the Wilson tariff bill, and you have been suffering ever since as a result thereof. (Cries of 'That's what we have.') Now, I don't care what may be your occupation, you are not prosperous unless there is a demand for your labor. Unless somebody wants what you have you will not be well paid. (Cries of 'That's right' and applause.) Unless somebody wants coal no coal will be mined, and if no coal is mined no miners will be employed. (Cries of 'That's good, that's true.') And the more coal that is demanded the more miners will have work and wages; and the more happiness will be in the miner's homes. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') The more steel, and iron, and locomotives, and (turning to that part of the delegation composed of bridge workers) bridges you make (laughter and applause) the more coal you want. Isn't that so? (Cries of 'That's right.') But you don't want and will not want coal unless somebody wants your steel and your iron and your locomotives (looking at the bridge workers) and your bridges. (Applause and laughter.) We want the least of all those things when we are the least prosperous; and we are the least prosperous when we are under a free trade policy and the business confidence of the country is destroyed. (Cries of 'That's true and right you are.') That's what's the matter with us now. (A voice, 'It won't be long,' laughter and applause.) It has been too long already, my fellow citizens. What we want now is a restoration of that confidence, (cries of 'We will get it, too') and the way to restore confidence is to retire the party and reject the principles that destroyed it. (A voice, 'Elect McKinley' and tremendous applause.) Now, my fellow citizens, we not only want good work and good wages but we want good money. (Loud cheering.) The miner who is here this morning can not sell a ton of coal that he has mined, under weight, and he does not propose to receive a dollar, or dollars in payment, for that ton of coal of under value. (Cries of 'That's true.') Do you get my idea? (Cries of 'You bet we do.') And so when the workingman, no matter in what business he may be employed, works his full day's work, he wants to receive in return one hundred cent dollars that are not depreciated and never will be depreciated. (Tremendous cheering.) I thank you for this call. I am pleased with the kind, generous and gracious messages brought to me by your spokesmen, whom you did not hear, but I did, and as other delegations are waiting below the hill, I must thank you and say good bye." (Loud and continuous cheering.)

DUQUESNE STEEL WORKERS.

The employes of the Carnegie mills at Duquesne arrived in two sections about 12 o'clock via the Ft. Wayne Railroad. There were nearly one thousand voters in the party and each delegate wore a badge of white ribbon inscribed with the name of the mill. They were accompanied by the Sheridan Sabre Band, of Wilkinsburg, and the Carnegie Band, of Duquesne. The men were all enthusiastic for Republican principles and anxious to greet their standard bearer. C. G. Guygart, chief clerk of the mill, had charge of the party, while R. R. Richardson, George W. Bryan, John McDonough and Levi Upton assisted in looking after the details of the trip. The banners carried were appropriate and varied. Canton Troop and the Escort Club headed the procession to Major McKinley's residence. The first delegation to come, over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, arrived at 1:35 and consisted of fourteen coaches, containing the Allegheny County contingent. This was composed of the Essenboro and McKee's Rocks McKinley and Hobart Republican Clubs, the Young Men's Republican Club and Railroad Men's Club. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Band, composed almost entirely of railroad employes, headed that party; and the Coraopolis Band the McKinley and Hobart Club and the Consolidated Lamp and Glass Works. For the McKee's Rocks and Essenboro people, Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lockhart Iron Works, acted as spokesman, and Mr. William Dithrick presented the compliments of the others to Major McKinley. The uniforms of all these delegations were bright and attractive. They were met at the Cleveland, Canton and Southern depot by the Canton Troop and the Canton Sound Money Club, and escorted to the McKinley residence and cheered and were cheered all along the line. While Major McKinley took a few minutes for lunch, the fourth crowd of the day massed around the front porch. The lawn at no time during the campaign has been more densely packed. Several times stampedes were made for the porch, already filled beyond its capacity, and only with great difficulty was the crowd kept from taking possession of the interior of the house. The crowd was noisy and enthusiastic in the highest degree. It included employes of the Pittsburg, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company; of the Anderson Du Puy Company; of the Schultz Bridge and Iron Company, and business men and other citizens of Essenboro and McKee's Rocks. They were introduced by T. J. Gillespie. The crowd also included Duquesne and Carnegie steel workers, introduced by R. R. Richardson; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes from Newark and Central Ohio, introduced by Dennis Kearney; and employes of the Coraopolis Consolidated Lamp and Glass Company, introduced by W. J. Dithrick. Major McKinley responded to all in one address. Mr. W. J. Dithrick, for the Coraopolis glass workers said: "We are engaged in the manufacture of glass and believe in the principles of the Republican Party and also believe that you are the endorser of these principles and therefore we come here to pay respects to you as the successor of Grover Cleveland. As a token of our esteem I present to you this cane made by the hands of American workingmen knowing full well that by your election they will have in you an ideal American President." At 11:40 delegations began coming in over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad. The first train brought six coaches with four hundred employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Newark. The Gratot Band, of Newark, headed the procession, and T. M. Jones, one of the shop men who towers up into the atmosphere seven full feet, and was dressed to represent Uncle Sam, acted as drum major. The delegation awaited the arrival of the next section before leaving the depot. Mr. Dennis Kearney presented their compliments to Major McKinley, as follows: "The people regardless of party are going to elect McKinley this year and when that is accomplished there will be no 'cross of gold, no crown of thorns,' no fifty-three cent dollar. Another thing I want to tell you, we are not coerced to come to your home, Major. They say we're dragged about with a collar around our necks, but we're not. We had no free tickets. We paid our fare and next March when you are in Washington we'll charter a train and hire a band and blow our horns all the way to Washington and greet you there." (Great applause.) T.

J. GILLESPIE, for the McKee's Rocks and Essenboro delegates, said: "Guided by this lamp, after four years experience of Democratic incompetency and misrule, we are warned not to again entrust power to the same party even though it may try to disguise itself, and by the new party shibboleth of free silver endeavor to make us forget its colossal blunder of free trade."

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me pleasure to welcome to my home the representatives of the Duquesne steel works, of the glass factories and of all the other industries that are before me here to-day. I can not but be impressed that there is presented to the American people this year a crisis of unusual importance that should bring to my home delegation after delegation from near and distant States to testify their devotion to the cause which for the moment I represent. (Applause.) I do not think there has ever been a time in our history when the people themselves so well and thoroughly understood the political issues as they understand them this year. (Applause.) What we want, all of us, is Patriotism, Peace, Protection and Prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) You express, gentlemen, the true heartiness of the great States you represent, in both your acts and your gracious words, and I assure you that no one could more highly appreciate them than I do. (Applause.) These daily —and it seems to me almost hourly—calls of large and earnest bodies of American citizens, made at such expense and great sacrifice of time and with so much fatigue and inconvenience, touch me most deeply, but I would not have you think nor have any one think, for an instant, that I consider them personal tributes or calls of mere curiosity and recreation. Far from anything of the kind, they possess the deep significance of indicating that the American people are everywhere aroused and intensely interested in the pending campaign. (Applause.) You know people used to say that Ohio was always in a state of perpetual campaigning—Canton is in that state just now—(boisterous laughter and applause) and that the Fall campaign was no sooner off than the Spring campaign was on, and so it went the whole year round. Well, we are doing better now, for Ohio has done away with one of her elections. The old State elections in October, which used to point the way for the country to follow, have been permanently abandoned. We have left that task to Oregon, Vermont and Maine. (Prolonged cheering.) And how well they have held up the cause of the country this year! Oregon voted in June and it gave the Republican ticket more than 13,000 plurality, a Republican gain as contrasted with the corresponding election of 1892, of 11,263 and an increase in the Republican vote of nearly 9,000. (Applause.) Yet there are some people who pretend to think that the gallant Republicans of that splendid State are going to let it declare for those twin delusions and evils—free trade and free silver—next November. (Cries of 'No, no.') I do not believe it; but on the contrary I believe that Oregon will continue in the place where she naturally belongs, and deserves to belong, in the Republican column. (Applause.) Vermont voted on September 1st. Her Republican vote for Governor in 1892 was 38,918; in 1896, 53,505, a gain of 14,587, while the Republican plurality this year was the greatest in the history of the State being 39,053 as against a little more than 19,000 four years ago. Maine, that glorious commonwealth of HAMLIN, BLAINE and REED—(applause)—Maine held her election on the 14th of September, and gave the Republican candidate for Governor 82,749 votes as against 67,000 given the Republican candidate for that office in 1892 an increase of 15,000 in the Republican vote, while the Republican plurality this year was nearly four times as great as then—48,500 in 1896, and 12,500 in 1892, a Republican gain in that State of 35,930 votes. The combined vote of the three States shows Republican pluralities of 101,357, or 67,000 larger than they gave at corresponding elections in 1892. There was an increase in the Republican vote of 38,080, while the Democratic vote decreased 28,948, indicating just what is happening all over the country, that thousands of honest money Democrats—law preserving, patriotic Democrats, will not follow the false leaders of the Chicago Convention. (Tremendous applause.) In those States they either did not vote or else they voted the Republican ticket. My fellow citizens, these returns are full of cheer and encouragment. Not merely to us as Republicans, but as honest citizens, earnestly seeking the good of our country, and furnish to all of the States worthy examples to emulate, and, if possible, to surpass. I thank you for the compliment and honor of this call. I thank those who have presented me tokens of this visit, which I shall ever remember, because it seems to me that the industrial portion of our population stands solidly by a protective tariff, by honest money, by law and order, and by the courts of the country. I thank you all." (Immense and long continued cheering.)

THE JOHN DALZELL CLUB.

The John Dalzell Republican Club and other citizens of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, arrived at the Fort Wayne station at one o'clock, Saturday afternoon, September 26th. Their special train was of thirteen coaches with streamers floating from all of them with the name of the club emblazoned thereon. About nine hundred people were in the delegation. The Dalzel Club had about two hundred men in line, all having silk hats, carrying gold-colored umbrellas. and wearing the regular club badge, with a picture of McKinley and a declaration for Sound Money and No Repudiation inscribed thereon. The others in line wore white badges with the name of the city designated. The crowd was headed by the Wilmerding Cornet Band, and Captain Robert Sisco, of the Dalzell Club, commanded the delegation in parade. The Fort Wayne Escort Committee, with the Canton Troop, took the visitors in hand, and they were soon on the historic lawn at Major McKinley's, where they were introduced by Mr. James J. Jacobs, of Pittsburg.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Jacobs and My Fellow-Citizens: I am sure you will not expect from me a speech of any length when you recall that I have been speaking to great throngs of people since early this morning. I am especially glad to meet the John Dalzell Club, which honors me with its presence to-day. You bear an honored name. It was my privilege to serve for several years in the National House of Representatives with your distinguished Representative, Mr. Dalzell; (great applause) and I am glad that you have taken his name, for no more honored or more worthy Representative sits in the National House. (Applause.) I am glad to note from your spokesman the splendid advancement you have made in your town during the past six years. I am glad to note in this audience men from that famous Westinghouse Company, which is known the world over. (Applause.) I am glad to find you this year interested in National politics and to note that you, with the rest of the people of the country, are making politics in 1896 a business. You have discovered during the last four years that politics is business, and if you want good business you must h good politics. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") I observe in this audience many young men. There never was such a cause to fight for since the days of the war as that which appeals to the young men and the old men of the country to-day, a cause which invokes patriotism, National honor, public faith, law and order, all of which we value in a government of free people, such as we are. (Applause.) I am glad to note, as your spokesman has well said, that you have carefully considered all the pending questions and that it is your determination to give your ballots next November to the great Republican Party. (Applause and cries of 'We surely will.') Gentlemen, I thank you for your call, and bid you all good afternoon." (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

PIQUA AND MIAMI COUNTY.

The delegation from Miami County, Ohio, including the cities of Piqua and Troy, arrived in Canton at 1:30 o'clock via the Fort Wayne railroad. The contingent came on a special train, and owing to the fact that the trip first contemplated had been postponed by the regular club organizations but a small crowd came There were just seventy-one men and perhaps half as many ladies in the procession. It was headed by the Hon. T. B. Kyle, Mayor of Piqua. The Young Men's Sound Money Club, of Canton, in uniforms of white duck pants and white umbrellas, acted as escorts to the McKinley home. Hon. Thomas B. Kyle spoke briefly, saying: "We have in our midst 3,000 men out of employment by reason of the Wilson bill. We come to you with full confidence as the exponent of the principles which will restore our prosperity." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate this call from my fellow citizens of Miami County, Ohio. I thank you for traveling this long distance to give me personal assurances of your devotion to the Republican Party, and of your purpose to aid it with your votes in giving us a grand victory this year. (Applause.) I recall many visits I have made to your county, I recall the warmth of welcome which I have always received and the splendid support you have always given the Republican ticket when I was your candidate. (Great applause.) I recall as I stand before you to-day, that it was in the city of Piqua that an industry was established in 1891 for the manufacture of tin. I recollect to have been in that factory and dipped one of the first pieces of tin that was made there. You remember that at the time they said we couldn't make tin plate (laughter) but we do make it now, as everybody admits. There is nothing the people in this country propose to do that they can not do, and one of the things they propose to do this year is to restore the policy of a protective tariff and continue the policy of sound money. (Great applause.) We want this country protected. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') We want our industries protected and judicious laws enacted to protect them. They were protected for more than thirty years under Republican rule and during those thirty we had unexampled prosperity. Our currency was always sound, and each dollar worth one hundred cents and good in every mart and market place in the world. This is the policy of the Republican Party in 1896. (Applause.) I am glad to meet and greet you here to-day for I know that the heart of your grand old county still warms to Republican principles." (Great cheering.)

BUFFALO REAL ESTATE MEN.

At 1:45 o'clock the Buffalo, New York, delegation arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad. Eight coaches contained the Real Estate Exchange people to the number of about six hundred. It was one of the finest delegations of the day, and contained many of the most prominent citizens and officials of the New York lake metropolis. Among them were the spokesman of the delegation, HARVEY S. HILL, President of the Real Estate Exchange of Buffalo ALBERT DUEBER, son of JOHN C. DUEBER, of Canton, Aldermen FRANKLIN, BRODISH, VEELING, DURR, ex-Alderman MCMASTERS, and WILLIAM JUDD, Secretary of the Commercial Travelers' Association, ex-Sheriff GILBERT, and many others. The delegation was met by the Dueber-Hampden McKinley and Hobart Club of three hundred men and the First Ward Republican Drum Corps. The train on which the delegation came bore a number of streamers bearing the mottoes: "Buffalo Real Estate men—McKinley and Prosperity," "Buffalo for McKinley and Prosperity." Mr. HARVEY S. HILL spoke for the representative business men of Buffalo, who came as the Real Estate Men's McKinley and Hobart Club. He said:

"Major MCKINLEY: This delegation is not a political club. It is a spontaneous aggregation of business men, irrespective of party, for with us are some of the most prominent Democrats of the city of Buffalo, who have felt it their duty to come forward in this crisis in the Nation, and, discarding party lines, vote to uphold the Nation's honor. The city of Buffalo is peculiarly interested in this question at this time. We have a progressive city, a growing city, a city of great possibilities with a grand future before us; we are about to inaugurate the use of the mighty power of the giant cataract of Niagara Falls, which, harnessed to electric motors, is to furnish power to drive every wheel in every factory in our great city. The eyes of the whole world are upon us, watching this great event which has passed the experimental stage and is a reality, and next year, when we celebrate in our city with a great electrial exhibition the introduction of this power in our factories, we want the hand of President MCKINLEY to push the button that will start the wheels in motion. We expect, with the advent of this power, that our city will grow even faster than in the past and soon become the Manchester of America. We want no dangerous trifling with the Nation's credit; no hair-brained experiments in financial legislation to interrupt our strides to greatness." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I count it a great honor to have present at my home to-day the real estate men of the city of Buffalo. (Applause.) I thank you for your coming and bid you hearty welcome. I am glad to know that there are numbered among this assemblage men of all political parties, men who have heretofore not voted the Republican ticket, and who this year believe that the Republican Party more than any other party stands for National honor and the credit of the country. (Applause.) I thank all such for their support to the party which this year represents not merely Republican principles as such, but in the truest sense, independent of all party ties, the National honor and prosperity. (Applause and Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') There is nothing more vital to a government like ours than the sanctity of law. (Great applause.) It must be over all, above all, and observed by all. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.' Acquiesence in the public laws which the people themselves have made and ordained is the highest obligation of citizenship and the chief source of safety to the Republic. (Applause.) The courts which interpret and execute the law must be preserved on that exalted plane of purity and incorruptibility which has [so signally characterized the American judiciary. (Great cheering and cries of 'Right.') These courts must be upheld for the safety and defense of all citizens. (Applause.) When the laws, and those whose constitutional duty it is to execute them, are assailed, the Government itself is assailed. If there are those who would break down law and disturb the peace and good order of society, then those who value those safeguards as essential to our liberty must sacredly guard and defend them by their ballots. (Great applause.) This they will do with the same earnest patriotism that they have always displayed in every great emergency in the life of the Nation. To strike at the credit of the country is to deal a blow at its prosperity. (Applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.) It destroys confidence, and when that is gone business stops and the currents of trade are dried up. Confidence, in a measure, and a very great measure, is the capital of the world. Destroy confidence and you invite ruin to every enterprise in the land. (Applause and cries of 'Correct.') Absolute integrity of payment in all transactions, public and private, lies at the foundation of confidence and when confidence is once firmly established there is scarcely any limit to capital. (Cries of 'That's right.' 'Good,' 'Good.') This is the universal experience of both Government and individual. A tainted credit is a constant embarrassment to Government and citizen, and when once it fastens upon either, it is hard for them to recover. A limping credit attracts no capital and inspires no confidence. (Applause.) Poor credit is always expensive; it puts unnecessary burdens upon possessors. They are required to pay higher rates of interest for the use of money and higher prices for what they buy. If they get credit at all they must pay dearly for it, because of the fear that they will not return what they have borrowed. (Cries of 'Right.') This credit and confidence can not be restored by a proposition to debase the currency of the country and repudiate public and private debt. (Great applause.) And, my fellow citizens, without detaining you a single moment, after thanking you for the courtesy and kindness of this call, I want to say that the American people this year do not mean to Mexicanize either their money or their labor. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Right.') I bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

PITTSBURG RETAILERS.

The employes of Joseph Horne & Co.'s large retail dry goods house of Pittsburg, reached Canton in a special train on the Fort Wayne road, Saturday afternoon, September 26th. There were some one hundred and fifty employes in line, accompanied by about a hundred other citizens of Pittsburg. The party was accompanied by a drum corps. Each delegate wore a gold ribbon, on which was inscribed "16 to 1, Nit!" They were escorted to their destination by the Young Men's Sound Money Club and Thayer's Band. Arriving at the McKinley residence, Mr. A. H. Burchfield introduced the party in the following unique and excellent manner. He said: "Major McKinley, we are the employes of Joseph Horne & Co., of Pittsburg. Boys, this is Major McKinley. Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" (Immense cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens from the Great House of Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburg: It affords me pleasure to have you here at my home, and to know the cause which I have the honor for the moment to represent has your support and confidence. (Applause and cries of 'It has.') The books of the merchant, quite as accurately as anything else, register the prosperity of the country. Nobody feels business depression and prostration quicker than the merchant, and nobody feels prosperity and good times sooner. You, gentletlemen, old and young, who stand about me here to-day, know the difference between the conditions you now have, and have had for two or three years past, and the condition which you had prior to 1893. (Cries of 'Yes, we do.') I can not tell you anything about that, and no city in the Union has felt more than the city of Pittsburg the influence of constantly employed workingmen in constantly running workshops. Whenever your workshops in the city of Pittsburg and its environs have been busy, you have been busy in your store, and when they have been idle, you have been idle, too. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') It is proposed now that we shall not only have continued, our present condition which is bad enough, but that we shall have it aggravated by the determination of certain people to put us upon a silver basis, and depreciate and degrade the currency of the country. You do not have in your stores now what some of the older men will remember was an indispensable thing before the war. When money is paid over your counter to-day, you know there is no depreciation in it, whether it is National bank notes, or Treasury notes, gold or silver certificates, or gold, or silver itself, or greenbacks. You know that every dollar you receive is just as good as gold, and you do not have to consult either the Bank Note Detector, or the daily newspapers, to discover whether that money is good or not. You know it is good. (Applause and cries of 'That's true.) It is proposed now to enter upon the experiment of the free coinage of silver, which would give us at the present price of silver fifty-two cent dollars, and hereafter if that policy should be inaugurated, you would have to consult the daily market reports in the newspapers to know what a silver dollar was worth before you took it. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') My fellow citizens, we neither want unrestrained nor unrestricted competition from Europe, nor do we propose to have the money of Mexico or China to answer our purposes in this splendid country. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I bid you all good afternoon." (Great applause.)

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Mr. J. F. Townsend spoke for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway men who came in great numbers to Canton on the afternoon of September 26th, to pay their respects to Major McKinley. He said: "We are railroad men from Ohio and West Virginia and come to honor to see and to cheer William McKinley. (Applause.) My fellow men in the railroad service have given me a chance to make a speech, but I do not think there is anything I can say that will satisfy them before they hear the voice of the great American. Our presence here testifies stronger than anything else the hearty support that we will give you and your cause. We are not on an excursion to return home and disband, but we are formed into permanent organizations and will go back and tell our companions and co-workers that we have heard and seen you. Permit me to introduce the Railroad Sound Money Club of Massillon, Ohio, and the Railroad Employes Gold Club, of Wheeling, and many railroad men from other towns south of Mason and Dixon's line." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Townsend and My Fellow Citizens: On account of the number of speeches I have made to-day and the great number of people I have addressed, for I have spoken a number of times and to thousands of people of many different occupations—but all alike interested in the honor, well-being and prosperity of the country—I ask your consideration if I do not speak at great length now. (Applause.) I am glad to meet the men of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, fellow citizens of Ohio and West Virginia. You want your money to be sound. (Applause.) You want every dollar you have to be as good as every dollar in the country. You want when you have worked for your railroad to be paid in money that is worth one hundred cents to the dollar. You do not want to be paid in a debased or depreciated currency. (Cries of 'You are right,' 'we don't.') You want another thing for your advancement, you want the country to be prosperous. Railroads are prosperous only when the country is prosperous; railroads are always in embarrassment when the business of the country is depressed. You will have nothing to haul unless somebody wants the products that somebody else makes along your line, and the more products you carry the steadier will be your employment and the better your wages. (Continuous applause.) Yours is a most delicate and dangerous employment. I never step off a railroad train, after either a long or short journey, that I do not feel like making personal acknowledgment to every railroad employe for his care for the safety of the passengers. (Applause.) I never step off a railroad train that I do not feel like going to the engineer and taking off my hat to him. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') I am glad to meet and greet you to-day. You have not come to do me honor personally, you have come to do honor to the cause for which, by the partiality of a great political party, I for the moment stand. You are interested in the success of the principles of this party because you believe that its principles carried into practical demonstration will be better for your employment, better for your familes, better for your railroads, better for your communities and better for the the entire country. (Prolonged cheering.) I make no appeal to you that is not based upon what I believe to be for the public good. I believe it is the mission of the Government of this country to take care of the industrial people of the country; I believe it is the business of the country to make everything that can be made in the United States, which our people consume. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') I believe it is the business of the country to protect every citizen in his employment from the cheap products made by the cheaper labor of other lands. (Cries of 'Good,' and 'That's the stuff.') I believe that the way to have prosperity in the United States is to encourage the American workshop and uphold American labor; (Tremendous applause) and when you uphold American labor and sustain the American workshop you have given trade and traffic to these great railroad companies, the arteries of commerce, which in turn, give steady employment to the railway employes of the country. (Cries of 'That's right.') I thank you heartily for this call and bid you all good-bye." (Three rousing cheers were given for McKinley.)

THE TIN MAKERS OF NEW KENSINGTON.

The delegation from New Kensington, Pennsylvania, arrived in Canton Saturday afternoon September 26th, at 3:30 o'clock, via the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. There were nearly five hundred visitors from that city, which has the second largest tin plate output in the country, and they were nearly all employes of these tin plate concerns, whose enthusiasm for McKinley, protection and sound money knows no bounds. Included in the delegation was the McKinley and Hobart Club of three hundred members in uniform. They had white duck leggings, gold breasted blouses with name of organization inscribed, nobby caps, and each carried a torch. Headed by the Tarentum Band, and escorted by the Young Men's Republican Club, they proceeded along the line of march to the home of Major McKinley. The uniformed club was under command of G. W. Youngson, Captain, Joseph Timming and H. W. Ford. At the McKinley residence Mr. Edward Dinkelspeil said for the tin makers: "A few years ago, an unproductive farm occupied that portion of Westmoreland County which to-day is lined on either side of the Allegheny river, with smoke-stacks, fly-wheels and steam jets. The transformation is daily increasing Pennsylvania's and the Nation's wealth by affording employment to thousands of wage earners in the manufacture of such commodities as were purchased in the past from England. Our section which recently had but a handful of people, to-day boasts of its hundreds and thousands of citizens whose houses are dotting every hill. We are indebted for this to the principles of protection, for which you stand and for which you fight and have so valiantly fought in the past. It is due to the fostering care you have so persistently advocated for the growth of American industries, in the face of overwhelming odds, and great opposition which few could have withstood, more than to any thing else, that this magical revolution has been wrought. The tribute paid you to-day by the mill workers of New Kensington is due to the realization that through your untiring efforts alone has our flourishing town and its interests (mainly that of tin plate) been created." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: For the generous message of good will of your spokesman, I beg to make the most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgement. To be called by laboring men themselves 'the workingman's friend,' is the highest honor for which I would strive. (Prolonged cheering.) To have been in any way connected with National legislation that has furnished employment to the hundreds and thousands of men who stand beside and around me, is worthy the best ambition of any man. I am glad to have it demonstrated here to-day that we can and do make tin plate in the United States. (Continuous applause.) If your factory and other kindred factories are not as prosperous as they were two or three years ago, you know the reason why. If your wages have been reduced in the tin plate factories, you know quite as well as I can tell you the reason it is so; for whenever there is a cut in the rates of tariff upon foreign imports, it is likely to be followed by a cut of rates in American wages. (Cries of 'That's right.') You have had that in your own experience, then my fellow citizens, I take it that you are all in favor of a protective tariff. (Cries of 'Yes, yes, that's what we are.') I take it you know which party stands for a protective tariff. (Cries of 'We do.') I take it you know which ticket represents that great American doctrine, and knowing it, I take it you know just what National ticket is best for you. Now what you want after that—after good work and good wages—is that you shall be paid in good dollars. You do not want your wages cut, and your money, too. (Laughter and applause.) It is bad enough to suffer a reduction in your pay but it is an added aggravation to have to suffer a cut in the money in which you are paid. I take it that every man who stands before me to-day is not only in favor of

National prosperity, but he is in favor of National honor, and a National currency that will be as sound as the Republic and as unsullied as its honor has always been. (Tremendous applause.) There is no menace to labor like that of a depreciated and debased currency. What do you suppose you have in your savings banks in Pennsylvania? (A voice, 'Millions of dollars.') Why in the year 1895 the savings banks of the State of Pennsylvania held in trust for the 264,000 depositors, men and women, $68,500,000 of the earnings of labor. Would you favor, can you favor, any policy which would decrease, which would inevitably destroy one half of the value of this great sum, the accumulations of your honest and prudent toil? (Cries of 'No, no.') There is to my mind something singularly abhorrent in such a proposition. If it is right to inflict upon these people a policy which would depreciate by one half the value of those savings, it is right to take away their whole value; and to such a depth of dishonor I know the American people will never stoop. (Tremendous applause.) We must not lose our moorings; we must not be deluded by false doctrines or by false prophets. We must never by our ballot stigmatize ours as either a dishonest or a repudiating Nation. Steady work and good wages are the test of the Nation's prosperity, and the happiness of its citizens. Neither of them will come through free trade or free silver; for while both may benefit somebody else, neither of them can benefit the American citizen. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') I thank you most heartily for this call and in view of the many speeches I have already made, and some which I have yet to make, I know you will excuse me I will say to you—all of you—good-bye and may God bless you." (Prolonged cheering.)

PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC CLUB.

A large crowd was at the Cleveland, Canton and Southern depot Saturday afternoon, September 26th, to meet the Cleveland women, their train arriving about four o'clock. The engine was gaily decked with banners and bunting, and on each of the dozen coaches were numerous flags. The delegation consisted of the People's Patriotic Club, the Ladies' Marching Club and band and the East End Marching Club, and was accompanied by the Association Trumpet and Drum Corps and the famous Avery Drill Corps, a finely drilled body of men, who won well-merited applause by their excellent maneuvers as they marched along the streets to the McKinley residence. The Ladies' Executive Committee, under whose auspices the excursion was given, were: Mrs. J. W. Shepherd, President, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Vice President; Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. McCumber, Mrs. S. F. Wright, Mrs. Tillinghast, and Mrs. Mace; also Major Gleason, who acted as spokesman; J. W. Hencke, Secretary of the Tippecanoe Club; G. H. Cowley, ex-President; Hon. H. C. Mason, S. H Crowl, J. C. Darn, W. D. Buss, and others. The delegation was met by the Canton Drum Corps and Citizens' Committee. The ladies elicited considerable applause as they marched during a shower to the McKinley residence, where the several delegations were introduced, Mayor McKisson acting as spokesman, by the following gentlemen: Otto C. Snider, for the First Voters; Mr. W. H. Schwartz, for the Hungarian-Americans; Mr. Joseph Carabelli, for the Italian-Americans; Mr. Charles Richter, for the Bohemian-Americans; Hon. John P. Green, for the colored people; Captain E. H. Bohm, for the German-Americans, and Hon. Harry C. Mason, for the native-born Americans.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mayor McKisson and Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the fifteenth delegation I have received at my home to-day (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and a voice, 'They have not all come yet, Major,') and I want to assure you that none have been more welcome or have given me greater encouragment than the delegation which stands before and around me now. (Applause.) It is a remarkable spectacle when the representatives of all races and nationalities, accompanied by the Mayor of their City, come to testify their devotion to the country and loyalty to its honor. (Great cheering.) It is remarkable, if not inspiring, to listen to praise of our flag and institutions in tongues other than our own, and to expressions of love for the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.' (Great applause.) I can imagine no audience that better protests against the false and un-American doctrine of classes against the masses than this splendid audience. I welcome the first voters, the colored people, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Hungarians, the Italians, the American born and naturalized citizens, every one equal in privilege and opportunity beneath the American flag. (Vociferous cheering.) Every citizen in the United States has an equal interest in the conduct of the Government and its administrative and legislative policy. I have no sympathy with those who would seek to create inequalities and promote antagonisms which are in conflict with the spirit of our institutions. All responsibility of government rests with the people who have equal voice and interest and power in shaping its future policy. The ballot of the humblest citizen, thank God, is as powerful as that of the most exalted. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The vote of the poorest counts as much as the vote of the most opulent. There is no inequality under our Constitution and laws; and those who seek to make distinctions are not the true friends either of the people or the country. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') In voting every man is a free man, and every ballot should express the best opinion of the voter. He should consult both his intelligence and conscience before he deposits his ballot. It is a trust, therefore, of supreme importance which is conferred upon the American citizen, and carries with it grave duties which affect not only the country but every home and fireside in the land. Our Government, more distinctly than any other, rests upon the consent of the governed, and is controlled in its policies by the will of the majority. My fellow citizens, there have been few times in our history when the ballot was more important than now, or when it meant more to the country in its credit and welfare, its honor and prosperity. (Applause.) I have seen somewhere that 'suffrage' means, primarily, hough or pastern of a horse, so-called because it bends in and not over like the knee-joint. When a horse is lying down and wants to rise on its legs, it is this joint which is brought into action, and when a horse stands on his legs it is these ankle joints which support him. Metaphorically, says the Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, voters are the pastern joints of the country whereby it is supported. Whether this definition be true or not, it accurately describes the philosophy of sovereignty. The country is just now lying down in a condition of prostration. The intelligent and well-directed use of suffrage can alone lift it up. Nothing else can do it. It has been borne down by a mistaken policy, and is threatened with further prostration arising from the menace of a debased currency. It wants to get up on its legs again—and we want it to do so. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we do.') Suffrage must be brought into action to accomplish it. We must raise it up and the ballots of free men alone can do it. They can elevate it to its old and better standing and start it again on the pathway of progress and prosperity. They can preserve its untarnished credit, and lift aloft the currency and honor of the country. I appeal to every citizen to use the ballot this year so as to conserve the National interest, elevate the National name and bring to every fireside and American heart, light, hope and cheer. I thank you for this call and assurances of support. I thank you, ladies of the city of Cleveland, for having organized in the name of patriotism and for the love of American institutions, this splendid assemblage. (Applause.) We will never go wrong so long as we are in charge of the women. (Laughter and applause.) I once more thank you and bid you all good afternoon." (Loud and continuous cheering.)

COLUMBIANA COUNTY CALLERS.

An enthusiastic delegation from Lisbon, Columbiana County, was the first delegation to reach Canton, Monday, September 28th. The party arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern on a special train of ten coaches. It was composed of between six hundred and seven hundred people and included employes of the Lisbon Tin Plate Company, farmers, miners, mechanics, business and professional men and citizens generally, with a number of ladies. A parade was organized by the Canton Troop and marched to the McKinley home to music by the Lisbon City Band and the McKinley and Hobart Drum Corps, Master Carl Martin, a lad of diminutive stature in Continental uniform, being drum major of the latter. Each of the marchers carried a small American flag and the sight was inspiring. At the home the Lisbon Glee Club enthused the crowd with a rallying campaign song, and Hon. R. W. TAYLER, present Congressman from the district, made an eloquent address in introducing the party. He said:

"Major McKINLEY; The Republicans of Lisbon bring you greetings, of whose sincerity we do not need to give you this assurance. Each delegation which visits you bears some special message, and we have ours. We have a peculiar pride in you and your political career, for, at its critical moment, We were an important, and, perhaps, a controlling factor. When, in 1876, you first became a candidate for Congress it was Columbiana County which, at the primary election, first spoke, and, in speaking as it did for you, gave your candidacy the momentum which easily carried you to victory. In that preliminary contest New Lisbon was the seat of operations in your behalf, and one-fourth of all the votes cast for you in the county were polled in our own town. Nowhere had you so many friends and at no place did you receive so many votes. Ever since, Lisbon has faithfully stood your friend; but she has been rewarded, not alone by your career and your nomination for the Presidency. She has, in a most fitting way, been especially rewarded by her fidelity to you. Through your untiring efforts, it has become possible to manufacture, on American soil, the tin plate which the American people need. And one of the largest and most perfectly equipped tin plate factories in the country has been constructed and is in successful operation at Lisbon. Thus we have been in a substantial manner repaid for our early devotion to your cause. We are Republicans, like hosts of others who have called upon you, and we rejoice, not only in what I have before referred to, but especially in the fact that our own McKINLEY is, to-day in the fore front of the great battle of the century in which the watchwords are protection to the American farm and factory and home; the preservation of law and order; honest money for honest toil, and the Nation's honor above everything." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Tayler, My Fellow Citizens and Ladies and Gentlemen: I need not say to you that I am deeply moved by your call on this inclement day. You are my old constituents and come from the home where my ancestors lived. I am very glad, indeed, to have been connected with National legislation that gave to the town of Lisbon an enterprising tin plate plant which affords employment, as I am informed, to more than 325 people. You, farmers and merchants and business men, know how valuable that plant has been to the community and county; and I submit to you, no matter what may have been your politics in the past, whether you would not prefer to have that tin-plate factory in your county and State rather than to have it in Wales. (Great applause and cries of 'Right, right.') It only illustrates what has been said thousand of times by the statesmen of the past and by the leaders of the present, that the more factories you can have in any community, the better will be the general business conditions and the better the market for the farmer. But it is not my purpose, gentlemen, to address you upon political questions, as this to me is more in the nature of a visit from old and valued friends, and as such I address you. Love for home and ancestry have a place in every human heart. It is borne in every manly breast and is bounded by no clime, country, nationality or race. It is as wide as the heavens and as fixed as the stars. It is a sentiment which lies at the foundation of society and family and cements and strengthens both. It wields family together in bonds of affection; it elevates, enriches and purifies every home and makes citizenship and love of country stronger and better. (Applause.) It keeps home influence almost immortal, and the example of mother and father ever present with their children as the sheet anchor of safety in the tempestuous seas of life. This call brings to mind thoughts of my own blood and kindred, who were among the pioneers of your town, and have long since passed away, but perhaps are still remembered by your older citizens. It is not strange, therefore, that in a peculiar sense I have a strong feeling for the town of Lisbon. The old and honored names associated with its early history are as familiar to me as the primer of my boyhood. None of the early Ohio communities were more fortunate than yours in the character of the men who built up your town and sustained it. Your old business men were among the ablest in the State, and your lawyers, preachers and doctors were famous—some of them, not only beyond the lines of your county, but beyond the limits of the State. (Applause.) I have always cherished the fact that my great grandfather was one of the earliest school-masters of your village and the beloved teacher of many of your most distinguished and useful citizens. I have always counted it an honor, a special honor, that it was given to me to represent the Congressional district in which my immediate ancestors on both sides had lived for three generations. It has been to me a special distinction to have had the confidence and trust of your community, which has ever been a source of strength and inspiration. (Great applause.) I may be pardoned if I recall in this presence that in 1876 when first a candidate for Congress, your town, after a fight quite as stubborn as you had ever experienced, gave me a majority and that I received a majority also from your county which practically settled the contest between myself and my competitors for the nomination, and sent me for the first time to the National House of Representatives. I have wondered many times since why you should have given me that majority against my distinguished competitor whose experience and age were much greater than mine, and whose services would have conserved your interests quite as well as mine. For that early manifestation of your trust in me as a young man, you will ever have my gratitude. (Great applause.) I am deeply touched by the generous words of your honored Representative and spokesman, and heartily reciprocate the kind sentiments which he has expressed. I forbear to congratulate you upon the choice you have made for your Representative in the person of Mr. TAYLER. (Great applause.) A Congressional district does the right thing when it sends a young man to the National House of Representatives and keeps him there for many years, and as you have selected one so able and experienced, I am sure every interest of yours, large or small, will be carefully, ably and conscientiously guarded. (Applause.) Your presence here indicates that you have not lost interest in Republican principles and that you are quite as much if not more concerned in their triumph this year than you have ever been before. I am glad to be assured that I have your warm and hearty sympathy and support as I have had always in the years of the past. I will not venture to enter upon any political discussion this afternoon, feeling certain that the good old county of Columbiana has already determined that her vote shall be given for a sound currency; an unquestioned National credit; an American protective tariff and American reciprocity; the supremacy of law and the peace and good order of society. (Great cheering.) I thank you my fellow citizens, for this call and it will give me great pleasure, if it shall be your desire, to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Great applause.)

NORTHERN CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

The Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad at 1:08 Monday afternoon, September 28th, brought several hundred colored people to call on Major McKINLEY. They were ministers and delegates who had been attending the annual conference of the North Ohio district of the Afro-American Methodist Episcopal church. The delegation was met at the depot by the Canton Troop, the Reception Committee and the Frst Ward Drum Corps. There was no demonstration in the parade to the McKinley home, but the reception there was a most enthusiastic one. Hon. JOHN P. GREEN, of Cleveland, led the delegation and made a short introductory address. He said it was his pleasure to introduce Bishops representing eighty ministers and about five thousand communicants of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and to assure Major McKINLEY that they would do all in their power to bring about his election. "The colored race," he concluded, "have always been on the right side of every question before the American people, and now that the Nation's honor and integrity are at issue, they are again on the right side." He then introduced Bishop B. F. LEE, who with a few words of congratulation, introduced Bishop B. W. ARNETT, who said:

"Major McKINLEY: We come to assure you that we will never cease our efforts in your behalf until we have achieved such a victory in November as was won by our fathers in their early struggles for liberty. We come to you, sir, because you represent the cardinal principles of the Republican Party which have so benefitted our race—the principles for which you and your comrades struggled from 1861 to 1865. (Cheers.) We believe you to be the true successor to the emancipator of our race, that martyr to constitution and liberty, the beloved railsplitter who led us out of bondage. We come to you as the representative of the party of CHASE and WADE, of GIDDINGS and GRANT, men who fought for the preservation of our dearly purchased liberty, purchased by the blood of your fathers and of mine. We expect you to achieve in November a victory greater than you helped to win then. Eight millions of colored people look upon you as the star of hope of their race and of this country. As in the days of slavery, we kept our eyes on the Star of the North, so this year we will keep our eyes on you till you are in the Presidential chair."

Major McKinley spoke feelingly of the great development of the race since their emancipation, and of the pleasure the visit gave him. As a preliminary to the hand shaking Bishop Arnett stepped forward and said: "I have shaken hands with every President since Lincoln. I want the honor, Major McKinley, of conferring the Presidential succession on you." And with that he grasped the Major's hand most cordially amid the cheering of the multitude.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Bishop Lee, Bishop Arnett and My Fellow Citizens: This is to me a most interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate the kind, the earnest and the eloquent words spoken by Bishop Arnett. They move my soul. They inspire me with confidence. I wish his voice and the patriotic sentiments he so well expressed, might have been heard by thousands rather than by the few hundreds gathered about me to-day. (Applause.) I am glad to meet the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. That you should set aside the business of your Annual Conference long enough to pay me a visit is an honor which I greatly appreciate, and shall long remember. It is a matchless civilization in which we live; a civilization that recognizes the common and universal brotherhood of man. (Great applause.) It is a glorious Constitution, an American Constitution under which we live, and that secures to every citizen beneath our flag absolute freedom of religious doctrine and privilege and belief. A Constitution that recognizes neither creed nor color, nor race nor nationality, nor caste, nor classes, (great applause) but protects and defends all alike, and accords to every citizen civil and religious liberty. The history of your race is one of wonderful progress under the most trying and difficult conditions. You have demonstrated your patience and patriotism, courage and intelligence and your willingness to sacrifice for your country and sustain its honor at all times and under all circumstances. (Applause.) You have made marked and commendable strides in the field of education and learning. Your educational institutions, public and private, are scattered all over the country, and within their walls you are giving generous and liberal education to the men of your race, fitting them for the responsibilities of life and equipping them for good citizenship. (Applause.) Wilberforce University (great applause) in our own State is a proud monument to your enterprise and character, an institution among the oldest if not the oldest of its kind, dedicated to the education of your own people, which is sending teachers, preachers, and men of the learned professions to every part of the country. Not only have you been looking carefully after the intellectual, but you have not neglected the moral condition of your race. You have recognized, and properly so, that good character is quite as essential as good education. (Applause.) That good morals are never to be dispensed with, even for learning. (Renewed applause.) Both should go together. In twenty years the membership of your church has increased from 172,000 to about 600,000, and your preachers from 1,334 to 4,252. I am glad to note the advancement of any organization which has for its object the elevation of mankind and the improvement and betterment of American citizenship. (Applause.) You, and the race to whom you belong, have my hearty congratulations upon the progress you have already made, and my prayer for still greater progress in the future. (Great applause.) I bid you improve the glorious opportunities with which you are blessed. (Applause.) I recall, as I stand in your presence to-day, with peculiar pleasure, that, during the great International Exposition at Chicago at the World's Parliament of Religions, when men of all countries and races and religions had assembled under one roof, Bishop ARNETT was chosen to represent your race. (Great applause.) It was a high and deserved distinction. With what modesty and ability he bore the honor; with what credit to your race and to our country he discharged every duty, every Ohioan knows and every Ohioan feels an increasing pride in him and the race he represents. May God bless and keep you all. It will be my pleasure, if it is yours, to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Great and long continued applause, followed by a reception.)

THE OLD SOLDIERS FROM SANDUSKY.

The inclement weather of the previous forty-eight hours materially interfered with the intended visits of delegations to Canton, and several arranged for Tuesday, September 29th, were postponed. Two parties came, but the rainfall at the time of their arrival was so heavy that calls at the McKinley home and receptions on the lawn were impracticable. Instead, the visitors, as they arrived, were taken to the Tabernacle, whither Major McKINLEY was driven to receive their greetings and address them. The first to arrive were the old veterans from the State Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, Ohio, and business men and citizens generally from that vicinity as their guests. The party numbered between three and four hundred people and was accompanied by the Great Western Band of Sandusky. They went direct from the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad depot to the Tabernacle. Major McKINLEY, accompanied by Congressman TAYLER, was driven to the hall. Greetings on behalf of the old soldiers were delivered by Sergeant B. F. HOPKINS, of the Home, who said in part:

"Major McKINLEY: To me has been delegated one of the most pleasant duties of my life. It is to present to you the regard and express the high esteem in which you are held by these, our comrades of the Civil War. We come, sir, from a pleasant Home, near Sandusky Bay, prepared by the grateful people of the great State of Ohio for the care and comfort of those who defended them in the hours of danger, More than thirty years after the close of that terrible contest, a combination has been formed which, if permitted to be successful, will forever tarnish the honor and destroy the credit of this great Government. We believe in the principles promulgated in the platform of the party whose representive you are. We believe that your elevation to the high position to which you aspire, would increase prosperity throughout the land and that the extinguished fires of thousands of forges would be rekindled and blaze forth with increased brightness. We believe that millions of spindles now rusting in idleness would resume their revolutions with increased rapidity; that business in all its various branches would receive fresh impetus, and that prosperity would increase and prevail throughout the land. Believing this, we come to-day to renew and strengthen our fealty to the Union and pledge our support to you and the party you represent, the party of protection and honest money. Believe me, sir, that

'Beneath these coats of blue
Beat hearts steadfast and true'—

as true to the Constitution and the Union as they did from 1861 to 1865, and I assure you, sir, that the sincere and earnest desire of every one of them is that as you journey along life's pathway your every step may be attended by health, prosperity and success." (Great applause.)

Mr, LINN W. HULL spoke in behalf the citizens of Sandusky and Erie County aside from the Soldiers' Home delegation. He said:

"Major McKINLEY: We come as the guests and upon the invitation of these gallant men who wore and wear the blue, who risked their then youthful lives upon the battlefields of the Republic that the Nation might not perish, and stood shoulder to shoulder with their matchless leader in this campaign. And as they risked their lives then to preserve the Nation, their votes and voices are now found offered in defense of the National honor. Erie County, Ohio, from which we come, is on the border land of the State and the Nation, from whose shores across the waters of Lake Erie, can be seen the dim outline of the territory of a foreign land. No part of the country has felt the blight of free trade more than the county from which we hail. It put out the fires in our furnaces, stopped the wheels in our shops and brought disaster to our rich agricultural interests. We come not as strangers, but as old friends to greet our leader, whose voice we have often heard and under whose banner we have often marched to victory. To no one, is more credit due for the redemption of Erie County from Democracy than WILLIAM McKINLEY. You have spoken there in every campaign, save one, since 1890 and in 1891. With you as candidate for Governor (great applause) we saw the light of victory for the first time in many years, giving you a majority of ONE, which in 1893 was increased to over nine hundred and in the following year, with the aid of your voice and matchless presence, reached seventen hundred. This year we pledge a larger majority for McKINLEY and the cause you represent than has ever been recorded before. We come to renew our allegiance and pledge to you again our loyal and unfaltering support. We congratulate you that the skies are aflame with the signs of victory and promise you our aid, and obedience to your commands as our great leader, until the struggle is ended, and the cannon's boom and the waving banners and the glad shouts of the freemen of the Republic, proclaim that you have led us into the sunshine on the mountain heights of victory; and the electric spark flashes to the world that the honor of America is safe, that the flag still waves with every star undimmed and no stripe sullied—that WILLIAM McKINLEY has been chosen President of the United States." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Sergeant HOPKINS, Mr. HULL, MY COMRADES, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I wish I might be able to make fitting and suitable response to the gracious words of congratulation and good will which have been spoken in your behalf. It is indeed a kind and generous act of comradeship that brings, on this unpleasant day, the members of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, of Sandusky to this city to pay me a visit. My comrades, I fully and heartily appreciate it. No body of men have visited me in the last three months whose coming has given me more pleasure or touched me more deeply than the call of my old comrades of the Sandusky Home. (Applause.) When you entered the service you were younger than you are now. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Thirty-five years ago most of you enlisted and thirty-one years ago most of you were mustered out of the service. You were then fresh and young, with the red wine of early manhood mantling your cheeks. You are older now, but your hearts warm for the country and for the old flag just as they did in 1861. (Great applause.) When you entered the service you entered not for fame; you entered not for the pittance that was paid you; you entered not for glory or popular applause; but you entered the service from the purest and highest motives of patriotism, that no harm should come to our dear old country. (Applause.) This was the motive of every old soldier. Think what the great army of which you were a part was willing to do. They were willing to give life and health and strength; they were willing to die that the American Union might be saved. (Applause.)

"So nigh to grandeur is our dust,
So near to God is man;
When duty whispers low, thou must,
The youth replies, I can."

(Great applause.) And so, nearly two millions of men when duty called, no matter what the exactions demanded, were ready to answer to the call of their country and defend their country's free institutions. There are now on the pension roll of the Government more men than were enlisted in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico combined. Within about fifty thousand as many men on the pension rolls of the United States to-day as were in all the wars in which this Government was engaged from the Revolution to the Civil War. I have always been in favor of pensioning the deserving and disabled soldiers of the Republic, and I am now in favor of having their pensions paid in money whose value does not rest upon a mere fiat and which can not be depreciated by distress, flood or fire. (Great applause.) I am opposed to cutting down pensions in that way. I want the pensioners who are among the largest creditors of the Government to-day, as I want all the creditors of the government, great or small, to be paid in the best money in the world, dollars worth one hundred cents every day and everywhere. (Applause.) I am glad to have you here to-day. I am glad to have this large body of veteran soldiers declare, as your spokesman has declared, that they are still in favor of the country and the country's honor. (Applause.) A Color Bearer during the war while in front of the enemy, in his anxiety to accomplish something, marched in front of the lines and on toward the enemy's works, when the General commanding from the rear called out, 'Bring those colors back to the line;' the Sergeant answered promptly with the voice of command that went back to the General quicker than a minnie ball. 'Bring the line up to the colors.' (Laughter and applause.) We are carrying the same old colors to-day that we carried thirty-five years ago. Boys, bring the lines up to the colors. (Great applause.) My comrades, I thank you. I appreciate this call. Other delegations are coming. I beg you convey to those dear old comrades, who could not come with you on this inclement day, my best wishes, my warmest regards, my sincere prayers for their health and contentment, and I also beg that you convey to that dear old commander, General FORCE, my sincere respects and best wishes. I hope that you will take back with you pleasant memories of your visit to Canton." (Great applause.)

A reception was then held during which the old soldiers were cordially greeted, many of them instantly by name, by their beloved comrade, Major McKINLEY. The scene was very affecting, and many who witnessed it were moved to tears.

AUBURN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.

The Sandusky crowd had barely left the hall when another was on hand. The second started from Walkerton, in Northern Indiana, and picked up recruits between that point and Chicago Junction, Ohio. It was made up of railroad men in all branches of the service, farmers, mechanics and citizens in general, including a number of women. The party, numbering between 500 and 600 people, came in a special train over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad, arriving shortly after one o'clock. It was accompanied by the I. O. O. F. Band of Garrett, Ind., and the Republic (Ohio) Cornet Band. The greetings of the visitors were presented by Judge W. L. Penfield of Auburn, of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District of Indiana. He said:

"Major McKinley: I have the honor to present to you a delegation of representative men from the various walks of life. It includes many who are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and many who are in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, one of the oldest and most important railroads in this country. Many of these men I have long known, and wherever they are known they are honored and respected for their fearless, upright and independent character. They are men who, in the shops, behind the brake, and at the throttle, have given proofs of physical courage, moral heroism and loyalty to duty, and I believe they are worthy of their inheritance, worthy of the imperial birthright of American citizenship, and that they measure up to the old-fashioned standard of American manhood and character, which has been handed down from sire to son from the glorious days of Washington. It is no ordinary occasion that has attracted them hither in such large numbers, but it is the consciousness of the perils that threaten our country which has drawn them closer to their leader. They come, very many of them, from that portion of Indiana which is embraced in the old Western Reserve, which is unsurpassed anywhere in the fertility of its soil; in the exuberance of its productions, in as an intelligent, prosperous, virtuous and well-ordered community. Never in any grave crisis in the history of our country have they been found wanting. Not in 1860, when Indiana gave her generous support to Abraham Lincoln at the ballot-box; nor in the civil conflict, when she gave to the armies of the Union the flower of her manhood; nor will she be found wanting in 1896, when the issue is drawn between National honor aad dishonor, between liberty regulated by law and chaos by anarchy. The great heart of the old Hoosier State is all aglow with loyalty. Its hills and prairies are all ablaze with the fires of patriotism, and on the third day of next November she will register the largest majority ever given by her to a Presidential candidate—for her favorite and chosen leader, William McKinley, of Ohio. (Great applause.) In his letter of acceptance the Chicago candidate finds words of approval for the payment of wages in fifty-three-cent dollars, but no words of approval for the protection of our wage-earners in American workshops against the competition of cheap foreign labor. Not a word for their protection against the competion of cheap labor in the workshops of foreign lands. In his letter of acceptance he tells the idle thousands of unemployed that they can wait while he proceeds to open the mints. We cannot comprehend that mysterious plan of prosperity. We cannot comprehend that system of economy and finance which is taught in the 'Arabian Nights,' in the 'Count of Monte Christo,' and 'Don Quixote,' and we cannot comprehend that mysterious plan of prosperity which by the incantation, 'Open Sesame,' to the mills and printing presses is to transform this country into a New Eldorado by the magic of rag money and fifty-three-cent dollars. He was for tariff reform in 1892, and still abides by his convictions—a reform that was inaugurated over your protest and warning and which was ushered in on the day of the last Presidential election by that contagious National disease, the creeping paralysis of hard times. You enlisted, if I am not mistaken, in the army of the Union before you attained your majority, and ended your war service in 1865, and are now engaged in the calm and peaceful discussion of the issues of economy and finance. But the lion-hearted Knight of the Platte and his allies (laughter) are engaged in a most bloody, murderous and destructive warfare against the Quixotic gold-standard wind mills of Great Britain. We can comprehend your methods and remedies. (Applause.) We can comprehend that plan which points the way back to prosperity. We can comprehend that there are millions of idle men, eager, willing, waiting for the mills to reopen, with the good old jobs back with full time, full wages and honest dollars. We can comprehend that the lands of cheap dollars are everywhere the lands of cheap men. (Applause.) But, sir, while these qnestions are of vital, urgent importance, there are other questions that go down to the very foundation of our institutions For the first time in the history of our country a great National party has adopted a so-called financial plank, which consists practically in a National game of poker, with the silver barons at one end of the table and the laboring men at the other. It is needless to say that the silver barons hold all the trump cards. For the first time in the history of our country a Presidential candidate in his speeches advises his supposed supporters by uttering texts of holy writ, but in the next breath makes a public display of hypocrisy by false pretensions to other principles. For the first time in our history has a great National party in National convention made an open, avowed and direct assault upon the Supreme Court of our country, and if we would appreciate the importance of the issues thus involved, it could not well be done without a survey of the events that led up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. With sober truth, it may be said that the present contest involves some important phase of almost every great controversy through which our country has passed, and a popular verdict in favor of the Chicago platform would mean in its logical effect a reopening and reargument of those controversies and the reversal of judgments in great causes pleaded by HAMILTON, PINCKNEY, WIRT, WEBSTER and GARFIELD, and adjudged by MARSHALL, TANEY, CHASE and WAITE. It means the unsettling of the foundations of property, of public laws and private rights and the blotting out of many of the brightest pages of our history. But, sir, the limitations prescribed by the proprieties of the occasion forbid even a passing glance at those events, and I pause for the discharge of a pleasing duty to present to you these earnest and patriotic men, who draw near for hope, counsel and inspiration; and on their behalf to lay at your feet a gracious and splendid offering, the offering of their trust, respect and confidence, their loyal and enthusiastic support, not merely for the sake of the party, not merely for the sake of the candidate, but for the sake of country, and because the candidate stands for and is associated with the cause of America for Americans; the cause of prosperity restored and the image of happy homes, homes gladdened once more with the voices of renewed toil; once more the blazing hearthstone, once more the music of the needle and the shuttle and the songs of happy children and the proud American name lifted up and the American faith and honor unsullied and sustained as the stainless flag." (Great applause, followed by more cheering for McKINLEY as he arose to speak.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Indiana: I am sure you have enjoyed with me the eloquent and inspiring speech of your spokesman. It has elevated our thought; it has quickened our patriotic aspirations; it has made us think more of our free institutions, and I am sure has increased our love for country (Applause.) I am glad to welcome to my home citizens of a neighboring State representing all the occupations and employments of the people. I am glad to welcome the farmers and the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the citizens generally who have honored me with this call this afternoon. (Applause.) The farmers of this country must appreciate and will appreciate, if they do not already, that we can not increase their markets or decrease their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the credit of the country. (Applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') That we can not cut down the competition which they have in India and Russia and the Argentine Republic, or increase consumption at home of their products by cutting down the value of the currency of the United States. The only way farmers can be benefitted is through a larger consuming class. (Applause.) The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. He has the most profitable market for what he produces here at home and not abroad. (Applause.) He is met in the markets of the world by the products of other lands beyond the seas. The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American market (applause) and what he wants to know is how to make that American market the best. He can not do it by closing the mills. (Cheers.) He can not do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. (Renewed cheers.) He can not do it by taking bnsiness away from the great railroad lines of the country. He can only improve the American market by favoring a policy that will put every man to work who lives beneath our flag and put them to work, too, at living wages (great applause) not the wage scale of some other nation, but the American scale, the best in the world. (Great applause) And you can not improve that market by destroying the credit of the country, for the credit of the country lies at the foundation of capital and prosperity. The moment you have destroyed the credit of the country you have taken away from the manufacturer the ability to get money with which to conduct his business; and when he cannot conduct his business he can not employ men; when he does not employ men he does not pay wages; when men do not receive wages, they have no wages to spend; and when they have no wages to spend they make poor customers for the farmers. (Great applause.) The farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of hay by diminishing the size of the hay wagon on which he hauls it to market. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Good, good.') The railroads of the country make business. They consume 50,000,000 tons of coal a year; that is what you engineers burn every twelve months. What does that do? (Cries of 'It gives us work.') Yes, it gives you employment while you are burning it. It gives the thousands of miners employment while they are digging it. This is the kind of a policy we advocate—let everybody help everybody else. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I see that the railway trains service has four distinct organizations; probably more—that of the engineers, firemen, trainmen and the order of Railway Conductors, with other organizations auxiliary thereto among which are the switchmen and telegraphers. I am informed that each of these organizations has a department of insurance mutual in its character, and conducted and administered by men of their respective organizations. Am I right about this? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.') The highest tribute to their business capacity and honesty is found in the fact that not one dollar has been lost or squandered. The trainmen have paid out nearly $3,500,000. The fireman have paid out nearly $4,000,000. The conductors have paid out nearly $2,500,000, while the engineers, which I believe is the oldest organization, have paid out nearly $6 000,000. The railroad men, too, are investors and stockholders in loan associations, and have savings in savings banks —or did have. (Laughter and cheers.) What a deep interest, therefore, the railroad men have in the rightful settlement of the money question. Not only are they interested in preserving the integrity of their savings for their old age or disqualification, and their insurance to their families in case of accident or death, but they are interested in their present and future wages. I do not believe that the railroad men of this country will ever consent to having their savings cut in two or their insurance money paid at the rate of fifty-two cents on the dollar. (Cries of 'No, no.') Nor will they be satisfied to receive their wages in anything but a currency which shall be worth a full one hundred cents. Why, they are talking about the creditors of the country! They are animadverting against them. Who are the creditors of this country? They are the men who labor and put by the earnings of labor. (Tremendous cheering.) The greatest creditors of this country to-day are the workingmen. Aside from what is due them upon investments and savings, their current wages make them the largest creditor class of the United States. The employers of this country owe their employes every thirty days, in good times (Cries of 'Not now, though,' followed by great laughter,) more than the bonded debt of the United States. Nearly $500,000,000 are paid annually to the railroad employes alone. Does the railroad employe propose to aid any party to enact legislation which will cut his pay roll from twenty-five to fifty per cent in the name of a cheap dollar? (Loud cries of 'No, no.') I have seen it stated somewhere that of the 750,000 railroad employes in the United States about seventy-five per cent of them are voters. I can not be mistaken when I express the belief that those men will not cast their votes in favor of a debased currency and the repudiation either of public or private obligations. Nothing marks the wonderful progress of the country more than its railroad business. In 1880, 461,000 men were employed in the railroad business; in 1890, 704,000. It has been stated by some of the leaders of the Democratic party that free coinage of silver would raise the price of silver from sixty-five cents an ounce, the present market price, to 129 cents an ounce, in other words make fifty-three cents worth of silver actually worth 100 cents. I do not believe it. Do you? (Cries of 'No, no, of course we don't.') I do not believe that the free coinage of the silver product of the United States, or the free coinage of the silver product of the world, with the fiat of the Government of the United States could make a thing valued at only fifty-three cents worth a hundred cents. (Great applause and cries of 'No.') Such a proposition is contradicted by reason and experience and is opposed to common sense and the plain principles of old fashioned honesty. Now, my countrymen, much as I would be glad to speak to you longer I must not continue Other delegations are coming. I thank you for this call and for the assurances you have given me of your support to the grand principles which, by the favor of a great political party I stand for, at this moment. I am glad to know that the great State of Indiana, the State of HARRISON (great applause) and MORTON (renewed applause) will stand this year, as it has stood in all the years of the past, for the country and the country's honor and for a policy that will give to the American people the largest prosperity in their homes, the greatest development of their resources, and the highest credit of the Government. I bid you all good afternoon." (Great applause followed by a brief but very enjoyable reception.)

THOUSANDS THROUGH THE RAIN.

Wednesday morning, September 30th, dawned dreary and dismal, with rain falling almost incessantly. The impractability of demonstrations on the McKinley lawn was apparent, and it was arranged to have the receptions of visiting delegations held in the Tabernacle. The visitors announced to come from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, arrived early, their special train of nine coaches steaming into the Ft. Wayne depot about 8:00 a. m. Rain was then pouring down in torrents, and the Canton Troop and Reception Committee organized a hasty march for the Tabernacle. Major McKinley was apprised of their early arrival, and, as soon as he could arrange it, was driven there to receive the visitors. This delegation, numbering between four hundred and five hundred people, came from Center County, Pennsylvanla, which was the first in the contest for the nomination to instruct for McKinley, a fact which was made conspicuous on the banners carried. Many residents of Canton are natives of Center County, and were on hand to greet their old neighbors and friends. And the visitors, expecting to meet old friends, arranged their excursion so as to spend the greater part of the day in Canton. Ex-Mayor Cassidy joined the visitors on their arrival and was kept busy shaking hands with them. He accompanied the party to the Tabernacle, and when Major McKinley arrived, made an introductory address in a happy vein, telling what good people came from Center County. Mr. W. E. Gray, of Bellefonte, was introduced as spokesman for the visitors. He said in substance that he was glad to introduce so enthusiastic a delegation from the very first county of the Keystone State to instruct for McKinley when the contest for the St. Louis nomination was on. He said Major McKinley would have five thousand majority in Center County, and that he has and will continue to have their enthusiastic support in the National contest. The people of Pennsylvania, he said, had been looking forward eagerly and expectantly to his elevation to the high office of President, and they firmly believe that when that is accomplished the great doctrines of the Republican Party, protection, sound money and supremacy of law, will be fully and lastingly established. Major McKinley made an earnest, neighborly address, complimenting the visitors on their State, its resources and its people. His sentiments were warmly applauded and the enthusiasm of the callers seemed not to have waned in the least through a night of travel and a march through the rain. The handshaking and personal greetings were very hearty, and the Pennsylvanians seemed greatly pleased with their pilgrimage.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Gray and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me much pleasure to meet and greet at my home my fellow citizens of Center County, Pennsylvania. Center is one of the counties of Pennsylvania from which Stark county recruited a considerable portion of its population. It was unnecessary, therefore, for Mr. Cassidy to assure me that I was to speak to an extraordinary body of men, knowing, as I do, the excellent character of the Center people who live in Molly Stark (Laughter and applause.) I am glad to address the citizens of a county in Pennsylvania that has furnished so many distinguished men to the public service. It was my honor to be personally acquainted with the old war

Governor, ANDREW G. CURTIN, (applause) with whom I served for a time in the National House of Representatives. It has been my privilege to know for years General JAMES BEAVER, Governor from 1889 to 1893, (great applause) as well as Governor HASTINGS. (Renewed applause.) Both of the latter gentlemen have spoken from this platform many, many times, and no speakers ever came to this city, who have been more welcome or who have been favored with larger audiences than those two distinguished citizens of your county. I am glad to meet the Republicans of the greatest Republican State of the American Union. (Applause.) Whatever other States may have done in the past, your glorious old commonwealth has always been true to the doctrines of the Republican party, and in every National contest has upheld the Republican cause. A visit from Pennsylvania is always enjoyed by me. (Applause.) I like that old State. My ancestors came from it and I have for you a feeling of kinship. I know your great resources. I know your wonderful manufacturing achievements. I know the wealth of your state and its splendid citizenship, and I am glad to be assured by Pennsylvanians that in this great National contest for public honor, public and private honesty, for the supremacy of law and order, for good government and good politics and good morals, your great state will lead in the triumphant march for Republican principles. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') I have often wondered if Pennsylvania's powerful influence for stability, conservatism and prosperity in the Union were properly appreciated. Her agriculture, commerce and manufactures, while independent in one sense, have always been mutually inter-dependent, beneficial and helpful. The whole community has profited by each and all of them. This has been the case ever since its settlement in pioneer days and under its wise system of political economy, not created or fostered by the creed of visionaries, but that of plain, sensible, practical men, it is more apparent to-day than ever. By the census of 1890, I have noted, as doubtless you have noted, that you have farm values in Pennsylvania in your twenty million acres of $975,000,000, or an average valuation of more than $48 per acre for the whole State. In your products, more than $129,000,000, or an average in prosperous times when prices were good, of $6 per acre, while your manufactures which benefit and enrich the farmers, have an annul pay roll or reward of labor, of $134,000,000, which would mean that your farmers would have from them, if they furnished all the breadstuffs and other farm products that your laborers consume, nearly $6.50 per acre each, every year. All of these great interests are prosperous when business is good, and all are embarrassed when business is bad. No other similar reward to husbandry is presented anywhere; and I make no apology, my fellow-citizens, for urging a like policy everywhere, or for having always endeavored to the extent of my best efforts to continue this wise system under which you have had such splendid results in the State of Pennsylvania. (Great cheering.) Call it the 'Pennsylvania system,' if you will —it only does honor to Pennsylvania and her wise and splendid statesmanship— for it benefits all our laborers, farmers, trades and people in all parts of the American Union. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Why should we not all do our work and spend all our own wages at home, giving to both farmers and workingmen the richest rewards for their labor of any country under the sun? (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') Answer me that, my fellow citizens! (Applause and cries of 'Give us protection.') My greatest concern, my chief object in this, as in every campaign, is to drive from our shores distress and want and misery and lift up those who are bowed down, and bring to those who are in want, work and prosperity. (Applause.)

And I will never view with tolerance any system which has a different object towards any American citizen anywhere within the limits of the great Republic. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') The other question involved in this campaign is the reactionary policy of free silver, which I need hardly mention to a Pennsylvania audience, to the people of honest Quaker descent who love honesty and practice it, to insure its immediate and emphatic condemnation. (Applause.) One of the injurious effects from the mere advocacy of free silver, which is too little noted, is that it makes it harder to induce many who could otherwise invest, to enter into legitimate public and private enterprises. There is waiting; there is distrust on every hand. Men do not know what the future has in store for them. This is particularly observable in cities which are endeavoring to sell their bonds to make public improvements. Many cities anticipate the collection of taxes for the purpose of making public improvements. The very threat of free silver is stopping the sale of city bonds in every part of the country. This loss falls with peculiar force upon laborers everywhere. Cities can ordinarily make improvements if they can borrow money; if they can not borrow money, they can not make improvements; if they do not make improvements, hundreds and thousands of laboring men who depend upon that class of work for their daily bread are deprived of employment. During the hard times of the past three years, many of our cities have taken care of our unemployed by engaging in such public improvements, but this is now brought to a sudden stop and is entailing further loss to laborers, and adding distress to their homes. Then again, men engaged in great productive enterprises find it difficult, if not quite impossible, in times like the present, to secure enough money to conduct their business. Men will not part with their money unless they have reasonable assurance of its safe return. The trouble is that distrust is everywhere present. Confidence has been displaced by fear and apprehension. The whole business world is awaiting the settlement of the question of public and private honesty. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right,' and cheers.) When that is rightly settled on the side of conscience and good morals, confidence will come again, and with it money will circulate and business activity will appear. Let it be once established that our monetary standard is not to be changed, that we are not so be put upon a silver basis, not to adopt the Mexican system of finance, but are to continue the present basis with gold, silver and paper—all equal, credit which is practically more than the capital of this and every other country, will be reinstated and we will once more, in my judgment, enter upon a greater era of prosperity. (Great applause.) My fellow citizens, I thank you for your coming this morning. I appreciate more than I can tell you this visit, on such an inclement day, on the part of so many Republicans and other citizens, to testify their devotion to the Republican cause and to pledge their assurance of support to the Republican ticket, in the present canvass. This year, as in every crisis in the history of the country, men of all parties are uniting together. Men who have been Democrats, men who have belonged to other political parties in the past, loving their country and its honor more than they love party, are with us this year. We welcome them all, and standing together I am quite sure that on the third day of November the verdict will teach the whole world that the American people love honesty, and that the American government will maintain its financial honor at any cost." (Great applause.)

McKINLEY'S SPEECHES IN OCTOBER.

LOYAL REPUBLICANS FROM PORTAGE.

Portage County, Ohio, sent four train loads of people to Canton on Thursday, October 1st, with greeting and congratulations for Major McKinley. The first to arrive came on the 10:26 Fort Wayne train, and composed a small party from Edinburg, Atwater, Deerfield and other points in the southern part of the county, not convenient to the lines running special trains. This party was conducted to the Tabernacle to await the others. The first special train arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad at 11:20 and consisted of nine coaches. It brought people from Ravenna and vicinity. A few minutes later another special brought the contingent from Aurora, Garrettsville and contiguous territory. A special bearing delegations from Kent and Mogadore was the last to arrive. The Atwater Band, the Post Band of Kent, the McIntosh Post, G. A. R. Drum Corps, and the Junior Drum Corps of Ravenna came with the delegations. The various clubs brought banners bearing their names and appropriate campaign mottoes were carried. The men for the most part wore gold colored caps. The delegations were well organized, and, in spite of a drizzling rain, the majority of the two thousand or more visitors, including two clubs of women, made a short parade through the business center of the city before returning to the Tabernacle, where Major McKinley received their greetings. Hon. S. P. Wolcott made the introductory address at the Tabernacle, as follows:

"Major McKinley: The Republicans of Portage County have come with greetings to you under your own roof tree, but we are equally glad to meet you in tabernacle or tent, in sunshine or storm, and we are prepared to endure a little inclement weather now, for I mistrust the refrain of our Democratic brethren will run something like this in November next:

> 'The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
> With wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sear,
> Heaped in the hollow of the grove, the withered "pops" lie dead,
> They rustle 'neath our joyous feet, to our McKiuley tread.'

Now don't mistake the author of this verse—it was Bryant. not Bryan We come bringing messages of supreme confidence in and great personal love and regard for you. We come, also, with the message of assurance from that section of Ohio famous for large majorities, that the Republicans in November will be found loyal to the party of splendid achievements, loyal to their country's highest welfare, and therefore loyal to you. We come also congratulating ourselves that so many of us enjoy an intimate personal acquaintance with you, and that your name is the nearest and dearest to the hearts of the American people on the first day of October, A. D. 1896."

Senator Wolcott then traced the growth and achievements of the Republican party, and referred to the career of Major McKinley in eloquent terms. He concluded as follows: "The one great issue in this campaign can be stated in a single sentence. We are in favor of maintaining a monetary policy where every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be worth one hundred cents each—not alone in America, but in all the great commercial centers of the world—on the Thames, the Tiber, the Seine, in the Orient if you please, everywhere and anywhere the foot of civilized man touches the earth. That is Republican money. That is the kind of money your administration will stand for, and be for. Any dollar worth less than that is BRYAN money. We are not a people given to repudiation, but the BRYAN dollar will be repudiated in November next by the American people. So will the platform that produced it, and so, too, will the man who stands upon it; his fall will be great, for he says he stands all over it. In conclusion let me say, that we confidently believe and expect that your first term will witness the end of a most eventful century and also the morning of the new, which will bring with it greater possibilities to this the greatest Republic on the earth, and also greater responsibilities to him who shall occupy the highest office in the gift of any people. May that God, who holds the Republic in his hand, be your guide and strength in the discharge of those high duties which we believe a grateful people are about to call you to. The Republicans of Portage are prepared to shout 'All hail!' to President McKINLEY."

Major McKinley's Response.

"Senator WOLCOTT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am truly glad to meet and welcome my old friends and fellow citizens of Portage County. (Applause.) That you should have paid me a visit on this most uncomfortable and inclement day in such large numbers, is both reassuring and impressive. (Renewed applause.) I have looked into your faces many times before. I have felt your warm hand clasps. (Cheers,) I have realized from my own experience your masterly power when once aroused in a political contest, and have shared in the honor of a great victory in which you performed a noble part. (Cries of 'We will do it again, Major,' followed by tremendous cheering and waving of hats.) We propose in this contest to protect the money of the United States from debasement, and by the same vote we propose to protect American labor from the competition of the cheaper labor of the old world. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') I thank you for this hearty greeting and splendid demonstration. Your spokesman has most eloquently referred to the dangers of the past through which we have been mercifully spared, and spoken hopefully of the future. In the great contests of the past, both in war and in peace, the Republican Party has done proud and conspicuous service for the cause of liberty, honor, justice and truth. (Applause.) Let us preserve her splendid example. (Great applause and cries of 'We will.') The issues of the present campaign, quite as distinctly as any of the great campaigns of the past, devolve upon every American citizen a most important duty. Our contention this year appeals to the best aspirations of American citizenship and involves, just as certainly as any contest in the past ever involved, the honor and good faith of the country. We can not close our eyes to the fact that if by our ballots we lower the credit of the Government, repudiate its honest obligations, wholly or partially, or deliberately depreciate a vast amount of its currency, we have aimed a blow at its hitherto unsullied name and honor. My fellow citizens, will we permit the name and honor of this great American Nation to be sullied or tainted? (Loud cries of 'No, never.') Your spokesman has well said that the United States never repudiated any obligation that it had by expressed terms or implication honestly entered into; and I agree with him, as I am sure the great majority of our fellow citizens everywhere will agree, that it never will. (Great applause.) This is the year to settle for all time that our National honor will not and can not be tainted. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') No State of the Union should ever declare for a financial policy that encourages the violation of contracts, the repudiation of debts, or the debasement of our circulating medium. It should be the common aim and pride of all, that we are Americans, and intend at all hazards, and at all times, to preserve American integrity and credit and uphold public law. (Great cheering.) You come from a section of Ohio very near and dear to me; one that has been distinguished in its history from the very beginning as standing for the highest type of American citizenship, and the highest ideals in government, (applause) for having exacted of its public servants the most scrupulous regard for good faith and good morals in every law and public transaction. (Applause.) A duty devolves upon you in the pending campaign, which I am sure you will with scrupulous fidelity perform, and maintain your high standard of the past. (Applause and cries of 'We will.') The grand old Western Reserve is full of patriotic recollections. It is the home of Giddings, of Wade, of Garfield, (great applause) and the home of the best type of Republicanism (cheers); the civilization that has produced many of the Republican leaders of thought, (applause) who have occupied the very outposts of human liberty in the days of the past. (Applause.) That grand old Western Reserve must roll up such a Republican majority in November as it has never before recorded, (great cheering) and once more demonstrate its patriotism and love of country. (Renewed cheering.) Never has the Republican cause more clearly appealed to conscience and intelligence than now. The patriotism for which you are so justly celebrated must not be abated. (Applause and cries of 'It won't be.') The strong, clear voice of your people which has been heard so distinctly in past crisis must again resound throughout the Nation in thunder tones for truth, justice, honor and integrity. (Great cheering.) Your glorious past appeals to you to abate no effort because the tide of public opinion seems strongly in your favor. On the contrary, let that be the greater inducement for extraordinary efforts; it will not do this year to win a mere victory, but a victory triumphant enough to be worthy of the cause for which we stand. (Great applause and cries of 'Right, right.') On the question of protection and free trade you have already made a splendid record in the decisive campaigns of the past three years. It is to me an interesting recollection that eighteen years ago, when your county was a part of my Congressional district, we were fighting for the same principles which are engaging the country now. You will remember we were contending then for an American protective tariff that should care for all American interests; for the resumption of specie payments—for honest, full, one hundred-cent dollars. (Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?') Then it was you gave me, your standard bearer, the largest majority that you ever gave any candidate in time of peace. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We will do it again.') Now, in the year 1896, let there be a similar, aye, a stronger verdict in favor of protection, reciprocity, sound money and National honor. (Great applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, most heartily for this call. Men and women this year are alike interested in the rightful settlement of these great questions. I bid you welcome to my home and trust that you will all carry with you to your homes that spirit which you have shown here to-day—a spirit that is invincible." (Great cheering.)

THE CLARK COUNTY DELEGATION.

The Clarke County McKinley Brigade reached Canton on a Cleveland, Canton and Southern special shortly before 2 o'clock, Thursday, October 1st, and numbered about five hundred people. The "Heavy Weight McKinley Club," "The Every Day Club" and the "McKinley Six Footers," of Springfield, formed part of the delegation, which also included many unorganized voters and a number of women. The Springfield Cadet Band headed the procession. Old gold banners on the cars read: "Clarke County McKinley Brigade;" "We'll put him in; Right will win; McKinley is the man." "Heavy Weight McKinley club." Banners carried in the parade read: "Free silver too thin, so we can't vote him in," with cartoon. "McKinley Six Footers," "Two hundred members good and stout; the Dems and Pops we're sure to put to rout." "40,000 pounds for McKinley—not one ounce for Bryan." "McKinley or Bust—We give the subject great weight." JOHN C. BARNETT, Vice-President, was in charge of the Every Day Club, and R. B. HOOVER commanded the brigade. After a short parade the party went to the Tabernacle where Major McKINLEY joined them. While the meeting was organizing the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," then some one caught up a flag and waved it, and the crowd was set wild with enthusiam, the cheering continuing for some time. When Major McKINLEY appeared the Brigade arose and gave him a salute. Mr. BARNETT, as master of ceremonies, introduced Judge JOHN C. MILLER as spokesman for the party. Judge MILLER said in part:

"Major McKINLEY: In the frequent pilgrimages of the people to Canton this year, there has been poured upon your ears such a flood of oratory of all kinds, that it is not my purpose to inflict upon you any extended remarks to-day. After having fixed up our fences at home and so perfected our organization that everything is in good running order, including our opponents on the other side of the fence, a detachment of the Clarke County McKinley Brigade has taken a day off, and come to visit you and to report the situation in our part of the battle-field; and, after having done so, we expect to return to our posts without further orders from you as our Commander-in-Chief. We know our duty and will perform it. Our report is brief. The Republicans in little Clarke are all in line, shoulder to shoulder, with no stragglers worth mentioning. We gave Governor BUSHNELL 2,000 plurality over the Democrats last fall, and we expect to give you as great a plurality over the combined forces of Chicago Convention Democrats and St. Louis Populists. We come to-day as much out of respect to yourself personally, whom we have known so long and so well, as out of respect to the principles you advocate, of sound money, protection to American industry and treaties of reciprocity. We know that the delights of home are far more precious to you than all the enticements of ambition, and hence we did not ask you to come to us, but have come to you."

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, Judge MILLER AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet at my home to-day the representative citizens of Springfield and Clarke County. I would not undertake to enumerate the clubs present here lest I might omit some of them, but all are welcome. I have long since known that there was nothing small about the people of Springfield and Clarke County, and I never stand before a Springfield audience without having come unbidden to my lips some of the precious names associated with that enterprising city. Shellabarger was not only a distinguished lawyer, but an eminent statesman; and that dear old citizen, Judge White, whose learning enriched the judiciary of the State—names like those come to me whenever I see a Springfield audience. It is not given to many cities to have furnished, as yours has done, as distinguished a soldier and as valued a statesman as the ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, General J. Warren Keifer. (Applause.) Nor is it given to many cities to have furnished, as yours has, such a splendid ideal business man and distinguished Executive, the present Governor of Ohio, Asa S. Bushnell. (Applause.) Mr. Cyrus M. McCormick, of Chicago, who is at the head of one of the great harvesting machine companies, the strength and integrity of which the country is familiar with, recently wrote as follows: 'We have never before been so at a loss to lay out our plans and work for the next season as we are at this time. If we thought that the country would go for the unlimited coinage of silver we would not wish to run our shops at more than one-half their capacity.' We have in that statement, my fellow citizens, a description of our business troubles, and it teaches a striking lesson which must impress every thinking man. The manufacturer does not know how to plan for next year's business because of the financial uncertainty created by the attitude of part of one of the great political parties of the country, in combination with two other parties. If free silver is to be inaugurated in this country it will change all values, disarrange the relation of labor to production, of raw material to the finished product, and unsettle all conditions of existing business and prosperity. This uncertainty makes every business man pause; makes every business enterprise halt; and while they pause and halt the home of every workingman is filled with despair. Capital hesitates to invest because it sees danger ahead and is unable to count with certainty upon either the safety of its principal or the return of profits; and while capital waits outside the factory, the machinery within is silent, labor is unemployed, and poverty presides about the firesides of the men who toil. I do not know how many hands the great firm of McCormick & Co. employs, but many thousands, I am sure; but when he states that if we have free coinage of silver they would not run their shops with more than one-half the labor now employed, I assume that what would be true in the case of one of the harvesting machine companies of Chicago would be true of every harvesting machine concern in Springfield and throughout the country. Take your own city, which has heretofore been one of the busiest centers in the manufacture of agricultural implements, employing 5,000 laborers, as it once did. (Great laughter and applause.) To cut that employment in two would be not only a calamity to labor, but would be a calamity to every interest in your city and to every farmer in your county. Your business fairly illustrates the close relation between the manufacturer and the agricultural producer. When you are prosperous, the farmer is prosperous. When the farmer is prosperous, you have your most profitable trade. If your pay-rolls should be reduced one-half, the effect would be injuriously felt by every agriculturist in your county, and the injury thus inflicted upon him would offset the machine works, because your customers, who are farmers, would suffer from the diminished labor you would employ due to the loss of a part of their home market. Isn't that true, my fellow citizens of Springfield? (Loud cries of 'Yes, yes.') Business of every character is so interwoven, so dependent and interdependent upon other lines of business that hurt to the one is harm to the other. In 1892 people used to think you could hurt the manufacturer and help the rest of mankind. (Laughter.) They harbor no such delusion now. Demand is what makes business activity. The sickle and the flail would still be in use but for the pressing demand of the great grain fields of America. You make agricultural implements because the farmers want them, but when they do not take them you will not make as many, and when that time comes you diminish your output, you do not require so much labor, and that is what makes poverty and idleness. My fellow citizens, we must have stability in values and confidence in National and individual integrity before we can have real and permanent prosperity. We must have confidence that our revenue legislation will supply adequate money for the public treasury and protect American labor and American interests in every part of the country. ALEXANDER HAMILTON once said: 'There is scarcely any point in the economy of National affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depends.' We must get over the idea, my fellow citizens, if we ever had it, that there is any legerdemain in finance, that Congress, by its mere breath can make something out of nothing; that it can decree that fifty-two cents' worth of silver shall be worth one hundred cents. Congress can do much. It can protect the lives and property of citizens, as it should do; it can provide revenue laws, which will make the Treasury easy and protect American producers from the unrestrained competition of the old world. It could do that and it must do that. (Tremendous cheering.) But it can not, by its mere stamp, make a dollar worth a hundred cents out of a piece of coin which sells in every market of the world for fifty-two cents. We want for our country a dollar worth a dollar. The great Senator from New York, ROSCOE CONKLING, once said: 'I do not believe you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make all generals heroes by legislation. The Continental Congress tried legislating values up, by resort to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the laws of gravity, kept them down.' Good credit and good currency are as indispensable to labor as to capital, and he who teaches any other doctrine is an enemy of our country's prosperity. Good currency gives protection to labor and to every American interest as a wise protective tariff gives protection to American workshops and to the American farmer. We have good money now. There is no better to be found anywhere in the world. The Republican Party, since 1879, has made every dollar of our currency as good as gold, and for seventeen years has kept it so, and it means to keep it so if the people of this country restore it to power again. We will not consent to the contraction of the currency of the country by putting ourselves upon a silver basis and driving from the channels of trade and the currents of business the good gold dollars and the good paper dollars which this country has to-day. We do not propose to have the United States confined to the use of silver alone. We mean to keep our gold, our silver and our paper, and to keep each and every form of American money worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Judge MILLER spoke of the veterans of the war, who are here to testify their devotion to the Republican cause. I am glad to meet them. Listen to what their old Commander, General GRANT, said in his inaugural address March 4, 1869. I wish it might be carried away in the heart of every man in this audience, and I wish it might be heard and heeded by every patriot in the land. This is his language: 'To protect the National honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly provided for. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit that should be the best in the world.' This is where the Republican Party put our credit, and it is where the Republican Party means to keep it. (Great cheering.) Having settled the currency question on the side of honesty, as we will settle it this year, we will then make a tariff, an American tariff, a protective tariff, which will provide against deficiencies in the public Treasury and be strong enough to uphold the American factory and preserve the American market for the American people. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Cheers and applause.)

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

Farmers and other citizens of the West Virginia Pan Handle and the delegation representing Huron and Seneca counties, Ohio, starting from Plymouth, arrived Friday, October 2nd, at so nearly the same hour that the two crowds were merged into one meeting in the Tabernacle. The West Virginians arrived on a special Cleveland, Canton and Southern train about 12:30 several hundred in number. A large crowd was left behind, a washout having cut off from the starting point at Wheeling all west of that point. The train was held an hour to make a transfer if possible, but to no avail. Part of those left behind succeeded in reaching Canton via the Wheeling and Lake Erie and its connections. The delegation was accompanied by the Sherrard Band. The Ohio delegation arrived over the Valley soon after. This delegation numbered about five hundred people and was accompanied by a band. They marched directly to the Tabernacle, arriving before Major McKinley appeared to greet the first arrivals. The introductions and addresses of both parties were made before Major McKinley spoke. Mr. C. H. Henning presented the West Virginians with the assurance that the state would give 15,000 Republican plurality, and said that the seed of Republicanism sown two years ago had taken root and was bearing fruit plentifully. He introduced Hon. T. M. Garvin, an attorney of Wheeling, and candidate for the State Legislature as spokesman. Mr. Garvin said:

"Never before in the history of our politics has the home city of a candidate for the chief office of the Government been honored by so many pilgrimages of the Nation's citizens. To-day Canton is one of the most famous cities in our country. From the Golden Gate of the Pacific to the historic coast of the Atlantic, from the sun-kissed gulf plains of the south to the giant pine forests of the north, thousands of patriotic citizens of our common country have been journeying to this, your beautiful city, during the past few weeks." Mr. Garvin then spoke of the marvelous change which the past four years had wrought, telling of how in Wheeling, where in 1892, unprecedented prosperity was enjoyed, "the smoke-stacks are but cold monuments of our destroyed industries and of our prosperity." He referred briefly to the changes which have been experienced by the farmers and the injury done the wool industry by the present administration, and read from the accounts of a prominent dealer showing the extent of the suffering in this particular product. In concluding he said: "I am glad to state that the prospects of electing you are so flattering that the wool industry has already taken on new life. Our farmers are now talking of increasing their flocks so that they will have some wool to sell as soon as the tariff on the product is restored. It affords me unbounded pleasure, Major McKinley, to be able to present to you this representative body of West Virginia farmers, who have journeyed hither to give assurance of their faith in the doctrines of the Republican Party and in you, its standard bearer. We come from a mountain State whose agricultural interests are as large as the most of our sister States and have in common with them experienced the disasters which have attended all the industries in the land during the present Administration."

Mr. W. T. FRANCIS spoke on behalf of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club, the McKINLEY and HOBART Club of Chicago Junction and the people of Huron county. He said they had brought but a representation of the clubs; the vast majority of them were obliged to remain at home to look after business and work. He said they had not much business now, and that it took close figuring with what little there was to make both ends meet.

F. W. KIRTLAND spoke on behalf of the people of Plymouth and Seneca county. He assured Major McKINLEY of hearty support in the territory which they represented.

When Major McKINLEY arose to speak the Tabernacle was well filled, there being between 1,200 and 1,500 people present. He made a very earnest address, responding to the greetings of all.

Major McKinley's Response.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me especial pleasure to greet at my home in a joint meeting, the citizens of the State of West Virginia and my own native State. A Republican has no embarrassment in speaking to an American audience. He does not have to make a different speech for a different locality. (Laughter and applause.) What he would say to the people of West Virginia, or any other State of the South, he could say in New England, in the Middle West or on the Pacific Coast, for the principles of the Republican Party are as National as our flag. (Applause.) Their purposes embrace the good of every American interest and every section. (Applause.) The great thought of the people of this country, wherever they may reside or whatever may be their occupations, is how we are to get back as a Nation to the old conditions of business activity and prosperity. Something has gone wrong. We have the same country; we have the same men; the same mines; the same manufactories; the same money; the same splendid genius among our people that we had between 1880 and 1892, but we have not the same degree of prosperity now that we had then. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') And what is the trouble? (A voice, 'Free trade,' followed by great applause.) In a single expression, the trouble with the country is a lack of confidence. As to what has brought about that lack of confidence we may differ, but that there is a lack of confidence every citizen everywhere must concede, for every citizen has felt it in his own trade and experience. Now what is this thing called 'business confidence?' It is a belief in the stability of values, faith in our market and our money, faith that the consumption of next year will be as great as or greater than the present one; faith that men will have work, and that the currency of the country will be fixed and staple, and undepreciating in value. (Great applause.) The merchant has confidence—when? Some merchants may be in this audience to-day. The merchant has confidence when he stocks his shelves with more goods in expectation of larger sales. The manufacturer has confidence when he increases his machinery, hires more men, adds a new factory, lays in material in advance, certain that it will not decline before his finished product is sold; confident that he can pay good wages to labor and fair prices for his raw material, and not find in the end that his goods will be driven out of the American market by foreign goods, under a free trade policy. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's the talk.') The laborer feels this confidence when, assured of steady employment, he buys a lot and starts the building of a house for himself and family (Great applause.) The farmer feels this confidence when he plants generously, confident that what he reaps will be in demand and bring him a fair return for his toil. (Renewed applause.) The railroad company feels it when it extends its lines and its switches, gets new equipment, and increases its pay roll. The banker feels it when he loans freely of his capital and deposits and knows that when his loans are returned they will be in good sound money. (Great applause.) And the depositor feels this confidence when he takes his money from its hiding place—where much of it is to-day—and puts it in a bank, sure that he can draw it out according to his necessity or inclination, in as good money as he put in (Great cheering.) This thing called 'business confidence' has never shut up an American mill; never reduced wages or curtailed employment; never refused loans; never got up a run on a bank; never stopped a mine; never created idleness among laboring men. (Applause.) When confidence is present with us the sheriff has less to do (great laughter and applause) and advertises fewer forced sales. (Renewed applause.) The court docket registers fewer judgments; public charity is less invoked and the 'free soup' house is unknown and unnecessary. (Tremendous cheering.) When confidence is shaken, misfortunes come not singly but in battalions, and suffering falls on every community. (Applause.) No part of our population is exempt. It may come from one thing or it may come from another. Doubt in the business world is death to business. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') We have it now. We know the hour it came. (Great cheering.) We know what brought it. (Renewed cheering.) And I think we know how to get rid of it. (Cheering and cries of 'You bet we do.') We have had it in the United States to a greater or less degree from the moment it was settled in 1892 that our protective tariff laws were to be changed. (Applause.) It continued until the changes were actually made and still longer until the people in 1894 elected a Republican National House of Representatives and made it impossible to cut deeper into the industries of our country. (Great applause.) When the doubt of further changes had been thus removed, there came the realization of the destruction which that tariff law had done to some of our industries, entailing an injury felt in every State and community of our country. Then following there was a loss to the Treasury from insufficient revenues under that legislation. Then the run on the gold reserve; then bonds to make that gold reserve good; then the obstruction in the Senate to any emergency legislation which would supply the loss of revenue entailed by that law; and the very character of that resistance in the Senate to legislation which would increase the revenues, only increased the uncertainty. (Applause.) Then with all these burdens upon us, the Chicago platform with its reactionary provisions came to further fret the country. The effect of this platform upon the business world has been characterized, not by Republicans alone, but by the old and trusted leaders of the Democratic Party, as a menace to every vested interest in the United States, revolutionary in character and directly leading to National dishonor and partial repudiation. (Great cheering.) The people this year are engaged in a great National contest to restore the confidence so badly shaken by the succession of events which I have briefly named. In less than five weeks they will speak and make known their decree. What will it be, men of Ohio and West Virginia? (Cries of 'McKinley, McKinley,' followed by tremendous cheering.) If the people shall with ringing and impressive voice declare four weeks from next Tuesday that the public credit shall not be lowered; the National currency shall not be degraded; the peace and tranquility of this Government of law shall not be broken; the revenues of the Treasury shall be no longer insufficient for the needs of the Government, and that the tariff shall not be longer inadequate to protect the American workshop and the American market, business activity will return; confidence will come back again; courage will take the place of fear; work will be resumed and prosperity will come to bless and benefit all. (Great applause and cries of 'That's so.') God grant the American people the wisdom to guide them in the right. (Great cheering.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this visit and wish you a safe return to your homes." (Great applause.)

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Saturday, October 3rd, was another remarkable day in the campaign. It was notable for numerous delegations, the size of the crowds, for the wide range of territory represented, for the well-drilled gayly uniformed clubs, for handsome banners and appropriate emblems proudly carried in parade. HARRY B. STEWART, passenger agent of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad reported that the seven special trains on that road had brought in over 3,800 people. The Valley brought about the same number, and the sixteen special trains on the Fort Wayne brought an enormous crowd equal in numbers. Besides the regular trains brought in delegations, and those who came by private conveyance were in themselves a numerous body. It is probable that 30,000 strangers were in the city during the day. Besides these all Canton seemed to have turned out to the scene of the demonstrations. The crowd about the MCKINLEY home was enormous all day and until long after dark. After the speaking from the porch to the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Sunday Creek Valley, Ohio, crowds, the Buffalo wheelmen, the Standard Manufacturing Company's employes, of Pittsburg, and the Barberton, Ohio, people, the lawn became so densely packed that new delegations could scarcely be brought within hearing distance and in consequence a majority of the introductory addresses and Major MCKINLEY's sixteen responses were delivered from the reviewing stand which had been re-erected in anticipation of the bicycle parade. By utilizing this stand the speakers were in the center of the people who packed the lawn as far back as the house, the street on the north, the street on the east and far into the BOCKIUS lawn on the south and into the lawns on the opposite side of Market street.

THEY CAME EARLY.

Early in the morning delegations began to come to Canton to see and hear Major MCKINLEY. Before the sun rose a train load from the Keystone State arrived and prepared to have a day of pleasure in Canton. There were 400 in the Harrisburg delegation, under the auspices of the "Daily News." The visitors arrived at 5 o'clock over the Fort Wayne road and were escorted up town for breakfast. The second delegation came in at 7:15 o'clock, arriving at the Fort Wayne station from Athens County, Ohio. There were eight coaches with about 700 people, being the Sunday Creek delegation of McKinley and Hobart Clubs. Among them were the Trimble and Jacksonville McKinley Clubs and the Gloster Glee Club which included a double quartette of handsome young ladies. The McKinley and Hobart Drum Corps of Gloster and the Portville Band furnished marching music to the Tabernacle where the glee clubs entertained the crowd while arrangements were being made to meet Major McKinley. Every delegate carried a flag and there was a profusion of handsome and appropriate banners.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

The McKinley lawn was again in good condition, the warm sunshine and stiff breezes having dried up the mud. Receptions of organized delegations were resumed there for the first time for a week. The small stand which was erected on the lawn for opening day, from which Major McKinley reviewed the parade, was re-erected. The Harrisburg and Sunday Creek Valley people merged into one parade to visit Major McKinley, and shortly before nine o'clock had possession of the lawn. The crowd about the house at that early hour numbered about 2,500. The Pennsylvanians were introduced by Captain William J. George, of the Harrisburg News. His address in part was as follows:

"Major McKinley: We, the citizens of the Capital City and central part of of the great manufacturing and mining State of Pennsylvania, have called to pay our respects to you, whom we look upon as the great exponent of the principles of protection, sound money and stable government, which we believe in. We believe those principles will be maintained by you when you are placed in the office—as you will be—of President of the grandest country on earth. We believe the millions of dollars now sent to foreign countries for the products of their wool growers, their mines and their mills will be of great benefit to us and our country, if, by judicious tariff legislation, that money can be kept at home. We also believe that the stringent times we are enduring are not through the lack of the volume of our circulating medium, but the lack of the opportunity to put it into circulation. We know there are millions of dollars idle, but also know to circulate that money and get our share is to get it in exchange for that which we have in our power to offer—that is labor and the products thereof. With the assurance that the grand old Keystone State will be heard from on the third of November in tones that will forever silence any one who may again attempt to bring upon us the miseries we have endured in the past three years; and that the best monetary system on earth will be acknowledged by all as such, we wish you success, and hope God may bless and guide you in carrying out the principles that you espouse and which we all love so dearly. Then our furnace fires will shine brightly again; our looms hum and spin; our miners sing songs of prosperity instead of wails of want; and our farmers find the purchasing power for their products in the pockets of their best customers—the people who make up the greatest market in the world—the citizens of the United States. We have come a long distance to say this to you and assure you of our hearty support." (Great applause.)

On behalf of the Athens County (Ohio) party Mr. J. M. Allen, of Gloucester, spoke briefly, and in part as follows:

"Major McKinley: In the autumn of 1891, it fell to my lot to preside at a great mass meeting at Gloucester at which you were the chief speaker. You were introduced as the next Governor of Ohio and the next Republican President of the United States. This sentiment met with the hearty approval of thousands then present and was vociferously applauded. The first part of the prophecy has become a matter of history and we are here to-day from the Sunday Creek Valley and from General GROSVENOR's Congressional district to take you once more by the hand bidding you godspeed, and to assure you of our hearty support and abiding and unbounded faith in Ohio's most illustrious son and gifted statesman, who on the third of next month under the guidance of Him who doeth all things well, by the will of the people of these United States, will be our President not in prophecy, but in fact." Mr. ALLEN then referred to the prosperity of his home town in 1892 and of the distress since, particularly of the suffering among miners two years later when State aid was invoked. Concerning the latter he said: "The mills, factories and furnaces of the country closed down and there was but little demand for the product of the miner. Work became poor, wages were reduced and paid in sixty day notes and many strikes followed in their turn, until gaunt and haggard hunger as it walked hand in hand with enforced idleness, stared the laboring people in the face and forced the cry from hundreds of honest and industrious men and women, 'Give us work, or give us bread.' It was at this supreme moment that from the great and philanthropic heart of Ohio's noble Governor, in response to appeals for aid, there came to the homes of destitution and suffering the welcome assurance that 'No man, woman or child within the State of Ohio, shall suffer for something to eat while I am Governor.' The appeal was not made in vain for as abundant as the rains of the tropics, from every corner of this great commonwealth came ample supplies of food, clothing and money for the relief of the worthy though distressed laborers. Our delegation now before you is not composed of miners alone. Here are farmers physicians, merchants and others as well, who have a common purpose in tendering you this call, whose interests are mutual and dependent in a large measure upon the mining industry—the chief industry of the Sunday Creek Valley." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me very great pleasure to receive at my home my fellow citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of Ohio. Whatever injuriously or beneficially affects the people of Pennsylvania alike affects the people of Ohio; and I could not but be struck by the similarity of the messages which have come from your respective spokesmen as to the condition of the people in these two great States. How similar they are! It is the cry of distress going up from every part of our common country. What men want is business activity. (Cries of 'That's the stuff.') What laboring men want is work. (Great applause and cries of 'True,' and 'Right.') We have discovered in the last three years and a half that we can not increase the output of the mines or the wages of the miner by decreasing manufacturing in the United States. (Applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right'.) We have discovered that less American coal is required if we do any part of our work in Europe rather than here at home. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') I favor that policy which will give the largest development to every American interest, that gives the widest opportunity to every American citizen, that gives the most work and best wages to every American laborer, and secures to our people the highest possible prosperity in all their occupations. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') I can not but appreciate most highly this visit, made at such inconvenience, and from such great distances, to my home. The messages which you bring me of your regard and good will I shall always remember and cherish. It is with peculiar pleasure that I welcome this club from the Capital City of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) Coming as you do from a city of great rolling mills and other manufactories, having a product in value of more than $12,000,000 annually, when your establishments are all running full time, and from one of the greatest manufacturing States of the country, I need hardly be told of the deep and profound interest which you have in the rightful settlement of the issues presented us in this campaign. Both of the leading issues are of sufficient importance to your industrial life and prosperity to command your unremitting labor and effort. Nor need I remind you that the issue which involves the restoration of our protective policy, unhappily and unwarrantedly abandoned in the Presidential campaign four years ago, is to be settled this year, as well as that other issue of continuing a safe monetary system, securing us the best money in the world, and guaranteeing to our people the use of all the forms of money now in circulation to be of equal value and purchasing power. (Great cheering.) The mistake of 1892 needs no elaboration. It has been felt and realized in every section of our common country, and this year is the first time since it was made that the whole people have had a chance to correct it. What will they do my fellow citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania? (Cries of 'We'll elect McKinley,' followed by tremendous cheering.) For three years past the trade reviews of business—manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile, at the end of each quarter of the year could be readily summed up in a sentence—'Prices all along the line have declined,' and with them the hope and comfort of the American people also declined. (Applause and cries of 'Right.') In 1895, Dun's Review of Trade reported twenty-five per cent. decline on iron and steel, thirty-seven per cent. on wool, twelve per cent. on cotton. It might have been supposed that bottom prices were then reached, but on March 14, 1896, the same excellent non-partisan Review, one of the standard authorities, made this report of the condition of the trade of the country, and I can not see that it has greatly changed from that time to this, and certainly there is little improvement or advance in prices generally: 'As prices about February 21 were on the whole the lowest every known in this country, considerable space is given this week to a comparison of quotations in the most important branches of manufacture'—and then follows a lengthy table of which I need only say that the table abundantly sustains its assertions and shows a most deplorable condition in all kinds of business. As a legitimate result we never knew so many failures as in 1895. We had hoped that things would take 'a turn for the better,' but they have not, although I am sure that such is the wish of the American people to-day, and the earnest and sincere aim of the Republican Party. But such a condition seems impossible under our present revenue legislation. I will not pursue the distressing record further. Never has business been poorer; never has industrial distress been greater; never has the enterprise and progress of the country been so retarded as during the low tariff, or no tariff years of 1894-96, in all our history. (Applause and cries of 'Right'.) And the Government has fared little better. The Treasury reports have recorded monthly deficiencies, monthly additions to public debt—and the deficiencies still continue. Will any one say in the presence of such facts that the revenue legislation of the country must remain unchanged; that it is not the plain and palpable duty of the Government to provide adequate revenue for the public Treasury, and protect American labor against the cheaper labor of the Old World? (Great cheering.) Government expenditures must not exceed Government receipts. (Cries of 'That's right.') The creation of a public debt in time of peace is only justified in sustaining the credit of the Government and the public honor, but it should not be continued a moment longer than Congress, whose duty it is to raise revenue, shall make provision to supply it. (Applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') No one has suffered more under these conditions than the farmers of the United States. (Applause and cries of 'Right you are.') They have lost much by a diminished home market, and have suffered in the foreign market by the repeal of the reciprocity provisions of the tariff law of 1890. The foreign market opened by reciprocity during the administration of President Harrison (applause) must be opened and the home market must be improved and preserved to the American farmer, (cries of 'That's right') while the American workshop must be opened to the American workingman. (Great cheering.) No patriotic citiizen should object to regaining and then holding our proud rank of the greatest manufacturing, mining and farming nation of the world. (Applause.) With me the necessity of the restoration of a judicious and wise American tariff policy is a firm conviction, second to nothing in importance except the preservation of law and order, which we must have (great cheering) of justice and domestic tranquility, and the preservation of our credit, our currency and our National honor. (Great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') My fellow citizens, we must defeat by decisive majorities every scheme for the debasement of our currency, whether it be free silver or irredeemable paper money; (great applause) but while we do this we must also defeat the destructive and dangerous menace of free trade. (Renewed applause.) We have lost enough already in the reduced wages of our labor, and we do not propose to be further cheated by being paid in depreciated dollars. (Tremendous cheering.) Let us effectually dispose of both, and restore to the country the great business prosperity which is naturally and properly ours to possess and enjoy. (Great applause.) I am glad, my fellow citizens, to meet you all here to-day. I am glad to meet my friends from Pennsylvania and my old friends from Athens County, Ohio. What you, and they, and all of us want in this country is the restoration of that public confidence which will set the wheels of industry in motion and give employment to every man in the land." (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

BUFFALO WHEELMEN.

The McKinley Wheelmen, of Buffalo, arrived in Canton at 10:30 Saturday, October 3rd, in a special train of eighteen coaches, over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad. The club was attractively uniformed and accompanied by an excellent bugle corps of six pieces. The Reception Committee and a number of local wheelmen welcomed the New Yorkers, and they were escorted through the business portion of the city, receiving great applause everywhere. While not as large in numbers as some of the other delegations, the Buffalo people properly felt proud of it. They went to the McKinley home in advance of the regular wheelmen's demonstration. They brought three homing pigeons to carry back a message to their city and assembled on the lawn while Major McKinley greeted them. The party was introduced by Capt. H. P. Curtis and Frank B. Steele. Major McKinley had the following message prepared, a copy of which was attached to each bird:

Canton, Ohio, October 3, 1896.

The Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Republican Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived this morning and request me to send their greetings to friends at home, in which I beg to join.
William McKinley.

The messages were addressed to the evening papers of Buffalo, and Mrs. McKinley released the pigeons.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you. I am sure you will excuse me from doing more than making acknowledgment of this generous call and the assurance which you bring of your regard and good will. Later in the day I am to address the wheelmen, generally, who pay me a visit, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at that time. (Applause.) At the request of your committee I have prepared a little message which is to be sent back by the carrier pigeons which you have brought with you from Buffalo." (Three cheers were then given for McKinley.)

MANUFACTURERS FROM PITTSBURG.

The McKinley Club of the Standard Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, arrived over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 10:30 o'clock Saturday, October 3rd. It required eight coaches to accommodate the visitors, who numbered about six hundred persons. The Torrence Band accompanied the party. As they pulled into the station three rousing cheers were given. The coaches were all elaborately decorated with streamers containing the name of the Company. Each visitor was decorated with a badge of pale blue with a picture of Major McKinley and the name of the organization. Banners with protection and sound money epigrams floated to the breezes. Frank J. Torrence and J. W. Arrod had charge of the delegation. The Canton Troop and Escort Committee met the delegation and led the way to the home of Major McKinley. In the parade a novel attraction was a magnificent bath tub manufactured at the Standard works. The delegation was given audience on the lawn at about 11 o'clock. The introduction and presentation was made by F. J. Torrence, an employe of the company. "These men" he said, "have come as living objects of what protection does for American workingmen and American industries. We are all for McKinley, now, although many of us have heretofore been members of other parties." In the midst of this reception the Barberton delegation came up and mingled with the crowd.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It is very gratifying to me to have about my house this large delegation from the Standard Manufacturing Company, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. It gives me extreme pleasure to welcome you, and to receive from your spokesman assurances of good will and support of the great principles for which by the partiality of a great political party, I stand this year. I am glad to note from what Mr. Torrence has said that in the audience before me to-day are men who have hitherto belonged to other political organizations. Democrats, as well as Republicans, are interested in the welfare and prosperity of our common country. (Applause.) We can not have suffering among us, we can not have depression, we can not have idleness, without all portions of our population feeling it, no matter to what political party they may belong. And this year, unlike many years of the past, the ticket is commanding not the support of Republicans merely, but the support of all parties all over the land. Men are thinking infinitely more of their country and its prosperity than they are thinking of any political organization. What we want, and what we mean to do in this country, is first of all to keep our money good. (Great cheering.) Every dollar of it, whether paper, silver or gold, shall be worth fully one hundred cents, and be worth exactly that sum, whether it is in the hands of the banker, or the hands of the laborer. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and three cheers.) We not only propose to keep our money good, but we propose to keep our word good with every creditor of the Government. (Tremendous applause.) And, my fellow citizens, we propose, in so far as legislation will do it—wise, judicious, American legislation—to restore good wages to American workingmen. (Vociferous cheering.) I am glad to receive from the employes of the Standard Manufacturing Company this splendid specimen of their handiwork. I am glad, my fellow citizens, always to receive any token of regard from the men who labor. (Continuous applause.) Labor is the foundation of wealth. (Cries of 'That's so' and 'You are right.') It is the foundation of progress and prosperity, and when the labor of any country is unemployed, then that country suffers in every department of industry. (Cheering and cries of 'That's right.') What we want is to protect the American factory against the foreign factory. (Loud and continuous cheering.) I do not believe in a policy that gives a single day's work to any other nation in the world, so long as we have an idle man in the United States who wants to work. (Continuous applause.) If we do not protect our homes and our firesides, our employments and our occupations, nobody will do it for us. (Cries of 'You're right' and cheers.) Fortunately for us, we have given to us the power of the ballot, a power that enables a majority of the people of this country to adopt any public policy they believe will best subserve their interests. (Applause.) How will those ballots be cast (the speaker was here interrupted with cries of 'For McKinley,' 'For McKinley,' and tremendous applause) four weeks from next Tuesday? (Cries of 'We'll elect McKinley.') That is the supreme day of the free man. (A voice, 'You will get all our votes.') The day when millions of American citizens can deposit in the ballot box the ballot which expresses their will and purpose. Whatever be that will and purpose, it must finally be carried into public law and administration. (Great cheering.) Are you satisfied with the present conditions? (Loud cries of 'No, No.') Would you not like to return to the conditions that existed between 1880 and 1890? (Cries of 'You bet', and cheering.) The only way you can do that (cries of 'Is to vote for McKinley,' and laughter and applause) is to return to the policy that gave us that condition. (Applause.) I thank you for this call and bid you good morning." (Renewed and long continued cheering).

BARBERTON IN LINE.

Seven coach loads of enthusiastic McKinley men arrived over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley road at eleven o'clock, Saturday, October 3rd, from Barberton, Ohio. They were well supplied with music, having the Barberton Drum Corps and Band. They formed at once and marched to the McKinley residence with flying banners. Here O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, spoke briefly for them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: (Here the noise of bands approaching prevented him from commencing his address). I am afraid the delegations will get mixed to-day. (Tremendous cheering and laughter.) I only appear that I may make suitable recognition of the kind words that have been brought to me by my neighbors and friends of Summit County, living in the thriving town of Barberton. I know of no village anywhere in the country that better illustrates the possibilities of industry and enterprise than that village under the sound money and protective policy of the Republican Party. We have all seen—those of us who are your neighbors—we have all seen its wonderful growth and progress. From a farm it has suddenly sprung up, or had suddenly sprung up, to be a thriving, prosperous, growing village, protected by American tariff and made stable by a sound and undepreciated American currency. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') I congratulate that village upon the progress it has made, and I am quite sure that with the experience it has had in the past three and a half years it will be ready on the third day of November to register, by an almost unanimous vote, its preference for a return to Republican policies. (Great cheering.) I bid you good afternoon." (Applause.)

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Sound Money Club followed the Standard Manufacturing Company's delegation, arriving five minutes later, or at 10:35, by the Fort Wayne road. Ten coaches were loaded down with enthusiastic people, and every man was an employe of the Allegheny shops, and wore red, white and blue ribbons fastened with a McKinley button. Each visitor, and there were over eight hundred men in the party, carried a small flag. Declarations for sound money and McKinley were seen on many banners, and little American flags bespoke their patriotism. The Fourteenth Regiment Band of Pittsburg furnished music for them. The visitors were met by the Escort and Troop and taken to their destination, where W. B. Kirker, of Pittsburg, introduced them as the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the shops at Allegheny. He assured Major McKinley that the shop men were unanimous and enthusiastic for him and the platform upon which he stood. Many of them had been Democrats in the past, he added, but in view of recent experiences they were very much ashamed of that record, and would do their best to correct it in November. (Cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I appreciate this friendly call from the mechanics and workingmen of the Allegheny shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I have been pleased to note in the public press and learn from the many delegations that have visited me during the last six weeks, that the employes of our great railroads are deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the questions which are presented in this campaign. We have come to realize, no matter what may be our employment, that we are most prosperous when the country is most prosperous. We have come to realize that the railroads do the most business, pay the best wages, and have the most work when the farmers have good crops, good prices and good markets and the manufacturers have plenty of orders and their workmen steady employment. (Loud cheering.) You always build more engines, repair more engines, and do more by way of improving equipments when your railroads do the most business, and when they do the most business you have the steadiest employment and best wages. Therefore, you, like other men engaged in the workshops of the country, are deeply interested in having a policy that will energize every industry of the country, bring to us the widest development of our resources and give us, whether we live in the West or the North or the South or the East, the largest and most general prosperity. (Tremendous applause.) This year, for the first time in four years, the people of the country have an opportunity to pass judgment upon the experience they have had since 1892. (Applause and cries of 'We will do it.') You have an opportunity this year to approve or disapprove the policy which has given you that experience. What will your answer be on the third day of November? (Cries of 'We will elect McKinley.') Democrats and Republicans alike, I ask you, do you want a continuance of a policy that has taken work from the American workshop and given it to the foreign workshop, or do you disapprove of that policy? (Cries of 'You bet we disapprove,' and 'Hurrah for protection.') You will have an opportunity to vote directly upon that proposition. (A voice, 'You bet we will.') We have the best country in the world, and if it does not continue to be the best it will be our fault. We have the best railroads, and more railroads, andmore internal commerce than any other nation, and it is because we have such vast internal commerce that the railroads of this country have been able to extend their lines and give such liberal employment to American labor. You have an opportunity to vote this year on another question—as to whether you want good, full, round one hundred cent dollars in payment of your wages, or whether you want to be paid in fifty-two cent dollars. (A voice, 'We want one hundred cent dollars every time.') Nobody is cheated by a depreciated currency so much as the man who labors. This is the experience of mankind the world over. It has been our own experience at every period in our history when we have entered upon an era of depreciated currency, and were living under the wild-cat banking system which issued State money. (Applause.) The workingmen of this country are its largest creditors. There is due the workingmen in prosperous times so vast a sum of money as to make them the greatest creditors of the world, and they are, therefore, more interested or quite as much interested as any other part of our population, in having a sound and stable currency, unvarying in value and good wherever trade goes. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. I am glad to know that the workingmen of the United States this year are with us, no matter what their political relations have been in the past; and that they mean to stand up for their country, (a voice, 'And McKinley') their country's prosperity, their country's honor, and for that policy which will secure to the largest number the greatest good. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Applause.)

ANOTHER PITTSBURG DELEGATION.

At eleven o'clock Saturday, October 3rd, another Fort Wayne special of twelve coaches arrived. It contained a delegation from the Mackintosh-Hemphill Company's Mills of Pittsburg, with seven hundred voters. The Fort Pitt Foundry and the Star Tin Plate Works were represented. George B. Long headed the visitors as Chief Marshal. The Sheridan Sabre Band accompanied the party and as they alighted from the train struck up a popular topical selection. The marchers all wore tin plate badges with

McKinley portraits in the center, and ribbons designating the name of the club. The Canton Troop and Reception Committee with carriages headed the visitors along the line of march. L. B. JACKSON presented the party and claimed for his company the making of the first gun for the Union forces in the '60's as well as the making of the largest sheet of tin manufactured. He said they came to give testimony as to the success of tin making in this country and to emphasize their endorsement of the Republican platform, a protective tariff and a sound and stable currency. (Cheers).

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is an inspiration to look into your earnest faces to-day and to feel that the great Republican cause has the sympathy of your hearts and will have your active and unremitting support until the polls close on the third of November. (Great applause.) I am glad to welcome to my home the employes or the Mackintosh-Hemphill Manufacturing Company and of the Star Tin Plate Company, of the city of Pittsburg. (Applause and cries of 'We are glad to be here.') I have met many, many thousands of people around this porch in the last three months, but I assure you that none have been more welcome than you. (Cheers.) I have been pleased to note that the men employed in the tin plate industries of the United States understand, though they understand it from a sad experience, that their industry, its success and continued prosperity depend upon a wise, judicious, American protective policy. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Whatever reduction you may have had in your wages; whatever reduction in the days of employment you may have had, you can distinctly trace the cause. You know when it occurred. (Cries of 'Yes we do.') You know how it occurred and you know what produced it. (Applause and cries of 'Free trade produced it.') Down to the close of 1892 enough men could not be found to work in the tin plate factories then in operation and that were being built for operation. How is it now? (Cries of 'We haven't any work.') I ask you workingmen of the Star Tin Plate Company is that the condition of your trade to-day? (Cries of 'No. We want those good times back again.') We have started that industry and I say to you and to everybody else that it has come to stay. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') We mean to manufacture tin plate for the whole American trade, and Pennsylvania alone has capacity at this very moment, if all her factories were at work on full time, to produce one third of all the tin plate that is consumed in the United States. (Applause and cries of 'That's true, Major.') Now, my fellow citizens, what we want to do is to put all that machinery to work, not only in the State of Pennsylvania, but in every other State of the American Union. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') For we know that when you put machinery to work you put men to work, and when you put men to work you give them wages, which bring comfort, hope and cheer to their families. (Great cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with MCKINLEY?') And we know that when we put the men of the country to work at American wages we are furnishing to the farmers of the United States the best and most profitable market they ever had. (Great applause and cries of 'Right you are.') Now, we not only have this tin plate industry in the United States, but we propose to have it stay with us, too. (Tremendous cheering.) We do not propose to give up our good one hundred cent dollars for fifty-two cent dollars. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') We do not propose to permit any party to force us to adopt either the Mexican or Chinese system of finance. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We have always had the best money in the world, and we propose to keep it the best. It will be your privilege, my fellow citizens, on the third day of November—each one of you equally with the other—to deposit your ballots, which shall express your judgment upon a protective policy and sound money. How will you cast those ballots? (Loud cries of 'Cast them for McKinley and protection,' followed by great cheering.) More than that your ballots will express your respect for law and order, (cries of 'That's right') for peace and domestic tranquility, for the honor of the Government of the United States. and for public and private honesty. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

At 11:35, Saturday, October 3rd, another big delegation arrived over the Cleveland, Terminal and Valley Railroad. It consisted of three hundred employes of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad from Pittsburg, and was met at the depot by the Reception Committee and escorted to the home of the Republican standard bearer. Here they were introduced by Mr. R. K. Kraenbiehl.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Spokesman and Fellow Citizens: I am especially glad to meet at my home the employes of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company. There used to be a time, and it is within the recollection of us all, when it was said that the wages of the railroad employes could not be affected by National tariff legislation. It used to be said that while a protective tariff might help the wages of protected industries, it could not have any effect upon the wages of the railroad men of the country. We have all come to discover that this is a mistake. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') We have come to see that if the manufacturing establishments that are encouraged by a protective tariff are idle, the business of the railroad companies falls off, and when the business of the railroad companies fail, employes are cut off. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') You have come to realize in your own experience that you have the highest prosperity, that you have the steadiest employment, that you have the best wages, only when the American factory is protected by a protective policy and the home market is preserved for the American farmer. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') You know that better now than you did four years ago, (renewed cheering and cries of 'Right') and knowing that, you will know how to vote on the third day of November. (Loud cries of 'We'll vote for McKinley and Hobart,' followed by great cheering.) You will vote, I imagine, for the return of the policy that will start the fires in every furnace of the country, put every man to work, and make products for you to haul, (great applause) for when there are products for you to haul you are always on the pay roll at good wages. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') I thank you, my fellow citizens, and bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

MORE KEYSTONE CITIZENS.

The Washington and Green County, Pennsylvania, delegations came to Canton via the Fort Wayne Railroad at twelve o'clock, Saturday, October 3rd, in two trains of twelve coaches each. The first section was composed entirely of citizens of Cannonsburg, and the second section from Washington and other towns in the two counties. There were nearly fifteen hundred people in the combined delegations. The Taylorstown Cornet Band and the Thompsonville Band were along to furnish music. The visitors marched to their destination headed by Canton Troop and Reception Committee. JOHN H. MURDOCK made a general introduction for the party. He said:

"Mr. BRYAN is fond of saying, 'We will never know until we try.' We have tried depreciated currency, free trade, State's rights and mob rule to our heart's content and want no more of them. We turn, therefore, to you, sir, who in your own personality as well as in your representative capacity, stand for all that which we believe to be for the best interests of our country, and as patriotic citizens we pledge you our earnest and unfaltering support." (Applause.)

JOHN G. CLARK, of Lagonda, spoke on behalf of the Wool Grower's Association. He said in part:

"Tariff reform is reducing our numbers, and you hear from our county and State the same report as from all the wool producing States. There is discouragement on every hand and many of our flocks have gone to the shambles at a merely nominal price—almost nothing. A great crime was committed by the present administration when this great industry was separated from the other leading industries and placed on the free list. We have heard a great deal in this campaign about the 'Crime of '73,' but the great crime of the age, the greatest crime of which any American Congress was ever guilty, was that of placing wool on the free list." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The presence of this large body of people from a neighboring State is a manifestation of their confidence in Republican principles, for which I make due and grateful acknowledgment. No one can recall your county without remembering that in it is located the college of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, famous in the annals of our educational institutions, which has sent from its walls some of our most distinguished and illustrious citizens. No one can speak the name of your county without remembering that it was the birthplace of that matchless statesman and illustrious citizen, JAMES G. BLAINE. (Tremendous cheering.) Although he never reached the Presidency of the United States, he occupied for twenty years, and will ever continue to occupy, a high place in the hearts and affections of the American people. (Great applause.) I am glad to meet representatives of every part of your population, farmers, wool growers—at least you once were (great laughter and applause) manufacturers and employes of the Washington Steel and Tin Plate Company, employes of the Anderson and Eclipse mines—all your population are thrice welcome here at my doorstep. (Great applause.) Washington, like every other county within the jurisdiction of the United States, knows from sad experience that we have been under a Democratic Administration for the last three and a half years, (cries of 'We know that, Major, pretty well,' followed by great laughter and applause) and, like every other county in the country, is anxious to return to that policy which for more than thirty years prevailed in the United States, and under which all our people enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and our Nation made its greatest strides in progress and development. (Great cheering. A voice asked, 'What's the matter with Green County?') And Green County is also thrice welcome. (Great laughter and applause.) All of Pennsylvania is welcome. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Pennsylvania seems to be of one mind. (Great laughter and cries of 'We'll give you 300,000, Major.') You are aware that the country which has the fewest workshops has the least internal commerce, the poorest farms and the least prosperous farmers. (Cries of 'That's right.') We are favored in the United States with a great diversity of soil and climate. The statistics of the Department of Agriculture show that the value of our farm products alone is $2,500,000,000—the greatest farming and agricultural Nation of the world. (Applause.) 'An extensive market for the surplus products of the soil,' said HAMILTON, in 1790, 'is of the first consequence,' and never was of greater moment than now. JAMES G. BLAINE declared one hundred years later: 'The farmer knows that the larger the home market, the better his prices, and that when his home market is poor, his prices fall.' (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Pennsylvania farmers know quite as well as the farmers in any other part of the country, how much of their prosperity depends upon the workshops and the mines being steadily and constantly employed. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') Every new factory that is started in Washington County, gives the farmer a new consumer, (cries of 'Correct') and helps to give him better prices for the products of his soil. Whenever your mines, the Anderson and the Eclipse and your other mines, are running full time at good wages, the market of the farmer of Washington County is increased. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') The wisdom of the statesmanship of HAMILTON and BLAINE was unheeded in 1892. The free traders not only deprived our agriculturists of the protection they had against the importation of foreign wool, live stock and farm products; not only took from them the benefits of reciprocity and new outlets for their surplus products, but they now seriously propose to pay them for the small quantity they can sell at poor prices in the home market, in dollars of greatly lessened value and cheat them in quality under their financial policy, as free trade has cheated them in quantity. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') General GRANT, in his Annual Message to Congress, in 1870, said: 'If it means failure to provide necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government and therefore repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform.' (Great cheering.) So must all agree that if free silver is to add, as it will undoubtedly add, to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial distress, now so severe in all parts of the country, then we are more than ever opposed to it and to accepting the other delusion of false finance. (Applause and cries of 'We won't do it.'). The farmers of the United States are not to be misled. The workingmen of the United States are not to be misled. When the farmer sells his wool and gives full pounds, he is entitled to have in return full dollars. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') When the workingman gives his muscle and skill to his employer, giving to that employer an honest day's work, he is entitled to be paid in honest dollars that are unquestioned everywhere. (Great cheering.) And when the miner puts his coal on the dump, if that is what you call it—his ton of coal, a good, honest ton—he is entitled to be paid in honest dollars. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') The farmers, they say, are always wrong. (Laughter.) They said they were wrong in 1892 on the question of protection, but it was the cities that were wrong. It wasn't the country at all. (Cries of 'Right.') Our farmers are intelligent and not dishonest. (Great applause.) They have been honorable in all their transactions. They are not unpatriotic, but devoted, self-sacrificing and upright citizens, and they will vote for their own produc[illegible]. (Great applause and cries of 'We'll vote for McKinley, too.') They are not to be deceived by false teachings or false teachers, but this year, as in every crisis of our country's history, they will be found on the side of American honor, (applause) and put behind them every temptation and manfully sustain the right as God gives them to see the right. (Great applause.) They are true sons of the noble men who founded the Republic. They will resist every attempt to arouse class or sectional prejudice or spirit. (Cries of 'That's what we'll do.') Patrick Henry sounded the keynote of this campaign more than a century ago, when he said: 'The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American.' (Great cheering.) And so now all the citizens of the States, black and white, rich and poor, proud as they may be of their own commonwealths, are still prouder of this grand American Union of indestructible States. (Great applause.) I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Great cheering.)

SEVEN DELEGATIONS AT ONCE.

A party of the employes of the American Wire Works of Cleveland, arrived over the Clevland, Canton and Southern Railroad at 12:30. Canton Troop met them at the depot and the drum corps which accompanied them led the march through the city to the McKinley residence. The delegation numbered between five hundred and six hundred workingmen.

The Harbison and Walker Fire Brick Company's employes and the Oil Well Supply Company's employes, of Pittsburg, arrived at 12:30 o'clock via th Fort Wayne road on a special train of ten coaches. They had many banners, and were headed by the Boys' Drum Corps and the Twelfth Ward Band of Pittsburg.

Cleveland also sent eight hundred laboring men by way of the Valley and Terminal Railway to see Major McKinley at noon, Saturday. They were the employes of the Kilby Manufacturing Company, the HP Nail Company and the Cleveland Hardware Company. The Kilby and Nail Company men all wore mackintoshes. All were well drilled and headed by the HP McKinley and Hobart Nail Keg Drum Corps, and made a splendid appearance. The Cleveland Hardware Company employes carried cartridge canes and numerous banners and transparencies.

The McKinley Sound Money Club of Fort Wayne Indiana, arrived from the west at the Fort Wayne station about noon, Saturday, October 3rd. There were six hundred people, employes of the Pennsylvania Company. The Fort Wayne Band of twenty-four pieces accompanied them and they were escorted by Canton Troop and Reception Committee to their destination. They carried many banners and all were decorated with golden rod.

The next audience which Major McKinley addressed was composed of the seven delegations named above. Enoch Cox speaking for the railroad men, said they had come from the office, from the forge, from the bench and from all branches of railroad work, to express to Major McKinley their confidence in him and the principles he represented. These principles, he said, deeply interested the men of his calling. They would preserve the honor and integrity of the Nation as they would preserve its flag, and in the present contest the Republican candidate could rest assured of their support. J. W. SUTHERLAND introduced the wire workers. CHARLES I. DAILEY said for the other delegations in the party that they represented men of honest convictions who had heretofore been of varied political beliefs, but after four years of darkness and fighting the wolf from the door, were now of one opinion and belief, that their hope was in Major MCKINLEY and the party he represented. WILLIAM CALDWELL introduced the Star Fire Brick Company employes from Pittsburg, four or five hundred strong, and GRANT HURLEY spoke for several hundred employes of the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburg.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I almost despair of being able to make myself heard by this great assemblage of my countrymen. In this vast audience there are representatives from the State of Indiana, from the the State of Pennsylvania, from the State of Illinois, and from my own State, Ohio. (A voice, 'Three cheers for Pennsylvania.') You come from different States but with a single purpose and that to testify your devotion to the principles of the great Republican Party. (Applause and cries of 'That's what.') You come not as partisans simply, for this year partisanship counts for little. Patriotism is uppermost in every man's heart and in every home beneath the flag. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') You come from different States, but you carry the same flag in your hands (a voice, 'That's right, you bet we do') the glorious old Stars and Stripes, (applause) and you carry the same sacred principles in your hearts. (Great cheering.) I am glad to meet and greet every one of you. I wish I might give every one of you a warm hand clasp, but you have my high regard and gratitude for the interest you are showing in the triumph of National honor, patriotism and protection. (Continued applause.) Parties do not make issues; issues make parties. Men who think alike, act together—this vast crowd think alike and propose to act together on the third day of November. (Cries of 'You are right' and tremendous applause.) Every heart here is inspired by the same thought; every soul here is moved by the same consideration, and that consideration is the well-being and prosperity of the glorious American Union. (Great cheering.) We love our institutions because they are the freest and best in the world. (A voice, 'That's the truth.') There is no other country beneath the sun like ours. (Cries of 'That's right' and 'Hear, hear.') And it never will be anybody else's (applause) so long as the American people have patriotism in their hearts. (Vociferous cheering and waving of hats, umbrellas and canes.) We have not only the best country in the world, but we have the best—or did have three or four years ago, (laughter and applause) the best manufacturing establishments in the world, and we have good tin plate mills and the best railroads. (Applause.) We have also more miles of railroads than any other government in the world. (Cries of 'That's right.') And we furnish many of the nations of the world with oils which come principally from the fields of Pennsylvania. (Great cheering.) We furnish the world with tools that come from these several States. We have not only the best manufactories and the best railroads and the most of them, but we have the best money in the world. (Continuous cheering.) We have more gold in the United States than any other government has except France and Germany.

We have more silver than any other government except India and China. Every dollar we have—gold, silver or paper—is worth one hundred cents wherever trade goes and in every mart and market place of the world. (Great applause.) Now, what we want to do is to get back what we lost in 1892. (Cries of 'That's what' and applause.) Are you all agreed as to that? (Cries of 'We are' and 'You bet.') Nobody seems to be satisfied with what was done in 1892; those who helped to do it and those who were against it are alike dissatisfied. What we want is to return to the normal prosperity of the United States; we want to restore confidence and we want to set the wheels of industry in motion; we want our trains to be doubled, and to be doubled, too, in the number of their employes, in carrying the splendid traffic of our internal commerce. Now, when we have done that, we want to see to it that the money of this country shall be preserved untarnished and the honor of this Government remain unsullied. More than that, we want the whole world to know that this is a government of law, (applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right') and a government by law, and that beneath that government and around that government stand seventy millions of free people, who love the laws they helped to make. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. I am glad to know that you have enlisted in the cause, and I bid you, in conclusion, to write on your ballots next November what you think is best for you, for your families, for your firesides, for your wives, and for your boys and girls." (Continuous cheering.)

VENANGO COUNTY PEOPLE.

The Venango County, Pennsylvania, delegation arrived in Canton about 12:10 via the Fort Wayne Road. They came in two sections and there were seventeen hundred men in line. The excursion was in charge of the Franklin McKinley Club with General John A. Wiley in command. The towns represented were Franklin, Oil City, Reno, Titusville, Polk and Raymilt.

The Wooster, Ohio, University McKinley Club, two hundred strong, arrived on the 1:21 Fort Wayne train. They carried a large American flag and pennants, with the college colors, making a splendid appearance. Col. S. C. Lewis extended the greetings of Venango County with assurances of support. Hon. Thomas McGough spoke in behalf of the oil interests of the county. He said they were satisfied with the prosperity achieved, but were looking into the future. They realized that they could not continue to prosper if the remainder of the country did not, and to that end they desired to lend their aid to whatever was for the best interests of all. Robert A. Crawford spoke for the students. He said they came as Republicans, as most of the students of institutions of learning came, that the number of Republican collegians was about the same this year as the total number of students. They believed, he said, that the fight was for great principles without the maintenance of which there could be no great prosperity and advancement, and they would do their part for those principles. (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I have already spoken a great many times to-day and to many thousands of people. The principles of the Republican Party are so National in their character and so universal in their application that they can be presented to any audience anywhere, and to any consolidation of audiences that may come to the city of Canton, I can with propriety present to my fellow citizens of Venango County, the oil producers and drillers, the farmers, the manufacturers and the employes, the same doctrines and arguments that I can present to the students of the University of Wooster. (Applause.) We are all standing upon the same platform—the platform of public faith, of an honest compliance to every public or private contract, an honest dollar and the Nation's honor and of law and order. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' good.') We are all carrying the same flag this year and it is good enough for any of us. (Applause.) The glorious old flag that we followed in time of war and that was never triumphed over (a voice, 'And never will be') by any enemy in the world. (Great cheering.) It represents our beliefs, our aims, and our purposes, for we have no purpose now, as your spokesman from Venango so well said, but the public good, the common good of all. (Great applause.) Whatever will secure that; whatever will promote the prosperity of the people; whatever will dignify and elevate American manhood and American womanhood, is embraced in the principles of the Republican Party. (Renewed applause.) This year we are fighting just as distinctly for our country's honor as we have ever fought for it in the past. (Cries of 'You are right,' and applause.) We are fighting to restore a protective policy under which we had become the mightiest manufacturing, agricultural, and mining nation of the world. We are fighting for a policy that elevates American citizenship and gives to the labor and the genius of the American workingman, as well as to the scholar, higher rewards than he can get in any other government in the world. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great applause.) We are fighting to restore that policy and we are fighting, unitedly fighting, to keep the currency of this country as sound as the Government and as untarnished as the starry banner of the free. (Tremendous cheering.) We propose that this Nation shall not begin now, after one hundred and twenty years of glorious history, to repudiate its debts, either public or private. (Renewed cheering.) I am glad to meet you all. (Voice: 'So are we glad to meet you, Major.') One glorious thing about Republican principles is that they address themselves to the educated men of the country as well as the uneducated, and we submit them with confidence to the learned of every profession. We appeal not to passion, not to prejudice, not to ignorance, but to intelligence and patriotism. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's the way to talk.') And now, my fellow citizens, having said this much —for I hear another delegation coming, (laughter and applause) I must thank you all and say good-bye." (Demonstrations of enthusiastic applause.)

THE UNION VETERANS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

The Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Pittsburg and Allegheny arrived via the Fort Wayne road at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon. There were over seven hundred battle-scarred veterans, many of them minus an arm or a leg, examples of what brave men endured for the preservation of the Union. As they marched up the principal streets to their destination, the cheering by the people enroute was vociferous. The old flags torn by bullets and faded by the elements of nature, were conspicuous in the parade. The veterans were headed by the Grand Army Band of Allegheny, and were escorted by Canton Troop and the old soldiers of Canton who turned out one hundred and fifty strong to receive them. The delegation was composed of the Pittsburg Union Veterans' Patriotic League and the Allegheny County War Veterans' Club. The latter recently adopted a preamble and resolutions warmly endorsing Major McKinley as a comrade, and as a representative of the policy which would best advance the interests of the Nation. JAMES B. STUART presented what was said to have been the first tin horn blown in Pittsburg in honor of Major MCKINLEY'S nomination. It was embellished with gold and silver ornaments. Colonel CHARLES F. MCKENNA was introduced as a late Democrat who had never voted a Republican ticket but who this year would support Major MCKINLEY. In acknowledging the introduction Mr. MCKENNA said that upon reading the story of the Chicago Convention, he was impressed with the close resemblance of its proceedings to some historic proceedings in 1860. Finding the Nation thus assailed he had placed the supremacy of law above all other questions and arrayed himself against the work of that convention. He paid a glowing tribute to the late SAMUEL J. RANDALL and his tariff record, at which Major MCKINLEY pounded his silk hat right vigorously by way of applause, and the crowd joined in the cheering.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Nothing has touched me as deeply or moved me more in all the interesting weeks of the past than the presence here of this large body of veterans from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. (Applause.) I greet you not as partisans but as comrades. (Great applause.) There is no name dearer, or closer, or more sacred to the old soldiers than that. (Cheers.) The war is all over. The North and the South are again united. I am to have next week a visit from five hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, who bring testimony of their devotion to the great principles for which, temporarily, I stand. (Great cheering.) There are two names that always come to every soldier when talking to soldiers—Sumter and Appomatox. Sumter registers the opening of that great Civil War and Appomatox its close. Sumter records when the flag was fired on, and the Union was threatened, and Appomatox records when the victory was won and the flag was again sacred to all and the Union safe. (Great applause.) It is the business of the old soldiers of this country, whether they fought on one side or the other, it is their business especially, to see that the Union which was thus saved shall be preserved forever. (Great cheering.) The liberty which you achieved means responsibility and duty. Duty is God's order, and, when once obeyed, liberty is safe and the law supreme. (Great applause.) I am glad to know that the Veterans of the Grand Army who fought for the preservation of the Union of the States are to-day, almost to a man, touching elbows in support of public honor and personal honesty. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right') Standing in the presence of these tattered flags, glorious emblems of a glorious cause, inspires patriotism in every heart. You know what those tattered flags mean. You know what they cost in blood. Some things are so priceless that the nations which buy them pay only in blood. (Great cheering.) My fellow citizens, the regret to me always when I stand in the presence of an audience of old soldiers, is the sad memory that so many of them are no longer with us.

'They are gone who seemed so great
  Gone! but nothing can bereave them
Of the force they made their own
  Being here; and we believe them
Something far advanced in state,
  And that they wear a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave them.
  Speak no more of their renown,
And in the vast cathedral leave them.
  God accept them; Christ receive them.'

(Great cheering.) My comrades, I thank you for this demonstration and for your assurance of support, not support of me personally, but of the principles of the Republican Party. (Applause.) Nothing has given me greater satisfaction in this contest than to see those old veterans, those magnificent soldiers, Generals SICKLES, HOWARD, SIGEL and ALGER, traveling from one end of the country to the other, carrying the old flag and speaking for Republican principles. (Great cheering.) Another delegation is waiting, so thanking you from the bottom of my heart for the compliment you have paid me, I must bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

THE CINCINNATI STAMINA CLUB.

The Stamina Club of Cincinnati, three hundred and fifty strong, including many sound money advocates recruited from other parties, was introduced by the President of the Club, Mr. C. C. BENEDICT, who said that Hamilton County was sure to give 30,000 Republican majority, and they were working very hard to make it 40,000. It was now nearly dark, but there was no decrease in the number of listeners, or the remarkable enthusiasm which had prevailed throughout the day.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. BENEDICT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE STAMINA REPUBLICAN CLUB: It gives me great gratification to have this Club, which I have known for several years and have seen participating in other important campaigns of the past, here to-day. Four weeks from next Tuesday the voters of this country will exercise their sovereignty. (Great applause.) It is a spectacle that can not be witnessed in any other country. On a single day, from sunrise to sunset, fifteen millions of free men, by the use of the ballot, will determine what policies shall prevail and what legislation be enacted for this country. There is no other duty so serious as that devolving upon the American elector this year. Differing somewhat from former years, the people of the country are alive to the importance of the questions that are now engaging public attention. Every citizen feels that the contest is linked with home, fireside and family, with wages, employment and prosperity; and the people everywhere this year intend to give their votes for that party and for those principles which they think will elevate American citizenship and advance the honor and glory of the American Republic. (Great applause.) I am glad to know that the young men of the United States are enrolled, nearly unanimously, for the Republican cause. It is worthy their best efforts and greatest endeavors. It appeals to the noblest patriotism; it invokes the highest aspirations of the American citizen. (Applause.) I know something of the Stamina Republican Club of Cincinnati, and am aware that in season and out of season, in off years and other years, your splendid organization has always borne aloft the Republican banner. And I know, also, something of the Republicanism of Hamilton County, (great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff') a Republicanism that never wavers, (renewed applause and cries of 'Right you are') but always gives increased majorities, and I am pleased to hear that this is your expectation in the present contest. (Great cheering.) I thank you for this call. You are all welcome. I would insist upon you staying longer, but this is a year when we are having so many delegations that one must give way to the other (great laughter and applause) each in its turn, but on the third day of November we will all be together in the same cause, voting the same ticket. (Great applause.) I bid you good afternoon." (Applause.)

A GOLDEN LOVING CUP.

The silversmiths of Chicago, San Francisco, New York and other cities, on Saturday afternoon, October 3rd, presented Major McKinley with a magnificent gold cup, about fourteen inches high and valued at $500. The cup rests upon a white onyx stand and is enclosed in a royal purple case lined with white satin having an elegant silk American flag as the background. On one side is inscribed: "In Silver We Believe When Redeemable in Gold," and on the reverse "Hon. William McKinley, Statesman, Patriot and Champion of an Honest Dollar. Presented by the employes of the Mauser Manufacturing Company, silversmiths of New York, regardless of past party affiliations, as a token of merit in the cause of honest money." A coat of arms is also inscribed with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." In lieu of handles are two American eagles supported by shields. The presentation speech was made by Mr. S. George Dessauer, of New York, who read the following resolutions:

"To the Honorable William McKinley: We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the mechanics and silversmiths of the Mauser Manufacturing Company, of New York City, during our noon-day discussions on the political questions of the day, have come to the following conclusions, viz: That the power of voting which has been granted to us by the Constitution of our native and adopted country should be used as follows:

"Resolved, That our best interests will be served first and last by having the dollar with which we are paid worth 100 cents; and be it further

Resolved, That to give expression to our opinions, and, by chance, influence our fellow workmen, that they may see that their interests and ours are one, we present to Hon. William McKinley, of Canton, Ohio, a specimen of our workmanship. We trust that the same will be a lasting memento to one whom we know believes that an honest workman is worthy of an honest dollar when he has completed an honest day's work."

[Signed]

James C. Shannon,
Chairman,
Max F. Mauss,
William F. Hayes,
Thomas Lee,
Committee of Workmen.

The vase was brought to Canton and presented by seven of the foremost silversmiths in the United States, namely: A. W. Adcock, H. S. Hyman, H. D. Stevens, Edward Forman, E. Bauman, Walter Higgins, Chicago; James Madison, San Francisco, California; Miss Dorothy Tanner, a niece of Mr. Madison.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: I appreciate most heartily this token of your regard and confidence. I value it not for what it is, but far more for what it represents. (Applause). To feel that the silversmiths and mechanics of your great house have with their own hands prepared this magnificent vase as a present for the Republican standard bearer, fills me with a gratitude which I can but inadequately express. (Applause.) I beg you will convey to those whom you represent, and receive for yourselves, my heartiest thanks. And I want you to know that this beautiful cup, prepared and wrought by American labor, coming to me from the hand of labor, will be kept and cherished in my family forever. (Great applause.) I am glad to know that the workingmen whom you represent feel that a protective tariff and sound money are alike indispensable to their prosperity and the welfare of the whole country. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Applause.)

WHEELMEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The McKinley Wheelmen of Alliance arrived on the 10:26 o'clock, Fort Wayne train, Saturday morning. There were over one hundred of them and each wore a white cap and white duck coat, and carried a gold pennant with the name "Alliance" inscribed thereon. Three hundred fellow-citizens came along but not as a delegation. The McKinley Wheelmen of Buffalo, New York, and the Lawrenceville (Pennsylvania) Club, arrived via the Fort Wayne road at 12:30 o'clock on a special train and were escorted to headquarters by the Canton Flambeau Wheelmen's Club. The five special trains conveying the Cincinnati bicyclists, the Bohemian Americans and the Cleveland bicyclists, arrived at the Cleveland, Canton and Southern depot in the afternoon. Several thousand excursionists were on these trains. Owing to the crowded streets and interruptions by street cars and railway trains, much difficulty was experienced in organizing and keeping together. It was utterly impossible to ride in parade past the McKinley home for review, as contemplated. Instead the riders, as they approached the crowd, dismounted and led their wheels to points as near the stand as possible. The reception opened with selections by the Kenwood McKinley Glee Club, of Chicago, which were very enjoyable. R. P. Walker, President of the National Wheelmen's Republican Club, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the Vice President, W. P. Williams, of Chicago, as one of the spokesmen: Mr. Williams said:

"Major McKinley: The wheeled hosts of the United States come to-day to avow their allegiance to you, the great leader of a great political party in a great National crisis. We come from the farm and from the city; from the workshop and from the counting room; from the factory and from the store; from the East and from the West; from the North and from the South. We represent no particular section of country but all sections; no particular occupation, but all occupations; no particular interest, but all interests; no particular rank in life, but all ranks. Our bond of brotherhood is the wheel—not a mere toy or simple source of pleasure, but a great commercial auxiliary, the acme of mechanical skill in the evolution of the vehicle. The enthusiasm of wheelmen is proverbial. To-day there is no diminution, but an increase of that enthusiasm, and every pulsation of that activity is dedicated to a patriotic resolution to work and win under the leadership of William McKinley, the man of the people, the man of ideal home life, the scholar, the patriot, the orator, the statesman, the next President of these United States. (Applause.) The National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club, conceived in a happy moment by our President, Mr. Walker, and developed by him and the other officers, is to-day actively and extensively organized in every State in the Union; and the enrollment grows so fast that this movement bids fair to be the banner campaign organization of 1896. The wheelmen are alive to the dangers of the hour, as threatened by that extraordinary platform promulgated at Chicago last July. The assault on our Supreme Court is but the muttering of revolution. The screed against Federal interference is the lowering of Old Glory to the red flag of anarchy. Free silver at 16 to 1 is repudiation and National dishonor. To these un-American doctrines we can not subscribe, and against them we patriotically enroll ourselves. In marked contrast to these proposed revolutionary measures, is the platform of the party you so ably lead, and of all the crystalizations of the questions at issue, none, in my humble judgment, has been so clear and perfect as your statement that 'it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America, than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world.' This is the issue. Not the exploiting of one industry for the benefit of the few, but the reviving of our numberless prostrated industries for the benefit of the many. Not the work of prospecting, but the prospect of working. Not the labor of development, but the development of labor. Not the dislodging of silver ore by blast or pick, to debase our currency, but the destruction of the competition of cheap foreign made goods by the dynamic force of an equitable tariff which fully protects American labor. Not the transporting of silver bullion to the hungry maw of a free mint, but the carrying of our goods and produce to the great home market of a free people at work. Not the fumes of the smelter, but the smoke of the factory. Not the clank of the machinery that mints the dollar, but the whir of the spindle and loom that creates the Nation's wealth. Not the free and unlimited coinage of the precious metal, but the free and unlimited output of the work of a precious people. As wheelmen, then, but more than that, as patriotic Americans, we here and now dedicate ourselves, our untiring activity, our influence and our votes to you and the mighty cause you so fitly represent, confident that the fight we are waging under your leadership will be a successful one, because we are struggling for the right." (Great applause.)

Mr. W. W. WATTS, of the Executive Committee of Louisville, Kentucky, on being introduced by Mr. WALKER, said:

"Major McKINLEY: A Republican all my life, and at times when to be such within my State seemed idle so far as results were concerned, it gives me the greatest pleasure to come before you to-day as the representative of thousands of wheelmen—Republican and Democratic alike—from the home of the 'star-eyed goddess of reform'—and bring their greetings and glad tidings to the great apostle of a protective tariff. Not alone do the wheelmen of Kentucky greet you, but in this greeting are the voices of many thousands of riders in that vast territory, the beautiful, sunny South. And just as in Kentucky, it comes from Democrats as as well Republicans, without regard to past party affiliation. It may well be asked why is it that members of an opposing party, an old time enemy, are to-day wishing and working for your success —your election to the high office for which you have been named. The reason is plain. As wheelmen, they remember your courtesy while Governor of the State of Ohio to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, that grand organization in control of cycling affairs in America, in session at Columbus, in 1892. They remember that as Governor of the State, you espoused that cause so dear to the hearts of all wheelmen—the good roads crusade. They remember that in your official positions, you gave to that cause such aid as was in your power. They know that you are an enemy to anarchy; an enemy to revolution; an enemy to repudiation; they know you are for building up the industries of this, the greatest country on earth; they know that you are their friend. Already the organization of wheelmen has begun in your behalf in the South. A most remarkable fact developed in the enrollment of members of the McKinley and Hobart Wheelmen's Club. In my city the riders of our modern steeds were approached, and asked to join our club, without regard to party affiliation. After one hundred had been asked a rest was taken, and a report of progress made. Of that one hundred, about two-thirds of whom had been Democrats, but one refused, while the other ninety-nine had signed and agreed to do what they could for you. This good work continues; pens can not be found quickly enough for signatures, and by November third the wheelmen in the South, with puncture-proof tires riding over thorns—'no cross' for them, will be presented to the enemy in solid phalanx, with McKinley and Hobart flags floating to the breeze, and above the din and roar of the battle then taking place, there will be heard their voices giving the password:

'McKinley—Our Friend,
McKinley—Our Homes,
McKinley—Our Country.'"

The applause of the addresses and that with which Major McKinley was greeted, was accompanied by a jingling of the bells on the wheels that proved a novel method of greeting. Few more enthusiastic crowds ever participated in a political demonstration. After delighting the people upon the lawn, the Kenwood McKinley Glee Club accepted an invitation to sing in the house for Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends who were with her. Their music was much enjoyed. The Club was composed of John Jamison, G. R. Jenkins, J. C. Brown, W. E. Brown, F. H. Atkinson, Buell McKeever, F. F. Pratt, C. C. Whitacre, P. B. Herr, J. D. Hibbard, R. K. Carver, H. B. Squire, J. W. Carver, Henry Demas and J. H. Butler.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Chairman and my Fellow Citizens: You are very welcome to my home. You are of the last of the delegations of this week, but by no means the least. (Laughter and applause.) I am glad, thrice glad, to have the wheelmen representing more than a dozen States of the American Union, call to give me not only assurance of their individual support, but of the support of the many thousands whom they represent. I am pleased with the assuring messages of your eloquent spokesmen. You not only ride well but you speak well. (Laughter and applause.) I can only say in return for those generous and pleasing words that I thank you most sincerely. (Applause.) Uniformed clubs on wheels are novel in political contests and are truly and originally American. Their presence marks a new era in campaign work, and I can not forbear to congratulate you upon the inauguration of this mighty force in National politics. The bicycle is entirely a development of the Nineteenth Century, and in no age in the history of the world would its benefits and utility have been so quickly and generally acknowledged. In the category of inventions, I doubt if any vehicle, or means of locomotion, was ever so favorably received. Indeed, its growth in public favor and general use is little less than marvelous. We all remember as boys how we wondered if it would be possible that locomotion ever would be invented so rapid as to transport us in a single night from one side of our State to the other. And yet Yankee ingenuity and American invention have made it possible for us to cross almost a half dozen States in a single night. (Applause.) Rapid transit in this novel form depends largely upon a single condition—good roads (great cheering and ringing of bicycle bells) and I believe in them, (great applause) and I can not help but recall as the eloquent Kentuckian, your spokesman, has said, that Henry Clay is the statesman to whom the country is most largely indebted for the greatest National road, in all probability, that was ever built. (Applause.) Good roads are progressing, with remarkable advancement, in every part of our wonderful country. It is a matter of congratulation that most of the States, influenced almost entirely by your efforts, have pressed the subject home upon the people with gratifying results. An Italian once called the bicycle 'a poem in metal,' but its use is long since out of the realm of romance and song, and is now looked upon as one of the greatest inventions of the time—ranking with the steamboat, railroad, telegraph and telephone. (Great cheering.) Americans are eminently practical people and were quick to see both the convenience and utility of this beautiful machine, so simple and perfect in every part, and so well designed, that prejudice could not avail against it, nor pride, or prudishness, or fear, prevent its widest use by men, women and children, everywhere. (Applause and ringing of bells.) Such a scene as I witness before me to-day would not be possible in any other country of the world. It is a spectacle long to be remembered, and at once an inspiration and an education. Bicycle riding is useful, not only for health and recreation, but in business and in almost every department of human exertion. The bicycle delivers our mail; it carries messages with swiftness and reliability; it is in use for courier service in the army and police and health department of our cities. It is employed in many other forms of delivery work, and with the application of power its usefulness will practically have no limit. No one should attempt the statistics of the bicycle industry. In 1870 there was not a bicycle manufactory in the world. In 1880 there were but three in America, and those only experimenting in the most vague and indifferent manner. In 1895, fifteen years later, there were three hundred bicycle factories with a product of 500,000 machines at a cost of $37,500,000, while the output predicted for this year 1896, is 800,000. (Applause.) 'To describe the modern bicycle,' says a recent writer, 'is to follow a bullet in its flight.' (Laughter and applause.) This nobody would undertake to do. The cyclist, I believe, has beaten the best time ever made by a horse and has almost surpassed in speed the fastest engines of the world. (Continued cheering and tingling of bells.) The speed of the wheelmen would be extremely useful for a political party if mere distance were the test of its running qualities. (Great laughter and cheering.) The size of a political party, however, is in the strength of its cause. (Applause and cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear.') Its running qualities rest upon its principles, and how far those principles shall command the conscience, the confidence and the intelligence of the American people. Those principles were never stronger and never appealed to the interest of the American voter as now, and never within your knowledge or mine, except in the days of the war, has the Republican cause so absorbed public thought and commanded earnest effort on the part of the people than this year, 1896. Never were there so many hands willing to help that cause. Never were there so many willing hearts loving that cause as now—never in all our history. (Applause.) Never was so much individual effort, apart from the work of the campaign committee, performed by Democrats and Republicans and men of other parties, as now. Never were men of all races and nationalities, employments and professions, so earnest for the success of the Republican cause as to-day. The women are alike interested; they want good laws and good politics and good government and believe them quite as necessary for their welfare and happiness as for that of their husbands, or brothers, or fathers. (Applause.) I may be wrong but I do not recall that the wheelmen of this country, representing as they do its homes, firesides and professions, were ever interested in a political campaign before. What but a mighty cause would bring five thousand wheelmen from different sections of the country to Canton to pay a visit to a Presidential candidate of a political party! Your visit demonstrates the earnest feeling of the people, their solicitude in the outcome of a political contest. The wheelmen know, as well as any part of our population, what good roads mean, and how much easier it is to make progress and time over them than over poor roads. They know, too, that for three and a half years this country has been traveling over a rocky road, (tremendous applause and ringing of bells) full of ruts and quagmires and covered with obstructions, and as a result the American people have had a very hard road to travel. (Great laughter and applause.) They want an improvement. They not only want better roads for their wheels, but they want every obstruction removed from the great National highway so that the wheels of industry will start in every factory and mill in the United States. (Vociferous cheering.) They would rather have American wheels running in our factories, giving employment to American labor and supplying us with American products, than to have foreign wheels supplying us with goods. Good roads are indispensable to the comfort of the wheelmen, and good money is indispensable to the progress and integrity of the United States. (Applause.) I am glad to know that the wheelmen in such vast numbers are enlisted in the cause of an honest dollar, honest observation of law, honest payment of the public debt, honesty in the execution of private contracts, a protective tariff that will defend American citizens from the cheap labor of other countries and which at the same time will preserve a good home market to the farmers of the United States. (Great applause.) Your visit will inspire higher and greater activity for the triumph of the cause in November, and will cheer the hearts of its friends everywhere. I thank you and bid you good-bye." (Great applause.)

A SPECIAL ADDRESS.

The wheelmen of the city of Cleveland, having arrived late after being separated from those of other places by the great crowds in the street, demanded a special address. Owing to the lateness of the hour but a few words could be spoken to them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet all of you who come from Cleveland. I have already made one speech to the wheelmen generally, which you will have an opportunity to read, and as I have a delegation yet to address, I am sure you will excuse me from making any further remarks. I thank you sincerely for your presence. I appreciate your attendance at this great wheelmen's demonstration in Canton." (Three cheers.)

THE BOHEMIANS OF CLEVELAND.

Darkness was falling fast when the faithful Canton Troop and Citizens' Reception Committee appeared in front of the stand, escorting the last delegation of the day, composed of about two thousand naturalized voters from Cleveland of Bohemian or Slavonic extraction. Each of the visitors carried an American flag and as they waved a greeting to Major MCKINLEY the street seemed to be literally covered with a canopy of National colors. The electric current was turned on so as to illuminate the stand and permit the meeting to proceed. Earnest addresses, assuring loyal support of the Bohemians and Slavonians everywhere, were made by Messrs. P. J. SLACH and J. W. SYKORA.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am greatly honored to have this visit from my fellow citizens of Bohemian and Slavonic descent, now equal citizens of this Republic and all alike acknowledging allegiance to the beautiful flag which you carry. (Applause and waving of American flags.) A love of fatherland only tends to make a better lover for your adopted land. (Applause.) I congratulate you that in this free Republic every man, no matter from whence he comes, or to what nationality he belongs, is an equal citizen, and has an equal opportunity in the race of life. We have in this country no rank except the rank that every boy and girl can reach by industry and honesty and good character. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') We have in this country no caste, no classes, no law of primogeniture which gives the first born opportunities over all others. Here, everybody stands on the same common platform of equality. You came to this country, took upon you the vows of citizenship, and have become a part of our civilization. Therefore, upon you, as upon all other citizens, rests the responsibility of carrying out the splendid destiny of our Government. (Continuous applause.) I am sure you can be counted upon, and as long as you carry that starry banner in your hands and have imbedded in your hearts what it represents, nothing can ever go wrong with the American Republic. (Applause.) God bless and keep you all; may He give you a safe return to your homes and bring plenty and prosperity to your firesides is my earnest wish. I am glad to be told by your spokesmen that you believe in honesty—not only honesty in the private transactions of life, but honesty in public affairs; and, when you have work, that you want your employer to pay you in good, honest dollars that can never depreciate. (Great applause and waving of flags.) We do not want any thing in this country but what is of the best. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') You came to America to get the best, and I trust that every one of you will realize, in their fullest measure, all the ambitions and aspirations you had when you came to live in this free Republic. I thank you for this call and bid you good evening." (Three rousing cheers were then given for McKinley.)

CANTON FIRST VOTERS' CLUB.

The Young America Republican Club of Canton, composed principally of young men who were to cast their first votes on November 3rd, enjoyed a pleasant call upon Major McKinley at his residence, Monday evening, October 5th. The organization was formed but two weeks previous and had a membership of over one hundred. They made their first appearance that night and their initial parade was striking. Each wore a white duck cap and carried a McKinley cane. They had drilled considerably and marched well. Headed by their own drum corps, they proceeded to the residence. Enroute they gave a new cry for McKinley and Canton, which also included the information that they were first voters. They marched into the yard, and when Major McKinley stepped out upon the porch, the cheering was enthusiastic and spontaneous. Thomas F. Turner, Esq., was the spokesman of the party and introduced them in a brief but eloquent address. In substance he said:

"Major McKinley: I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Young America Republican Club of your home city. It comprises young men who will cast their first votes for protection and sound money on November 3rd. The club has a membership of over one hundred, and many of them were in their primers when you were earning fame and honor in your country's cause at Washington. They have been familiar with your achievements and your sterling worth, and the impression of patriotism and loyalty which your life has made upon them will, no doubt, extend beyond this generation into posterity." Three cheers were again given Major McKinley by the young men before he could address them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Young Gentlemen of Canton: I am very glad, to meet you at my home tonight, and I congratulate you upon having enrolled yourselves on the side of the Republican Party. No party ever did more for mankind, for liberty, for equality, and for the progress and glory of the country, than the party in whose cause you have enlisted. No party appeals more to the intelligence, pride and patriotism of young men than ours. I appreciate this call. The young men are always an inspiration to me. They are the hope of the community, the State and the Nation. (Applause.) In a little while there will rest upon them the duties and responsibilities which are now borne by those who are older. I love to have the young men about me, and I can do no better than to say to each of you to-night—you who have your careers yet to make, and your fortunes yet to build, and your places yet to win, I can do no better than to say to you, that there is nothing in the world that will serve you so well as good character, clean morals and an upright life. (Applause.) I do not care what you may choose as your occupation, there is nothing that will count so much, or mean so much, or wear so well, as good habits and a spotless name. (Applause.) You have done well, in this first step, to enlist under the banner of the Republican Party, which, in my judgment, represents the best hopes and aspirations of the American people, and embraces within its doctrines and purposes the honor of the country and the greatest prosperity of all." (Great applause.)

CLARION COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The 10:26 regular train on the Fort Wayne road, Tuesday, October 6th, brought an enthusiastic party to greet Major McKinley, from East Brady, Clarion County, Pennsylvania. The party was not large, not more than 200 strong, but it was enthusiastic to the greatest degree and its shouts and cheers equalled in volume those of many a larger delegation. A detachment of Grand Army men and Wall's Cornet Band, of East Brady, led the parade. In the procession a number of banners were carried. One announced the visitors as the "Plutocrats of Clarion County." Another read, "We want an Honest Dollar and a chance to earn it." Another, "Sixteen to one means nothing to ate." Rain was falling when the train steamed into the station and it was thought best to hold the meeting in the Tabernacle, but when that was reached the shower was nearly over and the march was continued to the McKinley home and the reception held on the lawn. Mr. N. E. Graham was spokesman for the party. He said: "Major McKinley: I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club of East Brady. We are composed of miners, farmers, business men, mechanics and laboring men of all classes. You have had visiting you many delegations that were larger than ours, but I assure you that you have had none more enthusiastic. Ours is one of the few Democratic counties of Pennsylvania. We have thirty-one blast furnaces in our county, but on account of the withering hand of Democratic legislation, not one of them is in blast to-day. We pledge to you our earnest support in the present contest and when the tide of Republicanism has swept over the country and you are elected to the Presidency our votes will have helped to swell the grand majority." (Applause.)

When Major McKinley stepped forward to respond he was given an ovation of cheers and hurrahs, and all through his address was most heartily applauded. When he had concluded each of the visitors, among whom were a number of ladies, filed across the porch to shake him by the hand.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Graham and my Fellow Citizens of East Brady, Pennsylvania: I regret that the day is so inclement upon which you make your call, but I am glad to meet each of you at my home. I have received a great many delegations, as your spokesman has said, in the past two months, many of them larger than yours, but from the shouts I have heard to-day, I am sure none of them had better lungs than yours, (laughter and applause) and none of them were more earnest in their support of Republican principles than the little body of men now gathered about me. (Applause.) There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are too apt to forget what is behind us and to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that to 1893 we had reduced the public debt from $2,333,331,308 in 1866 to $570,000,000. We paid off during twenty years $1,623,581,673 of that debt, and we were under a protective tariff and sound money system when making the largest payments. Two-thirds of that great debt disappeared, and while we were paying it we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant and steady employment to American labor at fair wages and to the farmers of the country a just reward for their toil and products. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') During that period, for the greater part of the time, we were selling more goods abroad than we were buying abroad. The balance of trade was therefore in our favor and that balance settled as it was in gold, gave us the good yellow money from the other side of the ocean. Now, my fellow citizens, four years ago the people of this country determined to change that policy and they did change it. What has been the result? (Cries of 'Hard times.') We have since that time created a National debt, principal and interest, of three hundred millions of dollars. We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the Treasury, the Government not collecting sufficient revenues to meet its current expenses, and labor has been illy employed. Your spokesman tells us that in your own county thirty-one blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? It means that wages have been stopped. It means that labor has been unemployed. It means that comforts, which they had previously enjoyed, have been taken away from hundreds of American homes. It means distress and what is true of your county, has been substantially true—possibly not to so large a degree—of other counties of your State and throughout the entire country. Now, what we want to do, whether we are railroad men, or farmers, or professional men, or mechanics, or laboring men, is to get back to a policy that will give us a chance to increase manufacturing, improve our home market, extend our foreign market, and give employment every day in the year to every workingman who wants work. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's what we want.') If we will but follow the lamp of experience and follow in the direction which the light of that lamp points us, on the third day of November we will vote down the policies which have brought us these conditions, and vote to continue a monetary system built upon a solid basis, which will give us the best money in the world, a money which panics can not disturb and business failures can not depreciate. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Pennsylvania will vote that way.') We want good times, plenty of work, good wages and good money. (Applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') How will you vote? (Cries of 'For McKinley,' followed by great cheering.) I thank you most heartily for this call and bid you all good morning." (Applause.)

NEW YORK LUMBERMEN.

A special train arrived at three o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, October 6th, from Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, conveying a large delegation of lumbermen. They were met at the Cleveland, Canton and Southern station by the Reception Committee and escorted to the Tabernacle. Major McKinley was soon driven there to address the visitors. Millard S. Burns, who made the introductory address, said:

"Major McKinley: On the train from Buffalo to-day I was chosen spokesman and I assure you that it is with the greatest satisfaction that I now introduce this delegation of business men, representing the lumber interests of Buffalo and Tonawanda, and express to you our belief and our confidence in you and in the great moral, mercantile, commercial and financial principles, for which you stand in this campaign. (Applause.) We are not politicians or orators. Our delegation is composed alike of Republicans and Democrats whose loyalty to country is above party; men who are to-day, united to preserve the country's honor, to secure the enforcement of its laws, and to protect the welfare of its citizens. We come from the great city of Buffalo and its neighbor, Tonawanda, comprising together one of the largest lumber markets in the world. Over one thousand million feet of lumber, before the present Aministration began, were handled annually at these two points, amounting in value to the vast sum of $30,000,000. In this industry thousands of laborers have found steady and profitable employment. This vast business is now badly demoralized and hundreds of laborers are out of work. Once where there was boldness of enterprise, timidity and insecurity now prevail. We believe this condition arises not from a lack of confidence in the stability and permanency of our financial system, but from a want of adequate protection from the products of cheap foreign labor. We are here also to show to the lumber trade in the West and South and its associated industries, which have felt as keenly as we have the general business stagnation, that we are practically unanimous in the belief that our business interests demand the election of the Republican standard bearers this year. A delegation of one hundred and fifty lumber firms from practically one city is one of the most significant delegations, which will visit you at your home this fall. (Cheers.) The lumber traffic has been one of the chief factors in building up our lake marine, which has made Buffalo and Tonawanda one of our largest commercial centers. We hope our brethren in the lumber trade throughout the country will take new courage from our action to-day. Your service in Congress in the interest of good government and in support of measures which give American labor employment satisfies us that your election to the Presidency will insure confidence in the permanency of our financial system and will result, we hope, in a tariff that will protect American industries, including that of lumber. We believe that every American citizen should earnestly support you and the principles for which you stand. We are with you; we are for you; your cause is our cause. You know the right and you have staunchly maintained it, and we honor you for it. We have come to add to the assurances which you are hourly receiving from every section of our land that you will be the next President, and to say to you that the great Empire State will not be found wanting in loyalty to you and your cause; that Buffalo and Tonawanda will give you an unprecedented majority, to make which nearly every lumberman's vote will be cast and counted for you and for Republican principles on November 3rd." (Applause.)

Major McKinley was given a most cordial reception, and his response was most heartily applauded. The party had but little more than one hour's stay in the city, the train having been delayed. Rain was still pouring down when the Tabernacle meeting concluded, but in spite of it nearly all marched to the McKinley home for a look at the famous lawn.

Major McKinley' Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very much honored with this visit from the lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda. (Applause.) No one can know better than the men engaged in your occupations the value of stable money and general prosperity. No one can know better than you the effect upon your business of the alternate waves of prosperity and depression, and I receive the assurances of sympathy and support, so feelingly given to me by your spokesman, with a grateful heart and return my sincere thanks. (Applause.) This is a year when party discipline sets loosely upon the people of the country. This is a year, as your spokesman has well said, that party ties are not strong enough to hold any patriot within it who believes that his party has ceased to represent the highest and best interests of our glorious Republic. (Applause.) I do not think we appreciate the great industry which you represent and of which you are a part—one of the greatest in the country. The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of lumber and the other mill products, from logs, bolts, etcetera, are 21,011. The capital invested is the enormous sum of $496,339,968. The planing mills number 3,670. The capital invested in them is $120,271,440; the cost of material used is $336,482,452; the value of the annual product is $588,349,127; and they give employment to 373,085 men, who are paid in American wages—or used to be—(great laughter and applause) the sum of $136,754,513. (Applause.) We are honored here to-day in having with us these enterprising business men, who represent the great lumber interests of Buffalo and Tonawanda. These, I believe, constitute practically one market and handle, as your spokesman has said, one thousand millions of feet of lumber per annum, worth nearly or quite thirty millions of dollars. In 1890, the lake trade in lumber at Buffalo was over 282,000,000 feet, and at Tonawanda, over 717,000,000 feet. (Applause.) Under the lumber provisions of the present tariff law the trade at Buffalo has since decreased until in 1895 it was 51,000,000 feet less than in 1890, while that of Tonawanda had shrunk in the same period more than 296,000,000 feet, and Canadian free lumber has been encouraged at the expense of the lumber interests of the great State of New York and of all the other lumber States of the American Union. I may be pardoned, gentlemen, if I say in this presence, that I believe in the policy that gives preference to Buffalo and Tonawanda rather than to Montreal and Toronto. (Tremendous cheering.) Like all the other features of free trade it has helped to make us poor to the advantage of other people living within another jurisdiction and who owe no allegiance to our flag. (Renewed cheering.) I have noticed by the census figures that the number of manufacturing establishments in Buffalo, which always afford under ordinary circumstances such great prosperity to the city, increased from 1,183 in 1880 to 3,559 in 1890. That the value of her manufactures increased from $43,000,000 in 1880 to $96,000,000 in 1890. The number of her employes in factories increased from 18,000 in 1880 to 50,000 in 1890; and the wages paid them from $7,500,000 in 1880 to $24,500,000 in 1890. (Great applause.) Could anything more clearly demonstrate the wisdom of encouraging and protecting a system of home production which in a single decade could add 100,000 inhabitants and all this wealth to a single city? But there may be some who claim that protection had nothing to do with this prosperity. (Great laughter.) Well if protection did not aid in building up our internal commerce and our marvelous rail and water transportation and vast manufacturing industries, I would like to know what agency did? There is nothing in our progress more marvelous than the growth of our internal commerce, and I have a comparative statement of vessel tonnage, entrances and clearances, which certainly conclusively proves that it ought to be the policy of this Government to constantly build it up by every means at its disposal. This table shows that the tonnage, entrances and clearances for our Pacific Coast in 1890, for 365 days, was 4,261,680 tons; for the Suez Canal, all nations, 365 days, 6,890,094 tons; for the port of Liverpool, 365 days, 16,621,421 tons; for the port of London, 365 days, 20,692,514 tons. The total tonnage for our Atlantic Coast, 365 days, 22,497,817 tons; more than the entire tonnage of either Liverpool or London; (great applause) and the tonnage of Lake Erie and the great Lakes, United States and Canada, 228 days, was 23,991,959 tons—the greatest water commerce of the world. (Great applause.) Therefore, I am in favor of encouraging our shipping interests in every proper and suitable way, and am in favor of the restoration of a tariff system which builds up home factories, home markets and home trade, and which makes this wonderful internal commerce possible. (Great cheering.) We know by experience in the last three years that there is nothing we could exchange it for and not be woefully cheated in the bargain. (Great laughter and applause.) No one knows better than you the effect upon your business as well as upon the general business of the country, of having all our industrial enterprises at work, and constantly at work, manned with an army of workingmen. (Applause.) When the workingmen are steadily employed at good wages they buy lots and build homes and you know the effect this had upon the magnificent growth of the City of Buffalo between 1880 and 1890 and the consequent stimulus to your business. For the past three years we have contributed something to build up manufacturing in the cities of Europe—which is well enough if we had no idle men at home, (great laughter and applause) and while we have been doing this, we have been correspondingly doing something to drag down manufacturing in American cities, aiding our foreign rivals to our own injury and sacrifice; helping foreign markets by surrendering our own markets and getting nothing by the process. Is that good business methods, lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') In common with other good citizens, you are concerned in the proper settlement of the free coinage question. (A voice, 'We will settle it all right,' followed by great laughter and applause.) Did you ever reflect how it would help the prices of real estate and of buildings to have all values unsettled and the validity of contracts thrown into jeopardy? The history of the world proves that real estate suffers most severely in every period of financial distress, and it of all property recovers the most slowly. Read the history of the great financial depressions and panics of 1817, 1825, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1873, 1878, 1893 and 1896 and see if this is not true. The triumph of sound money and protection at the polls in November will, in my judgment, restore confidence and thereby help every species of business, and when that is done, your business will share in the general advancement and will profit by the general prosperity. (Great applause.) I am more than glad to meet these citizens of the city of Buffalo. I know that you not only stand for a judicious protective tariff system, but you stand for an honest money standard that will be recognized the world over. (Great cheering.) And more than that and above that you stand by a government of law. (Great applause.) Whatever differences we may have on minor questions of public policy, every patriotic citizen this year insists that the honor of our Government and its financial integrity shall be sustained and preserved." (Tremendous cheering.)

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, BUSINESS MEN.

A special train of eight coaches steamed into the Cleveland, Canton and Southern depot on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 6th, bearing one of the finest delegations that came to Canton. These visitors, five hundred in number, came from Syracuse, New York. Conspicuous in the party was the Pioneer Marching Club, now known as the Syracuse Escort. The original organization was effected in 1864, and recruits from time to time have perpetuated the club. A handsome uniform of light colored ulsters and fatigue caps, with stripes and insignia of rank for the officers, gave them a striking appearance, and the military discipline and fine drilling of the rank and file attracted favorable comment. Besides these, there were representatives of thirteen other clubs of Syracuse. The heaviest rain of the day was falling when the party arrived, but this did not in the least dampen their ardor. With the Grand Army Band, ordered for escort duty by telegraph, a parade was organized, a detachment of wheelmen riding behind the band. A march was made to the McKinley home, where three cheers were given the nominee, and then the procession countermarched to the Tabernacle, where Major McKinley went to receive their greetings. The clubs remained standing till he appeared and then gave him a salute that made the welkin ring. Daniel Creighton, a Syracuse business man, made the introductory address. He said:

"Major McKinley: Hailing from Central New York, that Republican stronghold, (applause) where we pile up the majorities that so many times swamp the calculations of Tammany repeaters, we come to tell you that the Empire State is preparing to outdo herself, and will give you the largest majority in her history (applause); and to assure you that the vote you receive will be representative of her whole people. New York refuses to elevate to the office of President the representative of a party, which, regardless of the public weal, and merely for its own advancement, stands ready to inaugurate revolution by legislation, to practice repudiation, to array class against class, and to inflame sectional hate. Rather, when selecting a leader, will she turn to one who already has attested his devotion to the Nation, in the field, in the forum, and in legislative councils, and who has shown that he has mastered the fundamental truth, that a Nation's first duty is to its own people. (Applause.) Four years ago we left the good ship Experience, to embark upon the raft Experiment, and a weary voyage we have had of it—floating rudderless, compassless, bound for nowhere, drifting at the mercy of every storm, vainly looking for something to turn up that might rescue us. Something is going to turn up. The people have decided to elect a new captain—one who knows the shoals and quicksands among which our commercial and industrial ventures must sail, and who knows how to avoid them. (Applause) We are here to tell him how much faith we have in him, and how unanimously the Empire State demands that he assume command. We want to place the helm of the ship of state in the hands of one who believes in America for Americans; in American markets for the products of American labor, and in the only policy which can accomplish that end—a wise and discriminating policy of protection, under which, Americans may acquire the skill necessary to supply American wants, utilizing in the process, the vast stores of material wealth with which we are blessed. Our delegation has the right to speak with authority, for it is representative, embracing nearly every class of wage-earners and professional men, including our honored Representative in Congress, whose empty sleeve speaks eloquently of his devotion to his country when her territorial integrity was threatened, and who now stands steadfastly and inflexibly opposed to any attempt to sully her civic honor. We have with us, also, a stalwart of the stalwarts in the editor and proprietor of the Syracuse Journal, whose untiring zeal in behalf of sound Republicanism has never faltered under cloud or storm; who quickly caught and voiced the universal demand for your nomination, and to whose enterprise and determination we owe it that we stand in your presence to-day, paying our respects to the next President of the United States." (Applause.)

Three glee clubs came with the delegation and their music at the Tabernacle and elsewhere was much enjoyed. One of the clubs well represented was the Thomas O'Neil McKinley Club, a group picture of which, taken on the occasion of an outing at Maple Bay, was presented to Major McKinley. This club comprised 331 members in the Third and Fifteenth wards of Syracuse, sixty-seven of whom were Democrats and thirty-one first voters. As the train did not leave Canton until ten o'clock at night, they spent the evening in marches and drills, and Congressman T. L. Poole, Editor Smith, and other prominent members of the party made social visits at Major McKinley's home. The parade given by the Canton Republican Clubs on the evening of October 6th with the Syracuse delegation presented the most attractive appearance of any that was seen during the campaign. Although the wind blew almost a hurricane and the chilly atmosphere froze the very marrow in the bones, almost, it did not appear to affect the marchers in the least, and the enthusiasm was most hearty. The Syracuse paraders with torches and other accoutrements, made one of the neatest marches ever witnessed. They were splendidly drilled, and carried a banner inscribed: "Syracuse Escort, Organized 1864." They also had a small squad of bicyclers in blue and white sweaters and jaunty caps. The Young America Club appeared for the first time in new gold sashes and presented a very natty appearance. The clubs marched in the following order: Canton Troop, Young Men's Escort, Grand Army Band, Syracuse Delegation, First Ward Club with Drum Corps, Second Ward Club and Drum Corps, Thayer's Band, Dueber-Hampden Escort Club, Honest Dollar Marching Club, Young America Club and Drum Corps. The parade moved North on Cleveland avenue to Fourth street, countermarched to Tuscarawas, east on Tuscarawas to Market, south on Market to South, countermarched to the Square, then North on Market, passing the McKinley residence, where Major McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and others reviewed the parade from the stand on the lawn. After passing, the clubs countermarched to the Square where the Canton clubs disbanded, while the Syracuse people paraded about the city until they left for home.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to know the weather has no depressing influence upon the Republicans of the State of New York. (Applause.) I am glad to learn, what I have long thought, that in sunshine or storm the Republicans of the city of Syracuse stand faithfully to Republican principles and are unfaltering in their advocacy of the cause of the Republican Party. (Tremendous cheering.) Republican principles are true and eternal. (Renewed cheering.) They have survived every defeat and are brighter and more glorious to-day—if that be possible—than they have ever been before. (Great applause.) Your visit coming at such personal discomfort and so long a distance is, I assure you, peculiarly gratifying to me, and you are all welcome to my home, city and State. (Great applause.) I recall with much satisfaction the visit I made to your city two years ago when at the head of your State ticket was that splendid Republican and statesman, Levi P. Morton. (Tremendous cheering.) I recall with what earnestness of feeling, with what enthusiasm, with what splendid spirit, you then cheered Republican principles, and I discover to-day that you have not lost your voices. (Great laughter and applause.) In common with Republicans everywhere you show an ardent interest in the pending campaign of which only four weeks remain. The campaign of 1894 was peculiarly a campaign of the people when they expressed themselves for the first time after the change of 1892. Their verdict was an impressive protest against the tariff legislation of a Democratic Congress. Men of Syracuse, have you changed your opinion of that legislation since then? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No.') The same question is presented, now as then, with the added one which involves the character of our currency and the inviolability of our credit. If the free trade policy of the Democratic Congress merited, as I think justly, the condemnation you gave it, how much greater must be your vote of protest and disapproval when it is coupled with the proposition to enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world. (Cries of 'You'll know after the election.') The people of New York are naturally most deeply concerned as to the outcome of the latter issue, possessing as they do nearly $600,000,000 in their savings banks, $300,000,000 in their insurance companies, and $700,000,000 in the capital and loans of their private and national banks, in addition to other forms of property, in all of which they would suffer immense loss, if we should enter upon an era of dishonest and depreciated currency. Greatly as you have suffered in your business enterprises by the tariff policy which has prevailed for the past three years, the new issue would still further entail loss and injury, and is a change, I believe, that our people will not tolerate for an instant, as they value their material interests and the honor of this great Nation. (Great applause and cries of 'No, never.') Property and investments are dear to all of them, but I am fully persuaded that now, as so many times in the past, neither would weigh in the balance with love of country whenever, wherever and however its honor may be assailed. As the allied parties in opposition are urging this question, it is not a proposition for the free coinage of both gold and silver but practically that of silver alone; and not silver by international agreement, for to that they are opposed, but solely, exclusively and defiantly, if you please, the free, independent and unrestricted coinage of the silver of the world, regardless of consequences and despite the certain distress and ruin in which it would involve us all. (A voice, 'We don't want free silver,' followed by great applause.) Considerations of prudence, a faithful regard for our obligations, and proper respect for the rights of our citizens as individuals, are all left out of the question, and we are blindly to follow wherever they may dare to lead. (Cries of 'We will follow McKinley.') It is not a leap in the dark, for we know from sad experience what a depreciated currency means to every vested interest; what it means to wages, to labor and property, to credit and to the country itself. Ignoring all existing conditions among the great commercial nations of the world and the requirements of sound finance; oblivious to every consideration of prudence, care, thrift and National integrity, their proposition would engulf us in a system of absolute silver monometalism, for they are themselves the only unconditional and unqualified monometalists in the United States. Our policy insures the use of both gold and silver at an equality. They seek to drive us to silver alone. They advocate what they call financial independence, and in the name of independence they appeal to us to debase our currency, and repudiate wholly or in part, all our debts and sully our National honor. This we decline forever to do. (Great cheering.) This is not the character of independence which the American people love and sustain and are accustomed to exercise. It is independence with honor to which we hold, not an independence to which attaches a taint of dishonor. We would not want that distinction at any price. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') It is neither dignified nor justified in public debate that we indulge in harsh names. It is not becoming to any to do so; nor does it help the cause which they espouse. I prefer to treat my fellow citizens as being honest in their convictions and desirous only of what they believe will promote the public welfare, convinced that if they are wrong they will eventually espouse the right when at last they see the right. It is their intelligence we seek to reach; it is their sober judgment we invoke; it is their patriotism to which we appeal. It is to persuade, not to abuse, which is the object of rightful public discussion. In that spirit I address my fellow citizens and abjure them to reflect before they add either dishonor to our credit or our currency. Let the words of the revered statesmen of all parties of the past dissuade them from putting any stain upon the financial honor and hitherto good name of this Republic. Syracuse is not only deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the money question, but she is interested in a true American protective policy. (Great applause.) By the census of 1890 you had $17,207,955 of capital invested in your numerous manufacturing establishments, with an annual product exceeding $25,000,000 in value. So great was your prosperity under a protective system that your city more than doubled in population from 1870 to 1890, and practically quadrupled the volume of her manufactures. (Applause.) What her condition has been since 1890 you know better than I, but your beautiful city is indeed, most fortunate if it has escaped the business depression and wreck of trade in common with every other industrial center of the country. We must return to that policy which gave us such wonderful triumphs in manufacturing and registered such mighty progress in all that goes to make our Nation great, strong and powerful, and the people prosperous, contented and happy. May we wisely use the ballot, my fellow countrymen, to secure these much desired ends. I thank you for this call. I would be glad to remain longer but another delegation awaits me. I regret that you should have come on what proves so disagreeable a day so that our people are deprived of the opportunity of meeting you and extending to you a warmer and brighter welcome. I bid you all good-afternoon." (Great applause.)

A MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

One of the notable visits of the campaign was made by the Lenawee County, Michigan, delegation, organized in the vicinity of Adrian. The party arrived in a special train of ten coaches on Tuesday, October 6th, on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway, shortly after the Syracuse party. It was composed of about 600 people, ninety per cent. of whom were farmers. They were exceedingly demonstrative and like the Syracuse people, marched through the rain from the depot to the McKinley home before going to the Tabernacle, where their reception was arranged. They filed into the hall after the New Yorkers and occupied the galleries while the former were being addressed. Then they were given possession of the ground floor, and the greeting accorded Major McKinley when he appeared to address them was hearty and prolonged. Henry C. Smith, of Adrian, made the introductory address which was eloquent and entertaining. "We come from Lenawee county, in the State of Michigan," he said, "with a few of our neighbors and friends from Jackson and Monroe counties, with our greetings and assurances of hearty support to the next President. We are 600 strong in favor of honest money and no compromise." He then pronounced a most eloquent eulogy on the State of Michigan, her resources and achievements, predicting that she was to become the great workshop of the world. The election of Major McKinley, he believed would anchor them to the shore of prosperity. They still had the people, the resources and all else that they possessed in the days of their best achievments except the markets and these they expected with the advent of a Republican Administration. He assured Major McKinley that the votes of the farmers could be depended upon for the principles for which the Republican Party stands, and expressed confidence in his triumphant election. The ovation to Major McKinley was renewed when he arose to speak and he was constantly interrupted by applause as he proceeded. This party also remained until the evening was well advanced and participated in the earlier demonstrations.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I must congratulate you upon your choice of spokesman. (Applause.) He is in danger of being kept in Ohio for the rest of the campaign. (Great laughter and cries of 'We can't spare him, Major,' and 'Ohio will be all right without him.') It will be just as you say, gentlemen, whether he goes or whether he stays, (great laughter) but I wish his eloquent voice could be heard in every State in the Union (great applause) speaking for the Republican cause and Republican principles. (Renewed applause.) I am glad to know that there are farmers in this delegation. (Cheers.) Indeed, every delegation that comes to the city of Canton now-a-days is made up of men of every avocation, calling and employment in the country. We do not have any classes in Republican delegations. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') We are all equal citizens of a common country and propose to continue to be equal citizens in privilege and opportunity. (Great cheering.) I am glad to meet the Republicans of the State of grand old Zach Chandler. (Tremendous applause.) I am glad to meet the Republicans of a State which almost from its beginning has given uninterrupted majorities for the Republican Party. (Cheers.) Can Michigan be counted on this year? (Loud cries of 'Yes!' 'Yes!' 'By fifty thousand,' 'Seventy thousand,' and 'Seventy-five thousand,' followed by tremendous applause and waving of hats.) Your coming with such generous assurances gives me great satisfaction. It is an earnest of your desire and purpose in the pending campaign, and an unmistakable evidence of coming victory. (Applause.) The people are in earnest this year. Never before was there such general and personal interest as now. What is the meaning, my fellow citizens, of this extreme activity?

(Cries of 'We want protection,' followed by cheers for McKinley.) It is not a passing sentiment; it is deep rooted in the souls of men, and means that they are alive to their own best interests and do not intend to take chances any more. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') They do not mean to delegate to any committee the management of the campaign, which involves not only the country's welfare, but that of their own homes and families. (Great applause.) They are not satisfied with the present situation. They are tired of it; they want to escape from it. (Cheers and cries of 'You are right.') They are seeking relief. (Cries of 'It's not long until November, now,' followed by applause.) They discharged the Republican Party four years ago, dispensing with its services, and called into service another party. With that party has come a business condition which almost beggars description. (Cries of 'That's right.') They longed for a change—and have longed for another for now three weary years. (Great applause and laughter.) They remember their condition in 1892. It is a sweet memory. (Great laughter and applause.) They have felt their condition since. It is a sad experience. (Renewed laughter and applause.) They want to get back; they want to restore what they lost. They have made up their minds and are ready to vote. (Cries of 'And vote for McKinley,' followed by tremendous cheering.) To me the contention for protection is from first to last a plea for labor and the agricultural interests of the United States. (Great cheering.) It is a recognition of the men who toil, whether in the factory or on the farm, and an effort for their advancement and constant betterment. (Great applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?') We want none of the harsh and degrading conditions on the free soil of America that prevail in some other countries. (Great applause and cries of 'No,' 'No.') And we do not mean to have them (tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff') because, unlike other governments of the world, this Government rests upon the consent of the governed. (Tremendous applause.) We have no place for the law of caste and primogeniture, and want none of their artificial conditions of birth and society in our matchless civilization. (Great applause.) The door of opportunity swings open to the honest, industrious workingmen, as well as to those of every other condition. (Cries of 'That's right.') They talk about our being a debtor nation, and because we are a debtor nation they want us to repudiate our debts. (Loud cries of 'No,' 'Never.') They say we should be opposed to the great commercial countries of the world, and talk of our asserting our independence of them by proving ourselves a nation of dishonest debtors. (A voice, 'Hurrah for the Republican Party,' followed by great cheering.) That sentiment, my fellow citizens, will never meet with the endorsement of a majority of the American people, (great applause and cries of 'That's right, Major') and of the farmers least of all. (Renewed applause.) Why, the greatest creditors in this country either in numbers or wealth, are not the railway and mine owners, bankers and manufacturers, but the vast army of small capitalists and the laboring men found in every community of the land. The Secretary of the Treasury says that the industrious and frugal people are to-day the creditors of the banks and trust companies, the building associations and other institutions of that character, to the extent of five billions of dollars, while the same people, very largely, are the policy holders in our insurance companies, who owe ten billions. That debt is not due the rich. It is due to the sons of thrift and toil. (Great applause.) It represents in many instances the savings of a lifetime, put aside for the families in case accident or death should overtake the men upon whom those families depend. (Applause.) So when we talk of scaling debts, or decreasing the value of our dollars, let it be constantly borne in mind that it is the plain people, the honest, frugal people, the bone, muscle and sinew of the land, that this policy would affect and injure most largely; but no matter who it would affect, it is dishonest, and, therefore, must not and will not be tolerated by the American people. (Tremendous cheering.) My fellow citizens, I thank you for this call. Michigan is a great State. She has everything that could make her rich; she has rich minerals, lake and river frontage, railroads, mines and splendid soil. (Great applause.) All that Michigan wants now is the touchstone of confidence (great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good') that which will drive away distrust (cries of 'That's right') and the presence of that which encourages investments. (Cries of 'Confidence.') She wants a protective tariff, (tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff') a tariff that will protect her mines and manufactories and her fields and ports; (renewed cheering) that will protect the home market, the best market in the world to the American farmer. (Great applause.) Farmers of Michigan, the only market we can rely upon is the home market (cries of 'Right,' 'Right') and the home market is good if the wheels of industry are running; (great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right') and the wheels of industry are running only when American productions are protected against the cheaper products of other lands. (Great applause.) I need not detain you any longer, but I desire to express to you my appreciation of this call, for coming so great a distance, and, I am sure, at great discomfort to yourselves, (cries of 'No,' 'No,' followed by great cheering) to testify your devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, which, for the moment, I represent; (applause) principles which I believe embrace the greatest good to the American people and the highest honor for the American Government." (Great cheering.)

INDIANA'S FIRST McKINLEY CLUB.

The first McKinley Club organized in Indiana visited Major McKinley on the morning of October 7th. The little party, numbering fifty or sixty, traveled all the way from Goodland on the Illinois border. They had a special car which was gaily decorated, and which was attached to the regular morning train on the Fort Wayne road. Their arrival was unexpected, and only Sheriff Doll of the Reception Committee was on hand to welcome the party and escort them to a hotel. After breakfast they called on Major McKinley. They were introduced by A. P. Jenkins, who said:

"Major McKinley: It affords us great pleasure to greet you at your home in this beautiful city, in this the most favored State in the Union. The impulse which impelled us to journey through our State, and to travel almost across the great Commonwealth of Ohio, is an event in each of our lives that we will never forget. Looking to the material welfare of our State and country, on the 16th day of May, two and a half years ago, the Republican voters of Goodland met and organized, as we believe, the first political club identified by your honorable name. The Republicans of our enterprising town and the thrifty farmers of our beautiful prairie country had already felt the paralyzing influences of the Democratic cry of free trade and naturally their minds and hearts were directed to you as the greatest exemplar of protection and reciprocity. So, in our desire to compliment you, we honored ourselves by the adoption of the inspiring name inscribed upon our banner. (Applause.) While we do not come in the name of the Commonwealth of Indiana, we can safely pledge to you her support at the approaching election, and we believe we are fully justified in declaring to you that at this moment we are Republican representatives of a Republican State." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Goodland, Indiana: It gives me great pleasure to meet you this morning. It is always a distinction to have a political organization adopt one's name. It is especially gratifying to be assured that, if you are not the first club in the United States to thus honor me, you are certainly the first in the State of Indiana—and I thank you for it. (Applause.) We are engaged in a great National contest, the result of which will determine the public policies which shall govern our country for years to come. Government is always an interesting study. There is a great deal of misunderstanding as to how our Government gets its money, and how it pays it out. There are some people who seem to believe that the way for the Government to get money is to make it. Our Government gets money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the United States gets money. The chief means of revenue are through tariffs and internal taxation. Then we get some money from the sale of public lands, and from the postal service. From these several sources there comes the money that is annually required to meet public expenses. It takes about four hundred and eighty million dollars a year for all purposes—one and one-third million dollars each day are required to keep our Government's wheels in operation. Now, if the Government had the power to make money, or had the power to double the value of a thing by its stamp or fiat, it would not need to resort to taxation—it would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary amount to pay the running expenses. If this theory were true, it could have paid off the National debt long years ago. There is another thing I would have you all know: that the Government can not get gold or silver except through the custom houses or the internal revenue offices without giving something for it, just as you and I have to do. Now, how does the Government distribute this money?. Some one asked me that question, the other day. The Government distributes its annual receipts to its creditors under appropriations of Congress. That is the way it is distributed to the army, the navy, for public improvements, for rivers and harbors, for our great postal service, for the expenses of Congress, for sustaining the Judiciary, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, the pensions of soldiers, and to other creditors of the Government. There is no other way for the Government to distribute money except to pay it to the people to whom it is indebted. (Applause.) There is no such thing as a general distribution of money by the Government of the United States. The point I wish to make is this—that the Government does not create money, and that whatever money it needs it has to collect from taxes, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indirect taxation known as a tariff; and that if the Government wants to have any gold and silver minted for its own use it has to pay for that gold and silver just as you and I would have to pay for it if we wanted it for our own purposes. (Applause and a voice, 'There is nothing without labor, Major.') The idea that the Government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor, as my friend to the right puts it. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Which is the best way to get this money is one of the problems of this campaign. Is it easier to raise it by direct taxation—by taxing the people in their occupations, their personal property and lands, or is it not better to raise it by putting a tax upon the foreign products that come into this country to seek a market in the United States? (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') The latter is the policy and purpose of the Republican Party. (Cries of 'Good.') The Republican Party believes that the great bulk of the money required to pay the expenses of the Government should be raised by putting a tax upon the foreign products that come in and compete with American products. (Applause and cries of 'That's good' and 'That's right.') If we could create money by merely starting our mints running then there would be no necessity for taxes at all. (Cries of 'That's so.') Now, there is another thing I want to talk about just for a moment. We want our money good. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') I don't care what employment we may be engaged in—whether we work in the shop or on the farm, or in a profession, we want every dollar we have in cirulation as good as our flag (applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good') and as unquestioned as the currency of any country in the world. That is the purpose of the Republican Party to-day. (Applause.) And we intend to suport this Government by taxes upon foreign imports and internal revenue; and we intend to have enough revenue in the Public Treasury, if the people elect us, to pay our bills. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and cheers.) The Government is just like an individual when it has not enough income to pay its expenses—it has to give its notes to raise money; it has to do that or quit business. (Cries of 'That's right.') And when the United States has not enough money to pay its running expenses the only thing that can be done is to borrow money. That is what has been done for the last three and a half years and that is what we propose to stop. (Loud cheers.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and it will give me great pleasure to meet you every one individually." (Loud cheers.)

TWO OHIO COUNTIES.

About noon on Wednesday, October 7th, several special trains arrived on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad and several others on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley. They brought delegations with greetings to Major McKinley from Ashland and Geauga counties. The Ashland party numbered about 400 people and those from Geauga county about 3,000. The weather was cold and disagreeable and it was thought best to hold the meetings in the Tabernacle. Those who arrived first marched up Market street, past the McKinley home preceded by bands from Ashland, Parkman and Burton, and then returned to the hall, where Major McKinley joined them. While awaiting the arrival of the other sections, music was rendered by the bands, and by the Goodland, Indiana, Glee Club. The first crowd so nearly filled the hall that it was concluded that the second contingent from Geauga county could not be accommodated and Major McKinley addressed the Ashland people particularly, in response to the introductory remarks of Dr. G. Hess. When this party had filed across the stage to shake hands with Major McKinley the other Geauga people entered and all were introduced by Judge D. W. Canfield, of Chardon.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens:—I had expected to concentrate the visiting Ohio people into one audience to-day, but the delegations this year are so large that no hall will hold them. (Laughter and applause.) I thought I might with propriety speak to the citizens of Ashland, Geauga and Cuyahoga counties in one body, for this year neither county, State, sectional, class, nor party lines impede the progress of Republican principles. (Continuous applause.) We are united in sentiment and in purpose, whether we live in one section or another of our common country. , We are all fighting for good government, the supremacy of public law, the integrity of our courts, the honor of the National name, and the return of better times. (Great cheering.) I am peculiarly gratified to meet my old friends and constituents of Ashland county. (Applause.) Eighteen years ago your county was in the Congressional district for which I stood as a candidate for Congress. I remember to have gone to your county, as a young man, almost an entire stranger to your people, but I shall never forget the warm and cordial welcome you gave me, and the splendid support you gave to the Republican Party that year. (Applause. and cries of 'We will do it again.') Thrown into a strange district, that was thought to be impregnable and unconquerable, with a Democratic majority of over 2,000, the Republicans, assisted by Democrats in every county of the district, turned that Democratic majority into a Republican majority of more than 1,300. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') That year, as the older men in this audience will recall, I was contending for two things. In every speech I presented what I regarded as two great overmastering issues. One was the return to specie payments and the other was the continuance of a protective tariff policy that would preserve our own market for the American farmers and our factories for the American workingmen. (Great cheering.) We are contending this year for the same principles. On the other hand the allied parties of the opposition insist that this country shall take a step backward. Ever since 1879 we have been on a gold basis, on the solid rock of honest finance and of honest payment of debts, public and private. (Great applause.) It is proposed now that we shall enter upon an era of not only a depreciated silver dollar, but of depreciated paper money; to that the Republican Party answers, 'No, forever no.' (Tremendous applause.) Some people seem, sometimes, to despair of the future of the United States. Nobody need have any apprehension on that score. The United States is too great and too resourceful to have its progress impeded for any considerable length of time by any political party. (Applause.) This year we stand, as in 1878, for the restoration of a protective policy. In 1892, a year the most prosperous in our history, we were under such a policy. Every man in this country who wanted to work could find it, and every man who worked in this country in 1892 got better wages than he ever received in any other period of our history or in all the world's history. (Great cheering.) The farmers of this country had the best home market in the world; had more and better paid consumers than they had ever had before. But that has all changed. The newspaper advertisements in 1892 used to read 'Men wanted.' The advertisements that run in the newspapers to-day read 'Situations wanted.' (Great laughter and tremendous applause.) Our policy seeks to give a situation to every man of this country who wants to work. The policy of partial free trade has put the workingmen in a situation which entails upon them heavy loss, and upon every farmer of the country great injury. What we want to do, this year, my fellow citizens, is to stand by these great principles. I make no personal appeal to you; I make no mere party appeal. I appeal to you in the name of country to give your votes to that party which you believe will subserve your highest interests, and promote the greatest prosperity to our common country. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we are going to do.') I have been more than pleased this morning to meet from the old county of Ashland some of my comrades of the war—members of Company G of the Twenty-third Ohio, with whom I served for more than four years. I am glad to greet them. No braver men ever went to battle than the members of that company. (Applause.) And what I say of Company G of the Twenty-third Ohio, can be said of every one of the volunteers which Ashland County furnished for the preservation of the Union. (Tremendous applause.) As in those days you knew none as Democrats or Republicans, but all as patriots, so this year I bid you obliterate party lines and all party distinctions and unite in sustaining the honor of the country, in maintaining law and order, and public tranquility and assist in returning a policy that will take care of the American workshop and the American market, and defend them against the workshops and markets of the whole world." (Vociferous cheering.)

GEAUGA COUNTY'S PRIDE.

Judge D. W. Canfield, spoke on behalf of Geauga County. He said:

"Major McKinley: As citizens of old Geauga, that mother of counties, we appear to pay our respects, not only to you personally, but as the candidate of a great party and because you represent the highest type of American citizenship. We recognize your great ability as a statesman, loyal soldier and honored citizen of the Republic, and beg to assure you of our cordial and earnest support. (Applause.) The platform on which you stand, we heartily approve. We believe that if the principles embodied in the platform of our opponents adopted at Chicago and endorsed by their candidate, are carried into effect the result will prove disastrous to the best interests of the country. That there would, in fact, remain but a single step to communism and anarchy. Geauga County, as you are aware, is one of the smallest counties in the State, but as citizens of that county we take pride in the fact that no county can show a smaller percentage of illiteracy and crime, or a larger Republican majority in proportion to population. (Applause.) Being almost exclusively an agricultural county our citizens recognize that the prices of many agricultural products are low, but they do not believe that the true remedy for this is to debase or inflate the currency; on the contrary they believe that the true remedy is to increase the money making power of the people by protecting American labor. (Applause.) They believe in the use of both gold and silver, and so believing demand that the purchasing power of the silver dollar shall be equal to that of a dollar in gold, and that the integrity of the Government shall be strictly maintained. For the promotion of these principles, we intend to contribute our full share to the glorious triumph at the coming election, which shall place Ohio's honored son, William McKinley, in the Presidential chair." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Judge Canfield and My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to have at my home citizens from the county of Geauga. I may be pardoned if I express in this presence a just pride in the glorious State to which we belong. That pride is increased when I remember that, not only the people of the Western Reserve, but the people of every section of the State have met every crisis with courage, patriotism, and fidelity. The people of Ohio have improved every opportunity that has been presented to them to add honor to the American name, and to bring liberty and opportunity to the people. Old Geauga County, though the smallest of our counties, has never faltered in all the years of the past in its devotion to the Republican cause. I am glad to know that this year more than in former years, you are quickened to the highest effort for the success of that cause in the pending campaign. In 1860, in the National Republican Convention, which met in the city of Chicago, Ohio had two candidates for the Presidency. One was Salmon P. Chase, and the other was Benjamin F. Wade—both honored names in Ohio's history, and both names that have added luster to the annals of our country. (Great applause.) When the third ballot was reached in that convention, Mr. Lincoln led, and had 231½ votes. He lacked just one and one-half votes of being nominated for the Presidency of the United States. It was at this critical moment that an Ohioan, David K. Cartter, once a representative in Congress, arose in his place and transferred four votes from Salmon P. Chase to Abraham Lincoln, and made him the nominee of the Republican Party. (Tremendous applause.) I am glad he did it. Some other State might have done it, but the fact remains that Ohio did it, and helped to give to the country that immortal name. (Applause.) Ohio has been no laggard in the pathway of civilization; she has never hesitated in any emergency; she has never faltered in any crisis; she has measured up to the highest opportunity of responsibility and duty; she has never struck a blow except for human liberty; she has never had an aim that has not been American, nor a purpose that has not been patriotic. 'In the fore front of every battle has been seen her burnished mail,' and in the gloomy rear of every retreat has been heard her voice of constancy and of courage. Ohio, this year, will neither pause nor falter but stand for country and for country's honor. (Applause.) We all take a just pride in the Republican Party. Glorious Old Party! No other has such a matchless history; no other has achieved such mighty triumphs; no other has done so much for all the races of man as the grand old party to which we belong. (Continued applause.) With the aid of hundreds of thousands of Democrats, it saved the Union. It enthroned liberty. It put into the Constitution of the United States, where it had never been before, civil and political equality to every citizen, everywhere. (Great cheering.) It made the Union stronger than it ever had been before, and it preserved to us and our posterity one flag, and only one—the starry banner of the free. (Great cheering.) It made the old war greenback, that traveled with the soldier on his marches, as good as gold and redeemable in gold. (Loud applause.) It resumed specie payments and has preserved the National honor unsullied to this hour and has given to this Nation a credit the like of which it never had before. Will that party now take a step backward? Will the old party lower its flag? (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') Men of Geauga County, will you stand this year for National honor and National integrity and the preservation of public faith? (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Yes, we will.') Your spokesman has well said that your county is made up largely of farmers and agricultural people. You have no factories to speak of; you have no great manufacturing establishments. What you want is the want of every agricultural community in the land—somebody to consume what you produce. The nearer you can get those consumers to you the better off you will be; and then, when you have those consumers near at home, you want them to pay you for your products in money that will be unquestioned everywhere in the world. (Continuous cheering.) You want a dollar that is worth a dollar; you do not want a fifty-two cent dollar. The silver men say to one audience that our dollars are too dear and to another audience that the new free coinage silver dollar will be just as good as the present silver dollar. Now, if that is so, it will be just as dear as the present dollar. (Cries of 'Right you are,' and applause.) We want good money in this country and we want good morals (cries of 'Good,' 'Good') and we want public and private honesty, (great applause) we do not propose to be a nation of repudiators. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. It is an encouragement to the cause, and it is an inspiration to every Republican. I am glad to welcome you. I will watch with deep interest the returns from your county, to see whether Judge CANFIELD is a true prophet when he says you will give the largest majority this year you ever gave to the Republican Party." (A voice, "Judge CANFIELD don't lie, either," followed by three cheers for McKINLEY.)

ENTHUSIASTIC WEST VIRGINIANS.

A magnificent delegation from Parkersburg, West Virginia, came over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley road on Wednesday, October 8th. There were over 900 people on the train including a number of ladies. The Citizen's Band of Parkersburg and a drum corps rendered good music as the crowd marched through the city. Canton Troop did escort duty and piloted the procession. Spokesman CALDWELL said in closing his pleasant introductory address: "We, as a part of the thousands of staunch, loyal and progressive people of the mountains and plateaus of our young and beautiful State, congratulate you, sir, and the country, on your selection, and pledge to you, and the great American policy and principles you represent, our hearty support. We predict that for the first time in thirty years, you, as a Republican candidate for President, will receive the electoral vote of West Virginia, the legitimate offspring of the National struggle of 1861." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. CALDWELL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I welcome the citizens of Parkersburg and of the State of West Virginia. I greet you most cordially and thank you for this testimony of your zeal for the Republican cause and for your faith in its triumph on the third day of November. (Applause.) I thank your eloquent spokesman for his generous assurance that for the first time the electoral vote of your State will be given to the Republican Party in 1896. (Applause.) No State in the Union made greater progress from 1870 to 1892 (in some instances under very adverse circumstances) than West Virginia. You have mineral wealth, the development of which has only just begun, and which will be greatly promoted or retarded according to the determination of the people as to the industrial policy adopted this year. You have, too, a rich agricultural State, dependent upon the prosperity of the cities and the towns, which in turn depend upon the prosperity of their manufactories. It needs only the touchstone of confidence and the assurance of stability to enable West Virginia to achieve still higher rank and place and to benefit her own population, and add to her own growth and that of the Republic. (Applause.) Had your onward march of 1892 remained unchecked and your growth and development been unimpeded, there would not now be an idle man in West Virginia, or a farmer whose products would not bring him living prices. (Applause.) The interests of your State are identical and are not different from the interests of every other section of our country. They are identical with the interests of my State. What will benefit the one will benefit the other; what will injure the one will injure the other. The two have no divided interests. They are one and indivisible. No longer are they separated in interests or fraternal affections by the unhappy events of thirty-five years ago. (Applause.) The wounds then inflicted have been healed. The bitterness then engendered has been assuaged. The fires of passion then burning have been quenched. We are all an equal part of the glorious Union of States. All equally interested in preserving its indissolubility. All alike concerned in the strength and integrity of the Union; in upholding public law; in maintaining that great bulwark of American rights, the Supreme Court of the country. The old flag waving its folds of protection over us, is now as dear to the hearts of the men of the South as to the men of the North. (Tremendous applause.) It will be a glorious day in the history of our country when the North and the South shall be united in control of the Government, brought together in the execution of a common purpose, agreeing in a common policy for the good of all, and together making laws and administrations which shall be National in fact as well as in name. We will never reach our full and imperial power as a Government until that unity shall demonstrate its presence in a National triumph which shall be the joint work and common triumph of all sections of our country. This is my aim and prayer; and if this contest shall result in promoting that greatly to be desired result, it will be the greatest victory for the Union and American destiny since Appomattox. (Tremenduous applause.) Parties, my fellow citizens, are only the instruments in the hands of the people for the accomplishment of the good of the country. They should not require our fealty or allegiance a single moment after they cease to be instruments for public good and for public weal. Party attachments, strong as they are, should be quickly broken, if to continue them means injury and hurt to the country's highest interests and the welfare of all the people. (Renewed cheering.) No patriotic citizen can with self respect, mindful of the interests of his State and country, follow any political organization, no matter how long he has been a member of it, when that political organization assails the currency and credit and industrial independence of the Government. (Great applause.) Nor should former political opinions be closed against revision when experience has demonstrated that those opinions are clearly wrong. I do not believe there are many men in this country, no matter what they have thought in the past, who will not now say that free trade, or so-called tariff reform, has been proved by the experience of the past four years to be a signal and disastrous failure. (Great applause.) It has failed, utterly failed, in every prophecy, promise and expectation. It has not secured a single thing that its advocates said would follow its adoption. (A voice, 'Not one,' and laughter and applause.) It has not served a single American interest. It has served the interests of other nations of the world, but has given no benefit to the American people. (Applause and cries of 'Right you are,' and 'That's so.') It has not helped the laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the lumberman, the miner or the trader. It has not helped either the producer or the consumer. It has hurt both alike, for producer and consumer are alike interdependent, and one can not prosper without the other, and the one can not be hurt without the other feeling it. (Great cheering.) It has given the Treasury an inadequate revenue, the laborer inadequate and insufficient employment, and the farmer disappointing and ruinous prices for his products. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Why, think for a moment, farmers of West Virginia, that during the first year of this so-called tariff reform law we imported $383,000,000 worth of agricultural products from other countries. Is that the way to bring prosperity to the American farmer? (Loud shouts of 'No,' 'No.') The way to do that is to buy your products at home (cries of 'Right,' 'Right,' and applause) and make your tariff high enough to keep the products of the cheaper labor and the cheaper lands of other countries from destructive competition with our own producers. (A voice, 'That's the time you hit 'em,' and laughter and applause.) You would have thought if this tariff reform revenue law would have done anything it would at least have raised enough money to run the Government. (Laughter and applause.) It has not even done this; as a producer of revenue it has been an utter failure; and as a producer of wealth, or wages, or markets, or prices to the farmer, its failure is deplorable and unprecedented. (Great cheering.) It did not command the support of half of the Democratic Party of the country when it was put into that public enactment known as the Wilson Tariff Law. It did not even commend itself to the President, who refused to sign it, while its administration has confirmed the wisdom of the men in and out of the Democratic Party who condemned it and would have nothing to do with it. It has been disapproved by the most sweeping majorities ever known at every election since its enactment. Every time the people of this country have had a chance they have given that law a blow. (A voice, 'That's what they will do again,' followed by applause and laughter.) My fellow citizens, has there been anything in the working of that law to change the solemn verdict rendered in 1894, when you carried the State of West Virginia and performed a most important part in making the National House of Representatives Republican and in giving one Republican vote to the Senate of the United States? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and great cheering.) Every day of its operation only confirms the justice of that verdict and insures a more decisive one of like character on the third day of November. (Renewed applause.) We want to get back to what we know is good. (Applause.) We have tried experience and we know that when we have been on the ship of experience we sailed safely into port, and when we have taken to the raft of experiment we have always drifted to disaster. (Loud and continuous applause.) We know what makes an easy Treasury and a good working balance called a surplus. We know what encourages home industries and home development; we know what gives employment and wages to labor and prices for farmers' products. Nor should we forget that what has been lost was once won and can be won again. (Applause.) Returning to these conditions and continuing the use of an unquestioned currency based upon gold—the best money known to the world, we will restore confidence and start this great country, which for four years has been sitting in the shadow of doubt and discontent and suffering, on its triumphal march of progress and prosperity. Will you contribute to that result?" (Loud cries of "Yes, yes, we will," and continuous cheering.)

PITTSBURG ITALIAN-AMERICANS.

A special train on the Fort Wayne Railroad arrived about noon Thursday, October 8th, with an enthusiastic delegation of Italian-Americans from Pittsburg with greetings and assurances of support for Major McKinley. An excellent band headed the parade into which they were organized by Canton Troop and Reception Committee. The reception was held on the lawn, the weather being all that could be desired for an outdoor meeting. Lewis Beggino was the spokesman of the party. He said:

"Major McKinley: I have been assigned the pleasing task of introducing the delegation of Italian-Americans, members of the United Italian Republican Club of Pittsburg. These humble voters are here to greet you as the gallant standard bearer who stands for the promotion of the best interests of all who labor for their daily bread. They yield to nobody in devotion to the traditions and principles of the glorious old party." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am indeed glad to meet my fellow countrymen of Italian birth and descent who have honored me with a visit. I thank you for having brought the sunshine. (Laughter and applause.) I appreciate this visit, because it means that you have an interest in common with all your other fellow citizens in the welfare of the country of your adoption. (Cries of 'We have,' and applause.) And because you feel that in the campaign now upon us there is much involved in the rightful settlement of the questions which are presented. We are a Nation of working people; we recognize no caste, and will tolerate none beneath our flag. (A voice, 'We know it,' and great applause.) We are a Nation of political equals. The voice of one citizen is as potent as the voice of another; and their united voice, when constitutionally expressed, is the law of the land. The great English statistician, Mr. Mulhall, declares that 'No other civilized country (than the United States) could boast of forty-one millions of instructed citizens in a total population of less than seventy millions, all of whom are equal beneficiaries of the advantages and blessings and opportunities of free government.' I may be pardoned if I recall his words uttered about a year ago from the standpoint of a dispassionate student, for they so well point to the United States as the most favored Nation in the world. I hope you have found it so. (Loud cries of 'We have.') He says: 'If we were to take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times, as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual forces of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States. The physical and mechanical power which has enabled a community of woodcutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world, is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women applied to the useful arts and sciences of every day life. The power that traces a furrow in the prairie, sows the seed, reaps and threshes the ripe grain; the power that converts wheat into flour, that weaves wool or cotton into textile stuffs and garments; the power that lifts the mineral from the bowels of the earth, and forges iron and constructs railroads; the power that builds up towns and cities—in a word, whatever force is directed for the production, convenience or distribution of the necessary comforts or luxuries of life, may be measured at each national census with almost the same precision as that which the astronomer indicates the distance of the heavenly bodies.' Gentlemen, no greater praise could be given than this, and less could not be accorded in justice to us. It is this attractive spectacle which invites the men of other nationalities and lands to make this free land their home. We have made marvelous strides in every channel of commerce. We have subdued and changed the voice of the wilderness. We have transformed our great plains and prairies from their primeval verdure into fields of beauteous grain. This has not been the accomplishment of a century; it has been really the work of a third of a century, for not more than forty years have elapsed since we entered upon our most remarkable development. The only limit there is to American progress is the limit which Americans will place upon themselves by the ballot. (Applause.) The importance of the issues of this campaign cannot be overstated. What are they? First, shall we sustain law and order and uphold the tribunals of justice which in all the trying times of the past have been our greatest safety and our pride? Shall we do this, men of Italian birth and descent? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Shall we continue a financial policy which is safe and sound, and gives to us a money, with which to do business, that is stable in value and which commands respect not only at home, but in every commercial nation of the world? Shall we restore the industrial policy by which this Nation has become mightier than all the other nations of the world? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') On these questions there should not be two opinions; and I believe this year the people of this country, of every nationality, of every race and clan, loyal as they are to this Government of their adoption, will unitedly sustain the authority of law, and the Constitution, (cries of 'We will,' and applause) continue an honest financial system and restore that industrial policy which will secure work, wages, employment and comforts for labor, profitable investment for capital, and good markets for the farmer. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I bid you, my fellow citizens, warm and generous welcome. I am especially gratified to be assured that our Italian fellow citizens are enrolled this year in the ranks of the great Republican Party, (great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good') and in a patriotic effort to achieve victory for themselves, for their labor, for their occupations and for their country." (Three cheers were given for the "next President" as he closed his address.)

HOOSIER STATE VISITORS.

A small but enthusiastic delegation from Logansport, Indiana, was the second to appear upon the McKinley lawn on October 8th. The visitors were in charge of Attorney W. T. Wilson, Dr. J. Z. Powell and Mr. S. D. Brandt. Mr. Wilson acted as spokesman and made but a few brief remarks by way of introduction.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: Your presence from a neighboring State, bringing assurances of devotion to the Republican Party and of support to the ticket this year, is most gratifying. I welcome you all. Your presence here means much. It means that you have a deep concern for the welfare of your country, and that you believe that welfare will be best subserved by a Republican triumph on the third day of November. If the financial plan advocated by our allied opponents be practical and sound, then the framers of our Constitution idled away very much time and wasted considerable effort in providing a plan for raising money to conduct this Government. If their new departure, so-called, be in any sense practical, then we don't need any tariff laws in this country, any tax laws, any custom houses, or any tax collectors anywhere; because if you can make money out of nothing by the mere breath of Congress, then it is idle to impose taxes upon the people to bear the burden and expense of conducting the Government. (Applause.) If, by mere fiat, whether it be fiat to the extent of fifty or to the extent of a hundred cents,—if the Government, by a mere act of Congress, can make money, then all the work of Washington and Jefferson, Hamilton and Clay, and all of the financiers and statesmen of this country was mere idleness and folly. (Laughter.) But their work was not idle or foolish. The Government of the United States cannot create something out of nothing, (great applause) and the man or the party that teaches that doctrine teaches falsehood. Why? That which costs a man nothing is not worth much, is it? And if this Government can create money without any cost to itself, then that money is valueless—valueless for every purpose. It is value in money that makes it a stable medium of exchange among the people. We must get over the idea in this country that the Government makes money. The Government gets its money just as the citizen gets his money, by giving something for it. (Applause.) The Government raises hundreds of millions of dollars every year by taxing its people or the products of other people coming into the United States. The latter is the policy of the Republican Party. (Great cheering.) We do not believe that the Government should make money by setting its printing presses and its mints to work, but that the best thing it can do for its revenues is to put a tariff on foreign products of every kind that compete with American products, and make that tariff high enough, too, to protect the American producer. (Applause.) We simply want to observe the law of self-preservation, to look after ourselves, to look after our individual occupations and employments, and after the American home which lies at the foundation of society, of every community, of every State, and of the Nation. There comes up from the plain American home a sentiment for good government and patriotism, such as can be found scarcely anywhere else in the world. Not only, my fellow citizens, do we want a good tariff, but we want good money. (Great applause.) We want that money to be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and we do not want it to be worth a penny less. We want it to be as honest as the Government itself. (Applause.) We want it to be current everywhere in the world. We want it respected everywhere, just as our flag is respected. (Great cheering.) Then we propose to maintain government by law and government under law. We propose to sustain public order and public tranquility, and stand by the Federal Judiciary—these tribunals which are our anchor of safety in every time of trouble. There never was an aim that the Republican Party ever had that did not embrace the good of all the people. (Cries of 'That's right.') There never was a Republican purpose that did not seek the honor and integrity of our Government. There is one thing our old party never did—it never struck a blow except for human freedom. (Great applause.) It never made a law that did not embrace every American interest. It never had a purpose which was not patriotic, and it stands this year as it has stood in all the years of the past, for public safety, for public honor, good morals, good government, good laws, and for a country whose currency and credit will not be questioned anywhere in the world. I thank you for this call. It will give me great pleasure, if it be your wish, to greet you personally." (Great applause.)

FIRST VOTERS OF CLEVELAND.

The First Voters of Cleveland came to Canton on the afternoon of October 8th. They left their train, a special on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, with a shout and a hurrah, and that was their program all the time while in the city. There were about one thousand of them handsomely uniformed. They came to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the visit of the first voters of the city of Cleveland to President Garfield at his Mentor home. The Club was splendidly drilled and the members received the plaudits of thousands of Cantonians and people of other delegations who filled the sidewalks while the regiment passed. Major McKinley reviewed the parade from the stand at the front of his lawn. But in reaching this he was nearly torn to pieces by the visitors who remained there determined to shake hands with him. As he worked his way through the crowd, people endeavored to catch his hand or arm or coat and the whole crowd swayed toward the stand in one mad rush. Every one was determined to get upon the little structure and before the crowd could be restrained, its collapse was threatened. It creaked and swayed under the weight, but those already upon it realized the danger and set to work at once to lighten it. The greeting which the first voters gave Major McKinley when he appeared upon the porch to address them was vociferous and prolonged The deafening din was contributed to by the band, the drum corps, the distinctive yells of the various companies of the regiment, and the plain hurrahs of the rest of the crowd. It was nearly ten minutes before the speaking could proceed. Judge Stone, who presided as master of ceremonies at the Mentor reception, served in the same capacity at Canton, introducing Otho Snider, president of the club, for the introductory address. Mr. Snider said:

"Major McKinley: Upon another occasion, a short time ago, the privilege of representing the First Voters' Club of Cleveland, was granted me, when our organization consisted of but little more than half its present membership. (Applause.) To-day with greatly augmented numbers, we have come personally to manifest the deference we feel toward our candidate for the high office of President of the United States. (Applause.) Every man of us earnestly desires to cast his ballot according to the dictates of sound reason, with the highest regard for our country's welfare, and having never before exercised the elective franchise in the choice of a President of this Nation, we have arranged this meeting for the purpose of dispelling all illusions usually associated with one in high position, by greeting the man who stands at the head of the great Republican Party, and is the representative of all its wise principles. (Applause.) Now that we are assuming new political rights and are entering upon the responsibilities of life in the pursuits of manhood, we need protection for our industry, and a market for the fruits of our skill and labor, where an honest dollar will be paid in exchange. To effect this happy result we sought a leader true to these principles, one worthy of confidence for the qualities of his mind and heart. Your long career of uninterrupted service for your country justifies the trust and confidence inspired by you in the minds of youth. From early manhood, when you entered the army of the United States as a private soldier, winning an honorable position and promotion by Abraham Lincoln for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, you have until the present day supported the honor of the Stars and Stripes, both on the field of battle and in the halls of Government. It is but fitting that the culmination of this life of devotion should be the highest honor within the power of the people to bestow, the choice of millions of free citizens, as their Executive." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Snider and my Fellow Citizens: I congratulate all of you upon having reached your majority; I congratulate you upon having entered into full possession of sovereignty in the best Government of the world. (Applause.) Born in the 'Seventies' you have enjoyed the most marvelous advantages of the Nineteenth Century. You have witnessed the greatest progress of science, mechanics, and material development of any period in our history. You have enjoyed the advantages of the free and higher schools of learning. You have lived in a period of the greatest opportunity for moral and intellectual growth and enjoyed most favorable conditions for forming right opinions. You have escaped the extreme bitterness of party divisions and the passions of a fratricidal war. You carry none of the scars of past party conflicts. You witness only as you come to your sovereignty, a reunited country under the Old Flag, blessed in natural resources beyond any other country, and suffering only because of the unwise policies already inaugurated, and the dangerous policies yet threatened. You approach the exercise of your sovereignty, therefore, under the most advantageous circumstances, free from any past predilections and prepared in calm judgment to consider without bias the issues upon which parties are divided. You have in this campaign, as in no former campaign, the advantage of the most exhaustive discussion. Perhaps some of you, who have already started out for yourselves, have had in the last three or four years some valuable personal experience, which is quite as good a school in politics as in anything else. You come to your majority at a time when the people are engaged in a National contest that will settle some of the most important questions which ever confronted us, and settle them for long years to come. You are given the ballot at a time when its use for good or evil to country was never greater. You assume this responsibility at a period fraught with as grave problems as were ever presented except in the time of war. It is of little moment, young gentlemen, that the Union was saved by the dread ordeal of war if it can not be continued in peace with honor. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. (Applause.) No nation can hold its position that will violate plighted faith, or repudiate any part of its indebtedness, under any guise whatsoever. No nation can command respect at home, or abroad, if it does not at all times uphold the supremacy of law and inviolability of its own sacred obligations. It can not be denied that free coinage under the conditions proposed by our allied opponents will result in debasing our currency, deprive us of the use of gold, and all paper money based on gold, thus contracting our currency, and leaving us upon a silver basis alone. Its result would be to give us poorer money and less volume of circulation than we now have. Free silver would depreciate investments; shake public confidence; destroy values; cheat labor; impair the savings of the poor, and produce a commercial revulsion, the like of which this country has never known. Our first voters surely will not want to use their ballots to bring about such a result. (Great cheering and cries of 'No, sir,' 'Never.') Surely every young voter who has his spurs yet to win; his career to make; his fortune to build, will hesitate before he will give his ballot to a party which seeks to create hostility between classes and sections; between the rich and the poor; between the mechanic and the manufacturer; between the farmer and the banker. (Great applause.) He will cast his ballot to continue the equality of citizenship, of privilege, of opportunity, of possibility, which has been the boast of our citizenship, and is the very cornerstone upon which our free institutions rest. (Applause.) No young man will want to place weights upon his own shoulders, or raise barriers to his own progress, which hitherto have never impeded the progress of the industrious, honest, clean, ambitious young man. (Tremendous applause.) Away with caste and classes. Such a doctrine is un-American and unworthy to be taught a free people. (Loud and continuous cheering.) He who would inculcate that spirit among our people is not the friend but the enemy of the poor but honest young man, whose soul is fired with a worthy ambition for himself. (Great applause.) How would LINCOLN, GRANT, GARFIELD and LOGAN have stood, if in their time they had accepted the doctrine, which some now teach, that because they were poor and of humble surroundings, they must go off by themselves and shut the door of opportunity to the best impulses of their souls, and the noblest aspirations of their minds? (Continuous applause.) The ballot of the young man, as well as that of the old man, the ballot of the first voter, as well as that of all voters, should always express the voice of truth and conscience. It should represent the calm and unbiased judgment of the voter. It should embody the highest welfare of himself, his home, his community and his country. It should never be false to his convictions, or opposed to justice and honor, either in public or private concerns. It should express on its face his best hopes and highest aspirations as an individual citizen, and always represent the greatest good to his fellow countrymen. May your votes, young gentlemen, be always given to preserve our unity, our honor, our flag, our currency and our country, and to save our blessed inheritance always from lawlessness, dishonesty and violence. May your votes always be given for a policy that shall give us the widest development in our unmatched resources; the widest incentive to the invention, skill and genius of our citizens; the largest reward to American labor, and the highest welfare of the people, and promote the best ideals in American citizenship. I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Three rousing cheers were then given for Major McKinley.)

EAST TENNESSEE VISITORS.

The highly polished stump sent to Major McKinley by Sheriff Groner and other East Tennessee admirers, several weeks previous, was used for the first time, Friday morning, October 9th. This was in honor of a visit from the men who gave it, who came with a number of friends. The party arrived in a special Cleveland, Canton and Southern train and escorted by Canton Troop and the First Voters' Club, marched to the McKinley home. Besides Sheriff Groner, Major J. E. Camp, Vice President of the National Republican League, and Captain William Rule, editor of the Knoxville Daily Journal, came with the party. The latter served in the capacity of spokesman and said:

"Major McKinley: I have the honor and pleasure to speak here for a delegation hailing from a State 'Away down south in Dixie,' beyond the Ohio river, and beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Tennessee is a State with which nature has dealt generously in the allotment of her treasures. The State of Tennessee as you know, is divided physically into three grand divisions. We hail from East Tennessee, the land of magnificent mountains and crystal waters. There are thirty-three counties in this division of the State. These counties have not given a majority at any election for a Democratic President since 1832, when they voted for that grand old sound money Democrat, Andrew Jackson. It is our purpose to signalize the year 1896 by giving 35,000 majority, in East Tennessee, for McKinley and Hobart, sound money and protection. If you think this prediction at all extravagant, we invite you to keep your eye on the returns from East Tennessee when the votes are counted." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Rule and My Fellow Citizens of East Tennessee: The honor of this call is mine—not yours. I appreciate that you have come a great distance, almost the greatest distance of any delegation which has visited me, to pay your respects not personally to me, but rather to testify your devotion to the principles of the Republican Party and your determination that those principles shall triumph at the approaching election. I recall with peculiar pleasure the visit which I made to the people of your section of Tennessee just about a year ago. I remember the splendid and cordial welcome that you gave me in the city of Knoxville, and I recall with patriotic pride the exercises in which I participated on the bloody field of Chickamauga, when Union and Confederate veterans together were dedicating that great field of conflict forever to union, liberty, peace and the old flag, (Tremendous applause.) Your presence here recalls pleasant and inspiring memories connected with the early history of your State. First, of John Sevier and the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolution, for the annals of that memorable era describe no more gallant or heroic contest than that signal victory which your ancestors so bravely won. Second, the 'Hero of New Orleans' and his great services for the young and struggling Republic in our second war with Great Britain. (Applause.) Third, the bravery, the suffering, and the heroism of the men of East Tennessee in defense of the imperishable Union in the War of the Rebellion. (Applause.) Perhaps some of these men, or some of their descendants, stand about me now. To them I do deference and honor, and bid them glad and hospitable welcome. I am sure they will rejoice with me in the glorious new dispensation; in the new order of peace, reconciliation and harmony; in the unification of those who fought on different sides in our great conflict. I am sure, too, they will rejoice with me in the obliteration of all past differences born of war and passion, and to know that the contest this year is to be waged, not in heat, but in the name of fraternity, patriotism and honor. (Great cheering.) Tennessee can justly boast that she has been the birthplace and home of many of the eminent men of our country. She has given to the Presidency three of her distinguished citizens—Jackson, Polk and Johnson. She gave to the Lone Star Republic of Texas that sturdy old patriot, Sam Houston, one of its early Presidents. She has given to the Nation such splendid patriots, statesmen and upright public servants as Hugh L. White, John Bell, Felix Grundy, David Crockett, the 'Hero of the Alamo,' Admiral Farragut, one of the great commanders of the Union Navy, David Gwin of California, that distinguished journalist of Kentucky Henry Watterson, and that able, incorruptible and honored Republican, Henry Clay Evans (applause) whose absence I very much regret, and only excuse because I know that he is in some other part of the great field of political contest, busily engaged in the good cause for National prosperity and National honor. (Great applause.) The record of Tennessee this year should be in harmony with the principles emblazoned on her State seal, 'Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.' With prosperity in these fields of human activity, she can always advance; without it she must inevitably recede and decline. Men of Tennessee, do you stand by the principles enunciated by the immortal Jackson? Do you favor a protective tariff and honest money? (Loud cries of 'Yes,' and 'Yes, we do.') I am glad to be assured by your voices that you do, and that you have not forgotten the force and merit of his great example. Do you believe in his declaration for the enforcement and majesty of public law? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Are you willing to compromise the great principles he so steadfastly upheld in defence of the Constitution, the courts and the citizen? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') In whatever other particulars we may differ from that sturdy old soldier, we believe in his declaration for protection, honest money and Constitutional authority, which lie at the very foundation of our political fabric and without which we can not have peace, tranquility or prosperity (tremendous applause) and in which every good citizen must heartily concur. The administration of James K. Polk was involved in the contentions of slavery, which are happily long since at an end. One expression of his inaugural address has impressed me as being as forcible and applicable now as when he uttered it. He said 'Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He, who would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom which protects himself and his fellow-man; would stop the progress of free government and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism.' (Applause.) There seem to be those, to-day, who would be willing to check the progress of free government. There are those who seem willing to assail our Courts, the safeguards of our liberty, who seem unwilling that the United States should exercise its lawful sovereignty within its own jurisdiction. Can it be possible that they can control our elections and involve us in greater perils than any we have yet known? Men of Tennessee, to my mind there is no doubt. I appeal to you to steadfastly uphold the great safeguards of our National Government. Stand by the party which seeks to promote National prosperity and National honor, and rebuke the party, or all parties, by your ballots, that would impair the one or destroy the other. (Great applause and cries of 'That's what we will do.') Tennessee is a State of immense resources in iron, coal, marble, clay, with forests of the best timber, and, while your manufactories have already assumed the considerable proportions of a product of $37,000,000 every year, you have but grazed the surface of her immeasurable wealth. (Applause.) The policy of the Republican Party invites her greater development, greater activity, greater population and greater honor. The policy of the opposition favors the continuance and extension of free trade, whose blighting hand is felt upon every material interest of your State and of the country. It favors free silver which means the destruction of business; the impairment of values; the repudiation of debts; the greatest panic in our history; the wreck of all our interests; distress to all our people everywhere. We want in this country neither free trade nor free silver. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') We want neither debased labor nor debased currency. (Great applause.) The Republican policy is uplifting; the other is degrading. The one means work and wages, mills and factories, good money, good prices and good markets. The other means degradation, distress and dishonor. Men of Tennessee, on which side will the vote of your great State be cast this year? (Loud cries of 'For McKinley.') On these questions there should be no geographical, sectional or partisan divisions, but a united and unbroken country and a common verdict. To us alike, whether of Ohio or Tennessee, Texas or Illinois, Maine or California, Massachusetts or South Carolina, have been confided the interests of our common country, our whole country. It will be a reproach in the future to wilfully vote to violate the honor, the good faith and the fair name of our great Republic. We must, above all, respect ourselves and our Government, and protect its honor at all hazards and at any cost. (Great cheering.) We must unite in the defeat of any proposition of National dishonor. Men of East Tennessee, true and tried patriots, who have not given, according to the words of your spokesman, a majority for the election of a Democratic candidate for President for sixty-four years, when you voted for that glorious old hero, sound money and protection Democrat, Andrew Jackson—men of East Tennessee, with such a record you must not falter in the presence of a great impending National peril. I am sure you can be relied upon to sustain those great ideas and to stand by that party which upholds law and order and is against public and private dishonesty. (Great applause.) I thank you, and it will give me great pleasure to meet you personally and greet each of you by a clasp of the hand." (Three cheers were given for the "Next President.")

THE PATRIOTIC LEGION.

Five hundred members of the Union Veterans' Patriotic Legion of Cleveland, Ohio, came to Canton on a special train over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley railway, Friday morning, October 9th. They came for the double purpose of congratulating Major McKinley and assuring him of their support and of assisting in escorting the ex-Confederate soldiers and their sons. They were headed by the Great Western Band and made a fine appearance as they paraded from the depot to the Public Square and also when they headed the united delegations to Major McKinley's home. Addresses in their own behalf were made by Capt. C. C. Dewstoe and Dr. H. J. Herrick.

MONONGAHELA CITY AND COUNTY.

A company numbering about three hundred people from Monongahela City and county, Pennsylvania, came in on a special Cleveland, Canton and Southern train shortly after noon Friday, October 9th. It was accompanied by the High School and Grand Army Bands of Monongahela City. Among the visitors were people of all avocations. Their cheers for Major McKinley when he appeared were very enthusiastic and the sentiments of his address were heartily applauded. They were introduced by T. H. Pollock, manager of the Monongahela Manufacturing Company, who paid a high tribute to the private and public career of the Republican standard bearer and assured him of their unceasing work till the ballots were all cast.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Monongahela City and Valley: I am glad to receive this visit and to welcome the representatives of labor and industry, whether from the mine or shop, as allies in the great political contest whose close is now only about three weeks away. This is a patriotic year; a year when the spirit of genuine Americanism is dominant. This is a peculiarly patriotic day at Canton, for today we welcome fellow citizens not only from the North, but from the South. Already I have addressed a large audience of my fellow citizens from East Tennessee, who traveled hundreds of miles that they might give evidence of their devotion to country, her highest interests, her honor and the glorious old flag which we all love so well. (Great applause.) In a short time there will assemble on this lawn a large delegation of ex-Confederate soldiers, who thirty-five years ago were engaged in conflict against us, but who come now to testify as to their devotion to a re-united country and that their aim and purpose is to help to save that country from dishonor, and our public obligations from repudiation. (Continuous cheering.) I am glad to welcome you, and while you are assembled about me, more than 100,000 men are marching through the streets of the city of Chicago, bearing banners for sound money, a protective tariff and reciprocity, and we have been enabled here to listen to their shouts and voices as they marched along. You are here to-day, moved by the same motive that brings all delegations. Because you are interested in your country and because you have discovered from sad experience that if you do not look out for the interests of your country, nobody will. You know after the experience of the last three and a half years that our economic legislation does affect our prosperity; and if that legislation is not friendly to American interests and enterprises, and American labor and development, that you do not prosper here. You have discovered that the more work is done abroad for the American people the less work is done at home, and that less work done at home the less chance you have for employment, consequently wages are lower and then there is distress and misery. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') That you know from sad experience. Your spokesman has been kind enough to refer to my record in the War, and in Congress. I thank him very much for the kind things he says about me. I have but one aim, my fellow citizens, I never had but one aim, and that was the public good, (tremendous cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good') the well-being and prosperity of my fellow countrymen. I believe in my country. I believe in its vast and marvelous possibilities, and I believe it is the duty of a free and selfgoverned people to put nothing in the pathway of progress. (Great applause.) I believe, moreover, that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect every industry and enterprise, whether the farm, the factory or the mine, from ruinous competition from any part of the world. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') I believe in American work for American workingmen. (Cries of 'You are right.') I believe in the American market for the American farmer. (Applause.) I believe that what will bring us the highest prosperity in every calling and walk of life, is a judicious tariff law to protect the products of this country against the competing products of all the world. (Great applause.) I believe, too, in a sound dollar. (Vociferous cheering.) I do not believe in a fifty-two cent dollar for the American people; it is not good enough for us. Nothing is too good for the American people, (a voice 'Now you are shouting') and nobody was ever hurt by having money too good. (Applause.) Nobody was ever hurt by having money that was not only sound in our own country, but passed current in every country of the world. This is the kind of money we have now, and it is the kind of money we propose to have for the future. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. I would be glad to talk to you longer but other delegations are crowding in. I am glad to know that this year, more than in any other of its glorious past, you mean to record an unparalleled victory for the Republican Party." (Tremendous cheering.)

WARREN DAILY MIRROR EXCURSION.

The Monongahela party was followed almost immediately by six hundred other residents of the Keystone State known as the "Warren Daily Mirror Excursion" and representing Warren and Forest counties. With the party came the Tideoute Band and at the head of the parade marched the Warren Woman's McKinley Club. Conspicuously displayed were two banners, one for 1887 and one for 1888, awarded Forest county for the largest proportionate Republican pluralities in the State. The delegation was introduced by C. B. Bucklin, of Tideoute, who said they would be heard from in a more substantial manner on November third.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Bucklin and Fellow Citizens of Warren and Forest Counties, Pennsylvania: If I ever had any doubt about the extent of the population of the State of Pennsylvania, that doubt has been removed since the St. Louis Convention. (Laughter and applause.) I think I have had the honor of a call from nearly all Western Pennsylvania and as far east as Harrisburg, all coming upon the same mission, all determined upon the same end—that of contributing their part to the success of the grandest political party in the world (Great applause.) We have had in this country, since the beginning of the Government, a trial of two revenue systems. One has been known as the tariff-for-revenue-only system, and the other has been known as the protective system. We had no experience under the former for so many years that the people had totally forgotten the distress which was the result of the inauguration of that system. But we have had some experience with it during the last three years, (a voice 'We do not want any more of it, though') and, as my friend says, we don't want any more of it. (Applause.) This is one of the things you have a chance to vote for or against on the third day of November (a voice 'We will be right there') whether you want more of it or whether you want less of it. We have had the greatest prosperity this country ever enjoyed when we have been under the protective system. We have had the greatest depression, the worst panics and the most distress when we have been under the tariff-for-revenue system. (A voice, 'That's no lie,' and applause.) The tariff-for-revenue-only system has but one aim, and that is to raise revenue. The protective system has that aim, and in addition to that has the further aim of protecting American interests, American labor and American markets. (Great applause.) The protective system has proven, in our history, to be a better revenue raiser than the revenue tariff system; for under it we have always been able to provide sufficient revenues to conduct the Government, while under the tariff-for-revenue-only system we have not in the last three years and a half been able to provide adequate revenue to meet our public necessities; so that as a revenue producer, the tariff system inaugurated by this Administration has signally and utterly failed. It has not only failed in raising revenue but it has brought injury to practically every American interest. It has favored every other nation but our own, and we are suffering as a consequence. Now that is one phase of the contention this year, upon which you will vote. The other is, whether we shall have a good, sound dollar, with which to do our business, or whether we will do our business with a depreciated, changing currency. The Republican Party, as you know, believes in the protective system, and just as firmly and earnestly believes in an honest dollar with which to measure the exchanges of the American people. (Great cheering and a voice, 'We will take a hundred cent dollar.') My friend here suggests we will take the hundred cent dollar; that's good enough for us and its good enough for all mankind, and when they talk about this Nation having surrendered its independence because it won't adopt the Chinese system of finance, I send back the reply that there is no independence in the United States to which dishonor attaches. (Great applause and a voice 'No Chinese currency for us.') I am glad to meet and greet you and would be glad to talk with you longer. I trust that the county of Warren will break her record this year, and the county of Forest, which some years ago received the banner for being the strongest Republican county in the State, will not permit any other county in Pennsylvania to take that banner from her." (Cries of "We won't," and "Hurrah for McKinley.")

CLINTON COUNTY CONTINGENT.

From Clinton County, Ohio, where honest Quakers are numerous, came, on Friday, October 9th, 700 enthusiastic Republicans to extend their greetings to Major McKinley. With them were a number of people from Fayette, Pickaway and Warren counties. Their demonstration was patriotic in the extreme and their cheers added much to the great volume of enthusiasm. Marching to the "Republican shrine", Major McKinley received them on his lawn and made a happy speech in response to the introductory address of Major A. W. DOAN, who assured him of the hearty support of the counties represented, and an increased Republican vote in each of them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. DOAN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have heard these voices before. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'Right you are,' and 'You will hear them again.') They sound very familiar to me, and as in the past they have been inspiring, so to-day, they give me strength and encouragement. I am glad to welcome the citizens of Clinton, Warren, Fayette and Pickaway counties of my own State. The argument here in Ohio was long ago made, and the people have more than once passed upon the questions which are now engaging public attention. I remember in the first campaign I made as your candidate for Governor, one of the planks in the Democratic platform was a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Probably that was the first time in the history of our State that any political party had made that declaration. We joined issue with the Democratic party upon that, submitted our contention to the people, and the voters of Ohio gave to the Republican ticket a majority larger than ever before, save and except one, since the close of the great civil war. Indeed, I feel that Ohio has spoken several times against this financial heresy for if she did not speak in suitable tones in 1891, she did in 1893, when she gave the Republican ticket a majority of over 80,000. If that would seem to be inadequate to let the world know how Ohio people stand on that question, they again spoke in 1894 by a plurality of over 130,000, and gave to our excellent Governor in 1895, General BUSHNELL, a plurality in excess of 90,000. (Great applause and a voice, 'We will make it more for you.') Why, my fellow citizens, away back of that, in 1875, when the inflation heresy was spreading over this country and the proposition was to give to us an irredeemable currency, Ohio was the first of the great States of the Union to speak, and, under the magnificent leadership of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, we achieved a substantial victory for honest money and public honor. (Great cheering.) I know that Ohio people are solid on the question of protection. (Cries of 'Well, I should smile!' and 'Right you are!') I have heard from them many times upon that proposition, and I know they will stand this year as in all the past, for a doctrine that gives work and wages, and markets and prosperity to the American people. (Great applause.) Not only are we for sound money and a protective tariff but we are for government by law. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's correct.') We are for the supremacy of law and we believe in an incorruptible judiciary (applause) which has been our bulwark in every time of trouble and every crisis in our history. We value public honor as we value the old Stars and Stripes, (tremendous cheering) and as we have preserved the one, even through the dread ordeal of battle, we will preserve the other by our ballots." (Three cheers were given for Major MCKINLEY.)

SONS OF THE SOUTHLAND.

Friday, October 9th, was a great day for the old soldiers, both for those who, more than thirty years before, had donned the blue and for those who then wore the gray. That day the latter met the former with the warm, fraternal handgrasp of citizenship. A brotherly welcome was extended by the Union soldiers of Canton to the ex-Confederate veterans of Harrisonburg and other points in

Virginia. It was a thrilling sight to witness these two great forces marching shoulder to shoulder to receive a welcome greeting at the home of that illustrious citizen, Major William McKinley, to hear whom these men of Virginia had traveled all night and most of the day. They came also to give assurances of their support at the polls in November. It is no wonder that the soldier boys of Ohio and the veterans of Virginia cheered and shouted as they marched along the streets, and that they were greeted all along the line by the cheers and expressions of good will of thousands of Canton's citizens—men and women, as they wended their way to the Tabernacle, where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. It was a sight and an occasion which will remain indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who sat down to the bountifully spread tables which extended from one end of the Tabernacle to the other. The trains were late in arriving. The first sections were held at Akron until the others arrived in that city so as to get them together and reach Canton as rapidly as possible. There were more than 2,000 people in line when they marched to the Tabernacle. The visitors were met by Canton Troop, commanded by Major Augustus Vignos. They were followed by a company of the Canton Bicycle Escort in uniform. Then came the Grand Army Band, heading Canton Post, No. 25, and George D. Harter Post, No. 555, Grand Army of the Republic, five hundred members of the Patriotic Legion, of Cleveland, and many other ex-soldiers of the city. Following these came the Virginians. The tables accommodated about five hundred at a sitting and the visitors were waited upon by members of the Woman's Relief Corps and by a large number of other ladies who proffered their services. While they were gathered at the McKinley residence, ex-Mayor Robert A. Cassidy, on behalf of the Canton soldiers, presented the visitors with a handsome red, white and blue satin banner. The banner is the production of Harvey R. Dittenhafer, and is a magnificent piece of work. Upon one side clasped hands are represented, indicating the union of the soldiers of both sides. Above these are the words "United we Stand," with "McKinley Club" in large gold letters. On the reverse is a large American eagle in gold, resting upon a shield. This side bears the inscription: "Presented to the ex-Confederate Veterans of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by the ex-Union Veterans of Canton, Ohio, October 9th, 1896." The banner is five and a half feet long by thirty-four inches in width. The badges worn by the Canton soldiers were of gold colored ribbon and had printed upon them a portrait of Major McKinley, below which were the clasped hands and the words, "The Union Veterans of Canton, Ohio, to the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, October 9th, 1896." The Tabernacle was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, potted plants and flowers. The flags and bunting were gracefully festooned about the gallery rail and around the hall. Pictures of McKinley and Hobart adorned the wall and were beautifully trimmed with the National colors. To the right of the stage was a handsome figure of liberty made of sheet metal by the W. H. Mullins Company, of Salem, Ohio. Every effort was made by the local members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Woman's Relief Corps, assisted by citizens, to make the welcome and entertainment of the Confederate Veterans a most successful one, and their aim was accomplished. The delay of the trains in reaching Canton made the festivities late, but they were the more heartily enjoyed. A photograph of the groups at the long tables was taken just before the meal began. Major Vignos of the Novelty Cutlery Company, presented each of the visitors with a souvenir knife, as a memento of the occasion. On one side of the knife was printed: "Presented by the Union Veterans of Canton, Ohio, to the ex-Confederates visiting Major McKinley, at his home, October 9th, 1896." On the other side was a picture of the American flag, Major McKinley's portrait, and the inscription, "No East, No West, No North, No South, the Union Forever." Each knife was enclosed in a cloth case. The first section of the Shenandoah Valley train consisted of twelve coaches, with streamers, designating where the people were from and appropriate mottoes. The Dayton, Virginia, Band came on this section. The second section of eight cars, contained many soldiers, and the famous Stonewall Brigade Band, of Staunton, organized in 1855. All wore badges of blue and gray satin with the following motto printed thereon: "There should be No North, No South, No East, No West, but a Common Country.—Washington." On the Veterans' badges were the words, "Shenandoah Valley ex-Confederates, Canton, Ohio, October 9th, 1896." Each badge had pictures of McKinley and Hobart as a pendant. After the great crowd of Virginians which came on the first two sections had been fed, the line was re-formed at 4:30 o'clock, and headed by Canton Troop and the bands of music, marched to the Valley depot, where the last section, which was detained over two hours, arrived. It contained ten well filled coaches. They were quickly formed into line by their officers, who were: Chief Marshal, Colonel John A. Gibson; Adjutants, Colonel I. Brown Allen, General John E. Roller; Assistant Marshals, Captain J. B. Gardner, Hon. John Acker, M. H. Wickers, A. A. Arnold, H. L. Lindsay, John A. Noon and C. T. Haltzman. The Canton Flambeau Club led the procession proper, Bugler Dan Schlott announcing the coming of the parade. Canton Troop followed under command of its officers. Then came carriages containing the speakers and members of the local Reception Committee. The latter, however, as the procession moved, stepped from the carriages to accommodate several ex-Confederate veterans who were unable to walk, owing to age or wounds. The Grand Army Band followed, heading the local G. A. R. posts and unorganized Union veterans. The Canton soldiers were followed by the Patriotic Veterans' Legion of Cleveland, headed by the Great Western Band. The Virginia guests, four abreast, came next. Words fail to describe the scenes along the route to Major McKinley's home. Thousands of people lined the way and cheered lustily. They were answered as heartily by the ex-Confederates. American flags, and plenty of them, waved along the entire march. The scene was one continuous ovation. Added to the intensely thrilling events was the music of the bands which played "Dixie," "Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot," "The Bonnie Blue Flag." "Star Spangled Banner," and other familiar, patriotic or popular tunes It was a scene and an occasion that was inspiring and will never be forgotten by spectators or participants. Arriving at the home of Major McKinley the vast throng was massed in the yard, which was entirely inadequate to accommodate all. The streets for a square north and south of the stand erected at the front gate of that historic home, were crowded and jammed with people, who cheered and shouted to their entire satisfaction. Intermingled with these shouts was heard the famous "yell" of the men of the South. The distinguished members of the delegation—A. P. Funkhouser, Hon. John E. Roller, Captain Warren S. Lurty, Major J. Dwight Palmer, Colonel J. H. Griffith, Rev. H. E. Richard, Colonel L. B. Allen, J. N. Fries, and Rev. Timothy Funk were ushered into the reception room and received a welcome hand clasp. After a short talk the party made its way to the speakers' stand. The appearance of Major McKinley at his own door was the signal for a most vociferous uproar, and the desire to grasp him by the hand almost overwhelmed the line formed to clear a path to the stand. Major McKinley bowed cordially to all when he reached the platform. At the conclusion of the exercises the entire party returned to the Tabernacle for supper. The streets of Canton, Friday night, especially about the Square, were crowded with people until a late hour. They were principally ex-Confederate veterans and others of their delegation who were scheduled to leave Canton at midnight. No general programme was arranged, the visitors being left free to enjoy themselves as they chose. The members of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic acted as entertainers and remained with the visitors until their departure. The Stonewall Brigade Band gave a concert in front of the Hurford House at about eight o'clock, which was enjoyed by thousands of people who highly complimented the music.

ADDRESSES ON VETERANS' DAY.

Hon. H. A. Cavnah, of Canton, acted as master of ceremonies and after referring briefly to the events of the day as remarkable even in Canton and memorable to the wearers of the blue and of the gray, he introduced Editor A. P. Funkhouser of the State Republican, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, as spokesman on behalf of the delegation in general. Mr. Funkhouser addressed Major McKinley as follows:

"Major McKinley: Since your nomination by the Republican Party as its candidate for President you have been visited by many large delegations, representing all classes of American citizenship, all callings of American voters. Your visitors have heretofore been chiefly from the Northern and Western sections of our great, magnificent country. In your receptions of the many visitors who have come to give you assurances of their earnest support and to lend you encouragement in the noble contest you are waging for the best interests of all the people of the whole country, you have not gazed into the faces of many men from that grand part of our common country, the glorious Southland. (Applause.) Then, sir, I can not express the pride and pleasure I feel in being commissioned to present to you this delegation composed of ex-Confederate soldiers and of the sons of ex-Confederate veterans. They come from the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, where in the campaigns of real war, more than thirty years ago, you were, yourself, a soldier. (Applause.) These battle-scarred and gray-haired Virginia soldiers have traveled many miles to testify their admiration for and devotion to you as the standard bearer of that party, and the representative of that policy, in the triumph of which they believe rests the prosperity and happiness of the whole American people. These old soldiers know that they will meet from you that warm welcome which a brave man ever gives to brave men, whether they be former friends or former foes. (Applause.) These men of the Southland have long since forgotten the bitterness engendered by civil strife, and have turned their gaze and bent all their energies to the progress and prosperity of the whole country. (Cheers.) They are representatives of many thousands of your fellow citizens in the South, who see in your coming victory a thorough, complete, and never again to be disturbed, harmony of all people, of all sections of our great united country. Their faith rests upon your past political history; on your safe and conservative views on all questions of public policy; on your just consideration of the rights and interests of the Southern people equally and in common with those of all the people of our whole country. (Applause.) At their homes, your visitors of today are earnest workers in the Republican ranks, firm maintainers of Republican principles and devout believers in the triumphant success of the Republican Party in the present campaign." (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. FUNKHOUSER introduced General JOHN E. ROLLER, who spoke particularly for the Confederate veterans. General ROLLER said:

"Major McKINLEY: I have the honor to present to you nearly one thousand of the ex-Confederate veterans of the far-famed Valley of the Shenandoah, and behind them a vast assemblage of their kinsmen, and those who have come with them as an escort of honor. It is the source of the deepest regret to us that the more distinguished of the leaders of the Confederate veterans, who have been forced by their convictions to ally themselves with the Republican Party, are absent from this auspicious occasion, and are compelled to withgo the pleasure of participating in it. In the language of the old song:

> 'Some are dead and some are dying,
> Others still are wounded lying.'

One of these was WILLIAM MAHONE, who led the Republican Party through many a trying contest and once a Senator of the United States. My comrades, is not his name and memory dear to you? (Great applause and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') RIDDLEBERGER, the game cock of the Shenandoah Valley, (cries of 'Yes, he was') once a Senator of the United States, also, and others I could recall. But time forbids me to dwell upon the names of those, who, having fought in the ranks of our party have thereby been required to make sacrifices as heroic as any made in the engagements in which they so conspicuously participated in the late War. These are the men representing the old veterans of Virginia, who are willing to ally themselves with the Republican Party (applause) and are doing all they can for its success at the coming election. One of the objects that we hoped to attain was this: that by the speeches that we make in your presence and by your gracious response, to assure our friends in the South—some of our associates, who are hesitating even now—that we have never been required to make any self abasement to the Republican Party, and that the men who doubt our right to represent that cause are in error We want to assure you that naught shall be said which shall kindle anew the fires of prejudice and hate that have now fallen into dead and lifeless ashes; that not one word shall be said that shall give offence on either side. (Applause.) God forbid that the day shall ever come again when the blood from one brother will cry out from the ground against another. We wish to convince our friends of the North that the Republican Party has an existence in the South, (great cheering) and that it commands the support of as loyal and as brave and as unswerving a body of men as ever followed a standard or supported a cause anywhere on the face of God's green earth. Look into the faces of these old grizzly and gray-haired veterans, and then remember, sir, that they are but the humble representatives of a party that casts more than 150,000 votes in the old State of Virginia, (applause) and that proposes, by the blessing of God, in the coming election, to see that the majority is put into the ballot boxes in favor of the electors who will support you. (Applause.) We are but a small part of the large whole. We ask that you extend to that great part that we have left behind but a portion of the generous treatment that you have given us, and I promise you that the effect will be felt throughout the whole land, North and South; and that the Republican Party, ridding itself of the idea that it is sectional, will start forward in a career, the effect of which will be felt throughout the whole land." Turning to the old Confederate veterans, General ROLLER said: "Do we not love this country of ours? (A mighty shout went up of 'Yes', 'Yes we do.') Are we not devoted to its highest interests and its best efforts? Would we not obey its call no matter where it might say 'Go?' (Cries of 'Yes, Yes.')

Whether to free Cuba from the grasp of Spain, or Canada, if necessary, from the grasp of England. (Holding up the American flag.) This is the flag of our country, and we are teaching our children and our children's children that it is worthy of their hearts' devotion and of any sacrifice they can make on this earth. Having said this much comrades, I have the honor—because it falls to my lot—to present to you the next President of the United States, WILLIAM MCKINLEY." (Tremendous cheering and continuous applause.)

When Major MCKINLEY had concluded his response to these addresses—and no other response made in the campaign was given such an enthusiastic reception—ex-Mayor R. A. CASSIDY presented the magnificent silk banner prepared for the visitors by courtesy of the Union veterans of Canton. It was already dark and so no formal address was made by Mr. CASSIDY. He read the inscriptions and handed the banner to Captain W. S. LURTY who spoke briefly. He said:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I came from Virginia, along with my comrades who fought with me on the battle-field, under the orders and direction of LEE and of JACKSON, against this man (pointing to Major MCKINLEY) whom we now propose to make President of the United States. (Vociferous yelling and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') I came to tell you that we Virginians mean what we say; we mean what our coming says—that of this glorious grand Union of ours we are proud. We are sincere in our devotion. And if we showed courage upon our sunny lands then, do you not think that every one of us, the men of JACKSON, of LEE and of LONGSTREET, would not now join the men of GRANT, of HAYES, of SHERMAN, of MCCLELLAN, to defend our glorious country from one end to the other?" (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the speeches as Major MCKINLEY proceeded to the house there were many touchings scenes. A pleasing event was the presentation of a beautiful bouquet by Miss SIBERT B. NOON, of Staunton, Virginia. The little girl said:

"Governor MCKINLEY: I am a little girl ten years old; I come from way down in Dixie to bring you flowers. I present these flowers as a token of the admiration we Virginians have for the next President of the United States."

She was greeted with applause by the great crowd, and ushered into the parlor, where she repeated her little speech to a company of ladies and was showered with kisses and badges by Mrs. MCKINLEY.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I appreciate highly the generous and gracious words which have been spoken in your behalf by your eloquent spokesmen. I welcome the representatives of a State of proud ancestral memories. (Great cheering.) Of the State of WASHINGTON, (applause) the President of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the first and foremost President of the United States. Of the State of JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence, (great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY') which lighted the torch of liberty that has girdled the globe. Of the State of MADISON, the expounder of the Federal Constitution. Of the State of MONROE, who promulgated the great doctrine of international law that prevents European interference in this hemisphere. (Great applause.) Of the State that was generous in its concessions of territory and that gave Ohio to the Federal Union. (Loud cheering.) Thrice welcome, men of Virginia—men of the Shenandoah Valley! (Renewed applause.) Thrice welcome, the descendants of such noble sires to my heart and home!

(Loud cheering.) Patriotism is not bound by State, or class, or sectional lines. We are a reunited country. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'That's what we are,' and tremendous applause.') We have but one flag, the glorious old Stars and Stripes (tremendous cheering) which all of us love so well, and that we mean to transmit in honor and glory to our children, North and South. Sectionalism was surrendered at Appomattox, (great applause) and the years that have followed have removed any lingering resistance which remained. Indeed, if anything was needed to utterly and effectually destroy it, it has been furnished in the events of the contest now upon us for the honor of the American name and for that permanent peace, which was the dying prayer of the great captain of our armies, ULYSSES S. GRANT. (Vociferous cheers.) The spirit of a fervent Americanism is abroad in the land, and no more earnest, or sincere, is this sentiment in the North than in the South. This year the words of your Veterans' Legion, borne on your breasts to-day, 'No North, no South, no East, no West, the Union forever,' rings forth like a bugle note calling patriots together, and is an expression of the purpose of the American people, both North and South, (tremendous applause and loud yells) proclaiming 'Liberty, Union and Honor' as the high aim of every survivor of that great war on either side, and of every patriot in the country. The inspiring and unconquerable sentiment of this campaign is: 'Country first, Country last, and Country with stainless honor, all the time.' (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) The voice of the misguided partisan is not heeded; the voice of patriotism strikes a responsive chord this year. The voice of prejudice and hate is lost in the grand chorus of peace and good will, National unity and National integrity. (Great applause.) No stronger evidence, no higher testimony, is required to prove that sectional lines are obliterated and that the war has long been over than the presence in Canton of this large assemblage of ex-Confederate soldiers, travelling from the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, which marked the bloody pathway of the war, to testify their devotion to the unbroken and never to be broken Union (tremendous applause) and their purpose to uphold its credit and honor, forever. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) Their presence betokens a new departure. It is an inspiring and uplifting scene; it rise above the plane of mere partisanship. The soldiers who fought against you are also here to give you hearty and hospitable welcome, marching side by side with you under the same flag. (Long and continued applause.) No longer have the two forces arms in their hands, but they meet with love and respect for each other in their hearts. (Cries of 'Good' 'Good.') It is a spectacle which longing eyes have wished to see, North and South; a consummation devoutly hoped and prayed for, and for which, sensible as I am of its import, I can not find words to give suitable expression. (Renewed cheering.) Men who engaged in deadly conflict thirty-one years ago, now stand on a common platform of 'Fraternity and Unity,' vying with each other in joyous rivalry in their loyalty to the glorious old Stars and Stripes; meeting not as enemies, but as friends fighting for the same cause, the holiest cause which ever engaged mankind, the glorious cause of country and its spotless honor. (Cheering.) I think I may be pardoned if I say that I take great pride and gratification in this call of ex-Confederate soldiers. (Loud cheering.) It has touched my heart profoundly. It is probably the first call of its kind that was ever made upon a Presidential candidate of the Republican Party, or possibly of any party. (Applause.) I regard it as another and most significant assurance that complete reconciliation has come and that the South and the North, as in the earlier lifetime of the Republic, are again together in heart, as well as in name. (Great cheering.) It will quicken every patriotic pulse from one end of the country to the other. It is a glorious example of patriotic devotion which might well be emulated by some people, both in the North and in the South, (few of them happily there are) who would profit by fanning the flames of passion and prejudice and by arraying one portion of our country against the other. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great applause.) It is peculiarly a matter of gratification to me, also, that in my home city, and from the neighboring city of Cleveland, my old comrades of the war, with whom I fought on the other side from you in that great conflict, have given you such warm welcome, and will tender you hospitality while here, and give you their love and benediction to carry away with you when you go to your homes. (Continuous cheering.) I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you, soldiers of GRANT and soldiers of LEE,

'At the shrine of this reunion,
Dedicate your lives anew.'

Rejoice, all of you, and thank God that the

'Cause of truth and human weal
Is transferred from the sword's appeal
To peace and Love.'

(Vociferous cheers.)

That

'No longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the
skies;
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.'

Let no discordant notes grate upon the melody of peace. Let it go forth, let it be everywhere proclaimed, that the men of the North and the men of the South together stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of law. (Great cheering.) The voice that would reopen the conflicts of the past, and the bitterness of thirty years ago, that would array class against class, or section against section, is not a friend, but an enemy of our glorious Union, and stands in the pathway of its onward progress. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') Men of the South, the only force now needed in this free Government is that of conscience, justice, reason and intelligence. (Great applause. This is the irresistible power upon which rests our strength, security, permanency, and glory. We have entered upon a new and blessed era; we have crossed the dominion of force into the kingdom of peace and law and mutual good will. (Tremendous cheering.) Faith in each other, faith in a common country, faith in the future and a common destiny has made us one—forever one. We have learned that

'Peace and greatness best become us;
Calm power doth guide
With a far more imperious stateliness
Than all the swords of violence can do,
And easier gains those ends she tends unto.'

(Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') This is my message to grim survivors of that mighty war, of both sides. This is the spirit that I would have carried into practical every-day administration and fill the hearts of the American people. (Cheers.) I thank you for this cordial greeting. I thank your orators for their generous words of assurance in your behalf. Let us remember, now and in all the future, that we are Americans, and that what is good for Ohio is good for Virginia." (Continuous applause and loud yells with three cheers for MCKINLEY and HOBART.)

The Virginians then filed across the porch and were introduced and each taken by the hand by Major McKinley.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN CANTON.

The vast number of trains which were run to Canton by the railroads, Saturday, October 10th, was something wonderful. Trains arrived every few minutes, unloading their human freight. Despite this the railways were clogged as early as noon, and freight traffic was temporarily suspended. Of all the vast crowds which visited Canton, this day's crowds and demonstrations were never before equalled. The streets were filled with people awaiting their turn to listen to Major McKinley, and at times three or four delegations were massed and addressed at one and the same time. The unprecedented rush on the railroads caused considerable delay and very few of the trains arrived on time. The special from Lansing, Michigan, came in over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad at about 8:30 o'clock. The cars were festooned with bunting and banners. A large streamer on one of the cars read: "Michigan's Greeting to Ohio, 40,000 Majority for McKinley." The delegation numbered about two hundred, all wearing gold colored badges, inscribed, "McKinley and Hobart, Sound Money, Protection and Prosperity." A delegation from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, came in about the same time and the two were merged into one parade and were addressed at once by Major McKinley, after being introduced by a spokesman from each State.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Michigan and Pennsylvania: Your early call is an example of promptness which I trust will be followed on the third of November in every part of our country. I bid you warm welcome to my city and home. The best thing in this world next to liberty is labor and the best thing for labor is an opportunity to work. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') This is the opportunity for which we are all striving this year, and which we hope, through a change of policy in the administration of the Government of the United States, to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the past three and a half years. What we want more than anything else in order to bring this opportunity to labor is a restoration of confidence. (Applause.) With confidence shaken money seeks a hiding place and goes out of the channels of business and legitimate investment, and away from farming, manufacturing and mining enterprises. I do not know of a better illustration of the value of confidence to the country than is found in our own experience during the last twenty years. You will remember that this country resumed specie payments on January 1, 1879. We had outstanding then, as we have now, $346,000-000 of what is commonly known as greenback currency, every dollar of which from that date has been redeemable in gold upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States. So great was the confidence of the people in the ability of the country that from 1879 to 1893 but forty-six million dollars were presented for redemption and gold taken out—less than fifty millions in fourteen years! (Applause.) Yet, in the last three and a half years, since confidence has been disturbed, more than two hundred millions of greenbacks have been presented to the Treasury of the United States for redemption and gold taken out. Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not been fearful—and they were only made so because the Treasury of the United States was not collecting enough money to pay its bills—that the revenues of the Treasury were inadequate for public expenditures, there would have been no demand for such redemption. But, alarmed as they were, they sent their greenbacks in for redemption and took the gold out. The gold reserve, therefore, was encroached upon, and from time to time, we have been compelled, to sustain it, to borrow money to put gold into the Treasury of the United States. The Republican Party believes that it is the duty of the Government, first, to raise enough money to pay all its expenses. (Applause.) We don't want any deficiencies in the Public Treasury, and if we have no deficiency, we will have no debts, and if we have no debts, we will have no bonds. (Applause.) When we have no deficiencies everybody will have confidence in the solvency of the treasury of the United States. Second, my fellow citizens, we not only believe in raising enough money to run the Government, but we believe in having a tariff upon foreign competing products, high enough to protect American labor and American manufactures. (Applause.) We believe it is the first duty of the Government of the United States to protect and defend its own citizens. (Applause.) It is poor policy on our part to give work to the labor of other nations while we have idle men in the United States. (Applause and cries of 'Good.') When we have accomplished that, we propose to continue the good money we have in this country. (Applause.) We do not want short dollars any more than we want light weights. (Applause.) We are in favor of a good, round, one-hundred-cent dollar, with which to pay the labor of this country and measure the exchanges of the American people (applause) and we will have no other kind. I thank you, gentlemen, for this call. Delegations are arriving, and, therefore, I am quite sure you will not expect from me a more extended speech. I am glad to meet and greet each and every one of you, and, trust that on the third day of November you will write on your ballots what you believe is best for you, your country, its credit, its confidence, and for our glorious old flag." (Applause with three cheers for McKinley.)

DELEGATIONS FROM THREE STATES.

At nine o'clock Saturday morning, October 10th, the first special came in on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway with one hundred and twenty pilgrims from Rock Island County, Illinois. They came unattended by bands or other music, but had handsome badges and carried a banner which declared: "Rock Island County 16 to 1 for McKinley." The delegation was escorted to the home of Major McKinley by Canton Troop and a drum corps. They were also accompanied by the Reading, Pennsylvania, Hardware Sound Money Club and a delegation from Davenport, Iowa. Each had a spokesman, but Major McKinley replied to them collectively.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome the citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, Rock Island and Moline, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa, at my home in the city of Canton. You come from three States of the mightiest Government on the earth. (Applause.) You come representing divers occupations and varied employments, but you come with a single mission and a common purpose. (Applause.) That purpose is to manifest your devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the third day of November. (Applause.) You come because, as your spokesmen have so well said, you are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country which you love, and that you believe will best be subserved by a Republican victory at the ensuing election, now only a little more than three weeks away. (Applause.) You have come because you believe in a protective tariff. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') You believe in that great American policy established at the beginning of the Government of the United States, which had the approval of nearly all the early statesmen of the country and of the first President of the United States, GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Applause.) A policy that has been pursued for more than half the lifetime of the Republic. During all the period that it prevailed we enjoyed the highest prosperity in every enterprise and every undertaking of the American people. You have come because you are in favor of the supremacy of law, and because you mean to help maintain a Government by law and under the law. (Applause and cries of 'Right,' and 'Good.') You are here because you believe in public and private honesty (applause) and because you do not propose that our public debt shall be repudiated in whole or in part. (Applause.) You are here to declare that every obligation of this Government is as sacred as its flag. (Applause.) You are here because you want no depreciating or fluctuating currency with which to do business. You are here because you believe in an honest dollar for an honest government and for honest men. (Applause.) You do not want a dollar that is less than a hundred cents, for you were taught in your childhood in these great States that an honest dollar had a hundred cents in it. (Applause and cries of 'That's right' and 'Good.') My fellow citizens, the Republican Party is an inspiration and an education. I wish every man in this country might read the first platform that the Republicans ever made as a National party in 1856, in the city of Philadelphia. I wish every young man might read it; and that every old Republican might look up the record and recall its provisions. It reads more like inspired prophecy than the declaration of a political organization. (Applause.) It declared for the unity of the States and the indissolubility of the American Union. It declared for free homes, for free lands, for free speech, and for a protective tariff. (Applause.) It declared that the two oceans should be united by rail—the Atlantic and the Pacific, and every promise that this great platform made has been kept. (Applause.) How glorious is Republican triumph! There isn't a page of Republican record that has been written in the last thirty-three years that any lover of humanity, any lover of liberty, any patriot, would strike from the pages of American history, not one. (Applause.) You can trust the Republican Party (applause and cries of 'You can') for behind it is the great conservative force of the country. Behind it this year, as in the days of war, is the great patriotic heart of the country (applause) Democrats and Republicans alike. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. This is not a party campaign, it is a patriotic campaign. It is not a campaign of men, it is a campaign for our country. (Applause.) I thank you a thousand times for the long journey you have made that you might testify your devotion to Republican principles. I bid you go back home and say to all the people that Ohio, this splendid old State of my birth, will give to these great doctrines of the Republican Party an unprecedented majority this year." (Applause and three cheers for McKINLEY.)

KENTUCKY IN EVIDENCE.

Louisville, Kentucky, furnished the next train over the Fort Wayne road. The delegation was composed of two hundred enthusiastic Republicans, all zealous for the principles of the party and confident that the vote of their State would be cast for their party leader. The Grand Army Band and a marching club welcomed them to the political Mecca and escorted them through the streets. Their spokesman was Mayor GEORGE D. TODD, of Louisville, who talked eloquently.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I appreciate this call from the citizens of a neighboring State. We are only divided by the Ohio river, but in sentiment, in purpose and in hope this year nothing can divide us. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') With the great bridges between Cincinnati and Covington, instead of two cities we now have one; and while they are under different managements, they are both under the same flag—the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Vociferous yells.) We are the closest of neighbors and, therefore, ought to be the best of friends. I can not refrain from congratulating the men here assembled, Republicans and Democrats, on the signal victory they achieved last year in the election of Governor BRADLEY to the Chief Executive office of the State. (Applause.) It was given to your State, as it has been given to few commonwealths, to be the first to lead in the fight for honest money and the gold standard. (Great applause.) Your campaign, as I recall it, was waged, to a very great degree, upon the lines of the present National campaign. Great prominence was given to the question of whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver should receive the approval of the people of Kentucky, or whether the present monetary standard and financial system of the Government of the United States should be continued. Your distinguished Governor contributed much to illuminate the subject and to help to a rightful settlement of that question. He was aided by leading Democrats of the State, both in direction and in the final battle of ballots, which ended so triumphantly for the cause for which he stood, and the cause for which all of us stand, as a National party this year. (Cheers.) To Kentuckians, therefore, the question would seem to be closed, for it can hardly be doubted that the verdict which they rendered in that campaign will be repeated this year with even greater and more significant force. (Loud cries of 'You bet it will,' and applause.) You are to be congratulated that you have in the great office of Secretary of the Treasury, a distinguished citizen of your State, the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, whose devotion to sound money has been demonstrated by high courage, and whose stand for the credit and honor of the Government commands almost universal commendation. (Applause.) It is a singular fact, gentlemen, that the Chicago Democratic Convention made its chief assault, not against the Republican Party, but against its own Administration (great laughter and applause) and the high public officials who are executing its great offices. They make no assault upon the Republican doctrine of protection, which HENRY CLAY so long and so ably supported, and in none of their speeches do they suggest how they will raise the necessary revenue to run the Government. They assail the Administration for issuing bonds to preserve the country's credit. They declare unalterably against issuing any more bonds but give no sign of how, with the deficient revenues now existing, they will provide the necessary money to pay the expenses of the Government. As they will not borrow any money, it will be interesting to the electors of this country to know how they intend to get it, (laughter and applause) whether by increasing the subjects of internal taxation, by a direct tax upon the people, or an advance of duties upon foreign goods coming into the United States. It would seem that the people ought to be enlightened upon this subject. They say they will not seriously consider this question, much less discuss it, until, what they denominate the supreme issue, the free and independent coinage by the United

States of the silver of the world, shall be settled. They must appreciate, if they have given the subject any study, that the reduction of the dollar to fifty-two cents or less, would diminish the value of the money received from duties on imports and internal taxes in the same ratio that they reduce the dollar. (Applause.) In such an event more revenue will be required. How will they raise it? Surely no revenue can come from the mints, no matter how much silver we may coin, for its coinage must be free. (Laughter and applause.) They must certainly know that to coin silver on account of the Government will require the Government to buy silver—and where will they get the money to buy it? (Great laughter and applause.) The old-fashioned way, taught us by the fathers, was to raise money by taxation, but they have abandoned that doctrine and propose to resort to the mints of the United States. (Great applause.) But they can not put gold or silver into the mints of the United States for coinage for the Government without buying it, and where will they get the money to buy with? (Laughter and cheering.) It is important to know how the money is to be raised. We can get no relief from the mints to help pay the Government bills. There is no other way but to resort to taxation, and it seems to me that frankness would require of them that we should have some other information as to their purpose upon this subject. Recognizing the condition of the Treasury and the inadequacy of our revenue, the Republican Party makes no concealment of its purpose, and that purpose is that the additional revenue required for the uses of the Government shall be raised by a tariff on foreign goods. (Three cheers.) Protective tariffs not only furnish revenue for the Government, and have at every period of our history, but they help to give employment to American labor. (Tremendous cheering.) If we should run all the mints of the United States all the time we could not furnish employment to the idle men. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Hit 'em again.') Nor does the Republican Party make any concealment of the fact that it is opposed, unalterably opposed, to any corruption of our financial system or any debasement of our financial standard. It is unalterably opposed to any attempt to discharge the obligations of the Government in any money less valuable than that which is the best money recognized by every commercial nation of the world. (Applause.) The Chicago Democratic platform and the leaders and orators of that Convention, assail the Administration of their own creation for its enforcement of public law and the protection of the property of the United States. The Republican Party does not conceal its purpose to maintain, as in all the years of the past, public law and preserve public peace (great applause) and it will never consent to dishonor the American name or discredit its honor. (Great applause.) The Republican Party carries no concealed weapons. (Applause and laughter.) Its record is an open book to be read by all men. It has not an aim that does not embrace the public good and take into contemplation the honor and credit of the Government of the United States and the welfare of the American people. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') It is for the country first, and lets everything wait until that is established—a country of law, by law and under the law. (Great cheering.) What will the verdict of Kentucky be, as between the Chicago Democratic platform and the St. Louis Republican platform? (A voice, 'Forty thousand for McKinley' and loud applause and yells.) We take you at your word, men of Kentucky. (Laughter and applause.) We will be quite satisfied here in Ohio with 40,000 in Kentucky. (Laughter and a voice 'You will get it all right.') I do not believe, my fellow citizens, that you will reverse that splendid verdict for sound money and National honor that you rendered a year ago. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never,' and applause.) I thank you for this honor. I would be glad to speak to you longer, but other delegations are waiting. It will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet each of you if it be your will." (Three cheers for McKinley were given and then the enthusiastic Kentuckians sang "The Old Kentucky Home.")

COLORED MEN FROM ALL STATES.

Next after the Kentucky delegation was a company of fifty colored men representing the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Their places of residence were so distributed as to represent substantially the whole country. The delegation was a committee sent by the Centennial Jubilee Conference in session in New York City, and included the Bishops, officers and prominent members of the Conference. Their's is the oldest religious sect among the Afro-Americans, now numbering nearly five hundred thousand communicants. The pledge of Bishop George W. Clinton was that their votes would be unanimously recorded for the Republican ticket. "A few days ago," said Bishop Clinton, "our distinguished colleague said he would confer upon you the Presidential succession. In the name of the A. M. E. Zion Church I pledge you our votes to 'make your calling and election sure.'"

Major McKinley's Response.

"Dr. Clinton and My Fellow Citizens: That you should have journeyed so great a distance as from the city of New York to give me your assurance of good will, and to express your devotion to the Republican cause and principles is an honor and a compliment which I shall always value. I can not refrain in this connection from congratulating you as members of Zion Church upon the splendid progress you have made in the first century of your existence. Every agency for the public good, every agency which looks to the betterment of humanity and civilization, to the education and the improvement of the morals of the people has my approval. (Applause.) I bid you godspeed in the noble work in which you are engaged, and I trust that future years will bring to your church even a greater measure of success than it has had in the past and bring to all of you love, contentment, peace and prosperity. (Applause.) Your race has made wonderful progress since it was made free. Progress in all that goes to make men better, all that goes to make better citizens, better husbands, better fathers, better men. You have made advancement in literature, in science, in the arts, in education, and you have not only demonstrated your ability to improve in these directions, but your race has shown splendid courage in the great crisis of American history. (Applause.) In one of the great battles near Baton Rouge the first Black Brigade was engaged. The Colonel, a white man, called the Color-bearer to his side and in the presence of the regiment, handed to him our glorious banner of the free (applause) and said to him: 'Color-bearer, take this flag, fight for it, yes, die for it, but never surrender it into the hands of the enemy.' And that Color-bearer, whose face was as black as my hat, said to him, 'Colonel, I will bring this flag back to you in honor or I will report to God the reason why.' (Applause.) I thank you for this call most heartily and sincerely, and I bid you bear back to your venerable Bishop, my personal good wishes and my desire for his long life and continued good health." (Applause.)

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

One of the finest delegations to arrive on October 10th, was that of the Indianapolis commercial men. They came in two sections over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road shortly after 10 o'clock. A banner announced that the "Indianapolis Commercial Traveler's Republican Club" was organized in 1880. With the delegation was the First Voters' McKinley Drum Corps, whose music was excellent. The local Commercial Travelers' Reception Committee, Canton Troop and the Grand Army Band received the delegation, which numbered about 400. The members of the First and Second Regiments of Wheelmen were received by local wheelmen under Captain Bolton. They brought with them a fine bicycle manufactured in Indianapolis, which was presented to Major McKinley later in the day. The second train was filled with residents of the cities of Anderson, Richmond, Muncie and Rushville and numbered two hundred. The Rushville Band of eighteen pieces, accompanied this delegation. The ladies of these two parties were conveyed to their hotels in carriages which had previously been provided by the committee. The Bald Headed Glee Club of the Commercial Travelers furnished considerable amusement for the crowd which gathered about the delegation while they awaited for orders to march.

A little after nine o'clock the special train bearing the commercial travelers of Rochester, New York, steamed into the Cleveland, Canton and Southern depot. The local commercial men were in waiting and immediately took charge of their brethren. With the Rochester delegation was Link's Military Band of eighteen pieces. This organization was composed of drummers, fifers and buglers, and their music was first-class.

Mansfield, Ohio, did itself great credit with its contribution to the throng of visitors. The special train arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. The Citizens' Band of Mansfield and an excellent drum corps enlivened the trip with martial music. The three delegations were massed and taken to the McKinley residence in one parade. R. L. Bomberger spoke for Mansfield, J. L. Griffith for Indianapolis and J. W. Taylor for Rochester. Their addresses emphasized the unanimity of the support given the Republican ticket by the commercial travelers. In addition to the address of Major McKinley they enjoyed a short talk from Congressman Boutelle, of Maine.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, Rochester, New York, and Indianapolis and other Cities of Indiana: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome the commercial travelers of these cities. I do not know where there could be found anywhere a more representative body of American citizens than among the commercial travelers of the United States. Their business, possibly better than any other, registers the depression or prosperity of the country. Nobody knows sooner than the commercial traveler whether times are good or bad. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') No class of men so registers the waves of business as the men who now stand before me. You are interested in your occupations, in having prosperity extend from one end of the country to the other. You are interested in having all of our workshops running; all our mines in operation; all our wheels in motion; all our workingmen constantly and profitably employed. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right.') You are, therefore, this year possibly more than ever before, interested in the triumph of the political principles which envelope the well-being and the highest prosperity of the American people. You want to stop unsold goods and unpaid bills. (Great laughter and applause.) You know better than anybody else that you can not sell goods to your customers unless your customers can sell goods to the people. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great applause.) You know the people can not buy goods unless they have something to do with which to earn money that they may buy them. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great cheering.) That's what is the matter with the country to-day. (Renewed cheering.) That's the diagnosis of our condition at this hour. Business has been stopped, the wheels of industry are not running, idle men are on the streets. (A voice, 'Thousands of them.') Many of the manufacturing establishments are closed and you are not doing as well as you were in 1892. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'No, sir, we are not.') The best thing I can wish for each and every one of you is a return to the splendid prosperity of four years ago. (Tremendous cheering and a voice, 'Give us a McKinley bill.') The money of the country happily is all right (applause) the Republican Party made it all right (renewed cheering) and GROVER CLEVELAND's administration has kept it good. (Cries of 'That's true.') We propose, my fellow citizens, to continue that good, sound, unquestioned, undepreciating money, with which to do the business of this great country. (Continuous cheering.) What a Nation we are! Why, in 1860, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of blessed memory, the immortal hero of emancipation and of the war—when he took control of this Government, the entire wealth was sixteen billion dollars. When BENJAMIN HARRISON went out it was sixty-three billions of dollars; and more than two-thirds of our great war debt had been wiped out. Since that time we have been doing little else but making debts for the Government and debts for the people. (Laughter and applause.) I am greatly honored by this call. Too many delegations are visiting me to-day to permit my longer detaining you. (Cries of 'Go on,' 'Go on.') I appreciate this visit. It is inspiring to the cause which I represent and will encourage Republican spirit everywhere. I know the value of the commercial traveler. When he is against you, look out. (Great laughter and applause.) There is no such recruiting officer in the United States for a political party as one of you commercial travelers. (Laughter and applause.) You go everywhere and you are good talkers, as you have demonstrated by the choice of your spokesmen here to-day. (Laughter and great cheering.) I thank you and bid you all good morning. We have present with us General BOUTELLE, of Maine, and while the delegation is marching up the hill (another delegation was then approaching) I am sure you will be glad to hear a voice from the State of Maine, that just gave us nearly 50,000 majority." (Applause and cheers.)

PENNSYLVANIANS GALORE.

The next body of men presenting their regards was one of over three hundred Pennsylvania miners from Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley. They, through their spokesman, Prof. W. P. GREGORY, pledged their support to protection and honest money.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: You have all discovered in your own lives that if you get anything valuable you have to work for it. (Cries of 'That's right.') You have discovered in your own experience that there is no way to earn a living or accumulate property except by labor and toil, energy and industry and by frugal saving; and knowing that all that you are interested in at this moment is how you can best use what you have—your labor, your farms, your products. In a word, all you want is an opportunity to work (applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right') and when that opportunity is furnished you will faithfully perform the labor. (Cries of 'That's right.') There are not enough mints in the United States, or in the world, to give employment to the miners of Pennsylvania. (Great laughter and applause.) Therefore, my fellow citizens, you must certainly not be looking to the mints for the money which you need. You must look to the mines, the mills, and the factories. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') You do not mine coal unless somebody wants to use that coal, and the more users of coal there are, the more miners there will be and the better will be their employment and their wages. (Great applause and cries of 'Right.') Now that is the whole philosophy of this business. (Great applause.) When you have an opportunity to work, you want to be paid in dollars that are as good as any dollars in the world. (Great cheering.) When you have given your good hard blows in the mines or factory, a good honest day's work, you want to be paid in good, honest dollars that will not depreciate over night. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') So what the country wants is work and the continuance of the good money that we have, and the prevalance of law and order. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') We want peace and tranquility in this country. (Cries of 'That's right.') We want to preserve the honor of the Government of the United States, and to denounce repudiation in every form. (Cries of 'Right you are.') I am glad to meet my fellow citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. We have in this county miners by the hundreds. I know something about them. I know that the only aim they have is an honest one, to stand by honest things; and I know how the farmers of Stark County are benefitted when the mines of the county are running. (Applause.) I thank you over and over again for this call. I must now turn to the other side of the stand and address another delegation, the members of which have the same purpose in their hearts that you have—victory for the principles of protection, honest money and good government. (Great applause.) I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Applause.)

MARYLAND GRAND ARMY CLUB.

The Grand Army Club of Maryland, arrived Saturday, October 10th, on a special over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway. It was one of the most representative bodies of men that visited Canton. The train was a fine one fitted up with palace sleepers and the club, three hundred strong, came in good style bringing the Wilson Post Band of Baltimore. Elegant silk flags, fine banners and elaborate badges gave the visitors a striking appearance. Canton Troop, the First Ward Drum Corps and Dueber-Hampden Escort Club conducted the visitors immediately to the home of Major McKINLEY. The visitors were introduced by General THEODORE F. LANG. He said, among other things: "We can not too strongly condemn the persistent efforts of your opponent to create class feeling and sectional animosity. We know but one class—a noble, intelligent and patriotic class—and but one section, an indissoluble Union of indestructible States. The common people (the common people referred to by our martyred President) are not fooled by the cheap eloquence of an impulsive enthusiast. They hearken rather to the wisdom of conservative men—and I tell you, sir, that the common people of Maryland have already chosen you for their leader and exalted you as their Chief Magistrate." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: The scenes which we witness in Canton to-day are encouraging and inspiring. There are delegations here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Maryland. (Great applause and cries of 'Iowa.') Yes, Iowa, and Kentucky. Yesterday we had delegations from Virginia and from Tennessee. All are welcome to my home city, for all of them are moved by a common purpose, and that is to help save the country from repudiation and dishonor. (Great cheering.) This visit of my fellow citizens of Maryland indicates their concern for the welfare of the country and their desire for its prosperity. The sooner that hope is realized the more gratifying it will be to you. (Cries of 'Right' and applause.) It is an unmistakable expression of your belief that the change most to be desired can only be secured through Republican triumph, and that you are zealous and anxious to do your full share in bringing about this result. (Cries of 'That's what we are.') This campaign has many peculiar phases. It involves the most vital interests to country. It is also unique in American politics. One of the old and honored political parties of our country is very much divided. (Cries of 'There is only one party and that is the Republican Party,' followed by great cheering.) A part of it has united with two other parties, but in some of the States the alliance has been rejected and the fusion repudiated, so that the coalition is not altogether and everywhere harmonious. The old leaders of the Democratic party, those who carried its burdens and fought its battles in the past, framed in the city of Indianapolis, a few weeks ago, an indictment against their former party associates, who met at Chicago, which in severity has been unequaled in this country. It pronounced the declarations of the Chicago Convention, which was Democratic in name, as an attack upon individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the Judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce the laws of the United States. They charged the Chicago Convention with a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary system, and the threatened unlimited issue of paper money by the Government. They proclaim, in view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, that they can not support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. (Applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') They declare that the Democratic Party has survived many defeats, but could never survive a victory won in behalf of the policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. (Applause.) On the money question they affirm that the experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, 'gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions; and the most beneficial use of both can be insured only by the adoption of the former as the standard of measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold only by limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. (Great applause.) Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained, with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the products of husbandry. They can not suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.' What I have read, my fellow citizens, is not the statement of Republicans, but of a Democratic convention, the most representative which probably ever assembled in the country. (Applause.) Senators and Representatives in public life to-day, leaders of the Democratic Party in their respective States, thus denounce the convention held in the city of Chicago. (Applause.) They speak words of truth and soberness. You can not debase the currency of the United States without degrading public honor. (Cries of 'That's right.') They speak the voice of patriotism. They repudiate their own party convention and characterize its resolutions as unsound, injudicious, unpatriotic and revolutionary. They are to be commended by every lover of his country everywhere, for their courageous stand and for their bold denunciation of doctrines, which, although adopted by a convention, representing a large body of Democrats, menace the peace and tranquility, the credit and the currency of the country. (Great applause.) It falls to the Republican Party this year, as in many other years of the past, to carry the standard of National honor (great applause and cries of 'We will do that, Major') and it never will be lowered in their hands. (Great applause and cries of 'You bet it won't.') They meet the crisis with their old time courage, and, if given power, the whole world will know that they will never permit the currency of the country to be debased, or its financial honor stained. (Great applause.) Our adversaries talk fluently about the money of the fathers. I want to say for the fathers that their money was always honest. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') They insist that gold and silver alike constitute the money of the Constitution and the currency established by the early statesmen of the country. They would have us believe what history does not support—that gold and silver enjoyed equal privileges in the mints of the United States during all our history down to 1873. They assert that the stopping of the free coinage of silver in 1873 was the 'Crime of the century,' and is the cause of the present deplorable business conditions. They must know that prior to 1873 we had less than nine millions of silver dollars in circulation. We have coined since that time nearly five hundred millions of silver dollars, and they constitute a part of the currency of the country. (Applause.) They do not tell us that when the coinage of both gold and silver was free in the United States, that the per capita circulation in this country was less than it has been since the so-called crime of 1873. Why, under the free coinage of both gold and silver in the days of the fathers, we had in 1800, a per capita of $4.99. In 1833 it was $8.60. In 1852 it was $14.63. In 1872, before the resumption of specie payments and when we were doing business with an unlimited paper currency, it was $18.19. In 1894, twenty-one years after the suspension of free coinage of silver, we had a per capita of $24.88 (great applause) and every dollar was as good as gold in every part of the world. (Great cheering.) We have a greater per capita in the United States than Great Britain, and a greater per capita than Germany. The per capita of the whole world is about $5.15. The per capita of the gold standard countries is $18.00, while the per capita of the silver standard countries—of which they want to make us one (cries of 'No, never,') is about $4.30. Even the gold standard countries have more silver per capita than they have in silver countries. The gold standard countries, having a population of less than one-third of the world's population, have nearly two-thirds of the circulation of the world's currency. The United States has about five-and-a-half per cent of the total population of the principal countries of world, yet it has 32.21 per cent. of the banking resources and nearly sixteen per cent of the total money supply of the world. (Applause.) France has a higher per capita than the United States, but the banking deposits in the United States are $77.76 per inhabitant, or $43.00 greater for each inhabitant than the banking deposits of France. (Applause.) It must never be forgotten that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, would not increase, but would decrease our per capita circulation. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') It would add nothing to it, but would rob us of the good money we now have, and put us where the silver countries of the world are to-day, upon a silver basis alone. (Cries of 'We don't want free silver.') There is nothing in our present currency status, therefore, to disturb us, except to defeat the party which proposes to debase it. (Cries of 'Our currency is all right.') It is the proposition to debase our currency standard that has created consternation in every business center of the country, has made times harder, has driven money from active industry and put it behind barred doors, where it will be kept until confidence is again restored. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') The people will not consent to a decrease of their circulating medium, nor a debasement of that medium of exchange. (Cries of 'No, we won't.') If by your votes this menace to the money and credit of the country be dispelled, and by the same votes you restore the American protective policy, that will stop deficiencies in the Treasury and will protect American industry, and courage and confidence will gradually come back again. (Great cheering and cries of 'We want protection.') Open the mills and mines of the country by a judicious protective tariff and you will stop idleness and distress in the ranks of labor (cries of 'That right, Major') and you can not stop it in any other way, nor until then. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') What will be the voice of Maryland on the third day of November? (Cries of 'McKinley, McKinley.') What will be the voice of that great city of Baltimore? (Renewed cries of 'McKinley.') How will that old conservative city speak for National honor and against repudiation? (Cries of 'By voting for McKinley and protection.') I thank my old comrades of the war for their presence at my home. (Applause.) I thank my fellow citizens of every vocation for having paid me this visit, and I beg to thank them in the name of the Republican Party for their assurances of loyal support to the principles of public honor, public honesty, a protective tariff, sound money, reciprocity, which will bring to us, I trust and firmly believe, good times (great cheering and cries of 'We believe it') from which we wildly ran away in 1892. I thank you all and bid you good afternoon." (Three cheers were then given for McKinley.)

WORKINGMEN OF CLEVELAND.

The two succeeding addresses were delivered to four hundred or five hundred employes and friends of the Otis Steel Works of Cleveland, Ohio, introduced by Otto Grobein, and about three hundred employes of the City Forge and Iron Company, also of Cleveland, introduced by J. A. Leighton.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens, Friends and Neighbors: I bid you welcome to my home. I am honored by this visit and encouraged by it, because I know, as your spokesman has said, that you bring me assurances of loyalty to the great principles of the Republican Party, and of your intention to make those principles victorious on the third day of November. (Great applause.) This audience fairly represents the conditions with which the business of this country is done. The men on the other side of me mine coal. The men on this side use coal in their mills, and because you so use it, they mine it. If you created no demand for it there would be no demand for the miner. (Cries of 'That's right.') I use this illustration, my fellow citizens, to show you how dependent we are upon each other. (Cries of 'Right' 'Right.') How every thread of business is interwoven with every other thread of business, and that when you snap one thread you injure the whole great fabric. (Great applause.) When the employer does not find it profitable to manufacture he ceases to do so, and when he does not manufacture you do not have employment. (Applause and cries of 'Right you are.') When he finds it profitable to manufacture you have steady employment at fair wages. Now, what we want you to do, in this country, is to favor whatever policy will encourage American industry and promote American manufactures. That which will build more factories and give more employment to workingmen, should be the true, genuine and universally accepted American policy. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for Protection.') I am one of those who believe that we should look after our own people (great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff') before we look after the people of other lands, who owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States. (Great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') I believe the right policy is the one which protects the American workshop by putting a tariff upon the products of the foreign workshop. (Cries of 'That's right' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') My fellow citizens, I do not believe that we ought to have a tariff policy that will let the products of cheaper lands and of under-paid labor, come into this country and destroy our manufactories and impoverish and degrade our labor. (Great applause.) Now, the protective policy is my policy. (Cries of 'Our's, too, Major.') It is the doctrine I have always believed in and I make no apology to anybody anywhere for holding that view. (Applause and cries of 'You don't have to'.) And if on the third day of November the American people in their sovereign capacity shall decree that a protective policy shall be restored, and sound money continued, I hope and fervently pray that we will enter upon an era of prosperity that will give happiness and comfort to every American home. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Great cheering.)

To the spokesman of the Cleveland Forge Company's employes Major McKinley responded as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Cleveland Forge Company: I welcome you to Canton and to my home. I am glad to see from your banners and learn from the words of your spokesman that you stand for the great principles of the Republican Party, and the American Union. (Great applause.) A union that gives to every citizen of every race and nationality, equal chance and opportunity in the battle of life; a union that knows neither caste nor classes, creeds or nationality, but gives equal protection to all. (Great applause.) I am glad to see from your banners that you are in favor of protection to American industries. (Great applause and cries of 'You bet we are.') So am I. (Great cheering and cries of 'We know that, Major.') I believe it is the duty of the American people to vote for that policy which will protect American industry, defend American labor and preserve the old scale of American wages. (Great cheering.) I thank you heartily for this call. I am always glad to meet the workingmen (great applause) and there is nothing in this campaign that gives me more encouragement than the thought that I have behind me the men who toil. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Renewed cheering.)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the week ending October 10th, the Board of Missions of the Evangelical Association, a religious denomination of 150,000 communicants, was in session in Cleveland. One of the resolutions unanimously adopted endorsed Major McKinley and the Republican ticket and provided for a visit in a body to the home of the nominee. They came headed by Bishops J. J. Esher, Thomas Bowman, William Horn, S. C. Bryfogle, and accompanied by the ministers and a few prominent members of the church at Cleveland and vicinity. Bishop Bowman made the introductory address and said that ninety-nine out of every hundred of their voting membership would be found supporting Major McKinley and the Republican ticket "Our church stood by the Government until rebellion surrendered its sword at Appomattox and the old flag was triumphant," said Bishop Bowman. "And now, after a mistaken industrial policy has paralyzed business and compelled labor to beg for employment, it is proposed as a remedy practically to repudiate our National obligations, bringing dishonor upon us and still crippling business and labor by lowering the standard of our currency. (Applause.) And now, when anarchy is abroad in the land boldly assailing the highest judiciary of our Government and the President of the United States for maintaining law and order, and thereby giving notice that if the reins of government are put into the hands of this dangerous element, mob law will reign supreme, the members of our church, although usually not much interested in politics, will go to the polls and deposit their votes for the standard-bearer of the party of protection, sound money and good government." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Bishop Bowman and Fellow Citizens: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet the representatives of the Board of Missions and of Publication of the Evangelical Association of the United States. It is indeed to me a very high compliment to have a body like yours turn aside from its business sessions that bring it together, to make a visit to my home to give me assurances of your support and of the devotion which you have for the principles, for which I stand. (Applause.) I appreciate this call. I should expect from a body of religious men that they would stand by public honor and public honesty, in the manner your Bishop has described. (Applause.) I should expect from you that you would stand by public law and public tranquility and public security, and the honor of the country to which you belong. (Applause.) It is the proud boast of American institutions that every citizen beneath our flag can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience in every corner of this great country. I am always glad to meet a body of men who have dedicated their lives to the improvement and betterment of humanity, for as you better its condition you elevate citizenship and when you elevate citizenship you have exalted country. I thank you sincerely for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

THE WHEELING GIANTS.

Wheeling, West Virginia, probably carried off the honors in parade, Saturday, October 10th. Two trains of twelve cars each, on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley road brought 2,000 of these enthusiastic Republicans. The delegation formed and marched to the McKinley home. At the head of the column was Meister's Band. Following came the H. C. Richard's Six Footers, one hundred strong, uniformed in black shakos, black coats and white duck pants and carrying torches. They were drilled to perfection and proved the swell marching club of the day. The Tariff Champions and Drum Corps came next; following them were the McKinley and Hobart Club, the M. A Hanna Republican Club of Benwood, the B. B. Dovener Republican Club, the Riverside Iron Works

Club, and several hundred members of the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club. The delegation was cheered every foot of the way from the depot to Major McKinley's home. Introductory addresses were made on behalf of each club. H. C. Richards spoke for the Six Footers, C. H. Hennings for the Tariff Champions, and Thomas Davidson for the Potters.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: Republicans seem to be on all sides of us this year. (Great laughter and applause. A voice 'And Democrats are on our side, too') And many Democrats are with us. (Applause.) I am honored by the call of this large assemblage from the State of West Virginia. I am glad to meet these tall men (cheers) from the Six Footers' Protection and Sound Money Club of Wheeling. They ought to be, and I am sure they are, giants in this contest for National honor. (Cries of 'We are', 'We are.') I am glad to meet the potters (great applause from them) of West Virginia. I am glad to meet the iron and steel workers (renewed applause) of the Riverside mills. I am pleased to greet you all, and glad to feel that the mission upon which you are here, is to make Republican principles triumphant on the third day of November. (A voice 'That's what we are here for,' and great applause.) There is within every human breast a sentiment that moves him to strive to better his condition. The humblest, those born with least fortune, those with most unfavorable environments, —all of them aspire to better things, and all have a right to so aspire. The very genius of our free institutions exalts ambition and most men want to lift themselves up, to elevate and improve the condition of their families. The thought in every man's mind here, is—How can I better my condition? How can I improve the condition of my family? (A voice 'Vote for McKinley.') The answer comes almost with one voice—the way to do it is to protect American industry and defend American labor. (Tremendous cheering.) Let us do our own manufacturing (great applause and cries of 'That's it,' and 'That's the stuff') here in the United States. Let us make our own iron and steel (great applause) our own glass—and when we do that we will employ every idle man in the United States and bring hope and happiness to every American home. I believe in the policy of protection to home industries and to the energies of the American people. I do not believe anything is cheap to our people that imposes idleness upon a single American citizen. (Loud cheers.) What we want is work and wages. Do you believe free trade will aid you? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') Do you believe protective tariffs will do it? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'Every time.') Then vote that way. (Loud cheers and cries of 'You bet we will.') Protection never closed an American factory. Protection never shut an American mine. Protection never put American labor out on the streets. I can not say as much for partial free trade, such as we have experienced in the last three and one-half years. More than that, my fellow citizens, we not only want an opportunity to work, but when we get that opportunity we want to be paid in honest dollars worth a hundred cents each. (Continuous and vociferous cheering.) We believe neither in free trade nor in free silver. (Renewed applause.) The one debases labor and the other the currency of the country. And more than all, you gentlemen, I know, are in favor of the maintenance of law and order. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we are.') Now, I thank you for this call, and trust that the 'Little Mountain State' will in 1896 repeat the verdicts of 1894 by giving the Republican Party a grand and glorious triumph." (Loud cries of 'We will,' 'We will,' followed by three cheers for the "Next President.")

A DELEGATION OF RAILROAD MEN.

Two hundred men from points along the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad listened to and cheered Major McKinley's response to a simple introtion of the men by John H. Sampson, one of the workingmen.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Sampson and Employes of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad Company: I give you cordial welcome to my home. I am glad to have the assurance, through your spokesman, that you believe that the triumph of the principles for which the Republican Party now stands, will be best for you and your interests, and so believing, that you intend to vote the Republican ticket. (Applause and cries of 'We do.') I thank you all for this greeting. I feel that you are not strangers to me. (Cries of 'No,' and 'Never,' 'Never.') I have been riding over your lines for more than twenty years and I know many of you employes personally. I don't know of any business in the country where employes can so definitely know the condition of the business of the country as the men who are employed by railroads. (Great applause.) You know it in the shops, you know it in the ticket office, you know it in the freight office, you know it in traveling on the trains—every switchman, every brakeman, every conductor and every engineer knows the condition of the business of the country and of the railroad by the amount of business that railroad does. He knows when the country is prosperous, and when it is in a state of depression, and he doesn't have to wait for the report of the directors of the railroad to know whether there have been any dividends declared or not. He knows it from the amount of work and the amount of wages he receives. (Applause.) Now, my fellow citizens, you are prosperous when the country is prosperous and it is prosperous when it takes care of its own people, its own manufactures, its own mines and products and its own labor. The country is prosperous when we have plenty of labor, if we are paid in good money. (Continuous cheering.) We want sound money (a voice 'And we are going to get it') and we are going always to have it. (Great applause.) I thank you for this call. Thousands in other delegations are waiting about me, and with many thanks for your courtesy, I must bid you good afternoon." (Three cheers were given for McKinley.)

A REAL BOY ORATOR.

One of the unique features of the day was the introduction of the Indiana party by Master Clyde Wilvert, known as the "Boy Orator of Indiana," only ten years old. He made a political address of several hundred words with all the force and energy of an old campaigner. The party he introduced was composed principally of commercial travelers several hundred in number coming from Terre Haute, Evansville and Vincennes, Indiana. With this party came J. J. Shuttleworth, a former Cantonian, who presented the party and then introduced the youthful orator.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: With the delegations that are now waiting, you must expect little more from me than a poor acknowledgment of the honor and compliment you pay me by your call. I am glad to meet the citizens of Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes and Evansville, Indiana, who visit our city to-day. I am glad to have brought to me a message from that distinguished statesman, and patriotic citizen, who for more than sixty years has given his life to the country—the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Terre Haute. (Great applause.) I beg that you will convey to him my best wishes and my hope for his continued health and happiness. I am glad to meet the people from the State of LANE and COLFAX, MORTON and HARRISON. (Applause.) I am pleased with the assurances of your spokesmen that this year the people of Indiana stand for sound money and the honest payment of the Government's debts. (Applause and cries of 'You bet we do.') I am glad to know that in this vast throng no voice of repudiation is heard and that this year, as in 1880, when you voted for the distinguished and illustrious GARFIELD (applause,) and in 1888 when you voted for your own distinguished fellow citizen, General HARRISON (applause,) you will vote this year for the same party and the same principles, which they represented—principles involving National honor and the prosperity of all our people. I thank you for this visit and wish you all a safe return to your homes." (Great cheering.)

CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL MEN.

The employes of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, 2,500 in number, were introduced by T. L. HOPKINS of the wire department, and JAMES BAMPTON of the iron works department. The latter, as a plain, blunt workingman, enthusiastic to the highest degree, made his introductory address one of the unique features of the day. In the midst of his talk he began the singing of the old church hymn, "Dare to Be a Daniel," and the Forest City Quartette, which came with the delegation, took up the refrain paraphrasing the words into a very excellent campaign song. The sentiment expressed by Mr. BAMPTON was that "The people want work, they are able to work, they are willing to work, but the Democrats will not let them do so." To correct this, he said, protection is necessary; a dollar worth a dollar is a necessary adjunct to protection; these must come through a Republican administration, the highest type of which would be secured with Major MCKINLEY at the head. Mr. HOPKINS said: "While fads and frauds and demagogues have been having their day; while the people have been deceived into following strange gods, you have stood firmly by the simple, sensible and successful policy which has made possible such splendid enterprises as the one we represent here, to-day. And because we believe in that policy, because we remember your services for it and your loyalty to it, we esteem it a great privilege to meet you." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I wish I might make fitting response to this great audience and worthily say the proper words to my fellow citizens. Nothing touches me more deeply than to have around and about me, assuring me of their support, the workingmen of the United States. (Great cheering and blowing of horns.) They are the bone and sinew of the country and the mighty conservative force which in every perilous crisis of our history must be relied upon to preserve National honor and the supremacy of law. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I am more than glad to meet at my home the workingmen of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company (tremendous shouting) and the Wire Mill employes (Renewed cheers.) I have met you before. I have addressed thousands of the workingmen who stand about me to-day, at their homes in Newburg and Cleveland, and I believe there is not one of you present who would say that I ever sought to deceive or mislead you. (Great applause and cries of 'No,' 'No,' and 'Hear,' 'Hear.') I have stood in the past as a public servant striving to benefit my fellow man; to roll the weights off his shoulders and to give him a fair and equal chance in the great race and contest of life. (Continued applause and cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear.') I believe in the American home as the corner-stone of liberty and free institutions, and I have always believed that the American home was made best when the head of that home had plenty to do. (Hurrahs for McKinley.) I have ever stood for a Governmental policy—not one that would prohibit goods from coming into the United States, but for a policy that would protect the products of American labor against the products of the cheaper labor of the old world. (Continuous cheering.) I believe it is our duty to guard and defend the American workshop, and when we are doing that, we are defending the American home. (Cries of 'That's right,' 'Correct,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I stand to-day not only for a protective tariff but an honest dollar. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear.') A dollar based upon the best money of the world, recognized in every center of the world. (Applause.) We have had some experience with short hours in the last four years, and we do not want to experiment with short dollars now. (A voice, 'No, sir,' 'That's right.') When I addressed you last, four years ago, in the old tent at Newburg, a committee waited upon me and wanted to know if I was in favor of eight hours for a day's work. They were discussing the wisdom and advisability of shorter hours for their own comfort and for their own advancement and interest. To them I said 'Yes; I both voted and spoke for an eight hour law in the service of the United States.' Since 1893 I haven't heard a word about shorter hours from the American workingman. (Loud laughter and continuous applause. A voice, 'They're all too short, now.') They are all too short, as my friend tells us. What you want is steady employment. (Cries of 'That's what we want.') Whatever will bring you the first is the true Governmental policy, and when you have that, then you want to be paid in dollars worth one hundred cents, good not only under our flag, but good in every civilized nation of the world. (Applause.) I thank you for this call. You have in common with all the electors among our seventy millions of people, that supreme and majestic right of ballot. You will exercise it three weeks from next Tuesday. (Cries of 'Yes, we will.') I bid you exercise it in the interests of your own country, your own mills, your own communities, and your own homes. I thank you and bid you good evening." (Long and enthusiastic applause.)

VISITORS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Two special trains from St. Louis arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, Saturday afternoon. It was some time before sufficient space could be cleared about the house for this delegation. It comprised 1,000 commercial travelers from St. Louis, including the Commercial Men's McKinley Club, The Commercial Men's Sound Money Club, which was composed largely of Democrats, and a small company of citizens from south-eastern Missouri. They were joined by about a thousand commercial men of Cleveland. A magnificent floral piece, of roses, carnations and ferns, representing a 'drummer's grip' encircled in a horse shoe, was presented Mrs. McKinley by E. S. Lewis on behalf of the Missourians. Master Archie F. Phillips presented

Major McKinley a small American flag, saying: "On behalf of the little boys of the great city of St. Louis, I beg to present you this emblem of freedom, a small American flag. May it remind you, when engaged in the great affairs of state, that the hearts of the little boys of St. Louis and Missouri beat warmly for you" Introductory addresses were made by Edgar Skinner and L. O. Phillips, of St. Louis, and R. N. Hall, of Cleveland.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can turn on either side of me this year and find Republicans. (Great laughter and applause.) It is quite appropriate and in no sense embarrassing to me to speak conjointly to the people of Missouri and of Ohio. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, 'Good.') There is one thing glorious about our campaign this year—it is National in character and represents the best hopes and aspirations of the American people everywhere. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right.') You are all commercial travelers, and whether from Missouri or from Ohio, you have had similar experiences. (Cries of 'That's right.') You leave your sample cases at home, now. (Great laughter and applause.) If I should talk a little longer and more directly, my fellow citizens of Ohio, to my friends from Missouri, it is because I more frequently have an opportunity to talk to you than I have to them. (Great cheering on part of the Ohioans.) I love my old State (here three cheers for Ohio were given at the suggestion of one of the Missourians) the State of my birth. I love the public spirit and splendid energy of the people of your great city on the lake (great cheering on the part of the Ohioans) and I have always liked Missouri (great cheering on the part of the Missourians) and nothing has occurred this summer in St. Louis to make me change my mind. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats.) I welcome you all to my home and city. I welcome the commercial travelers of St. Louis, the citizens of Missouri, and the Sound Money Clubs, of St. Louis, composed of men of all political parties (great cheering) who stand this year for the honor of our Government and the integrity of our financial system. (Great applause and cries of 'That's true.') We are all citizens of a common country. This year, as in all the years of the future, I trust we have 'No North, no South, no East, no West, (cries of 'Good,' 'Good') but Union and Union Forever.' (Great cheering.) We have but one flag, too, (great applause) like the one brought me by my young friend from Missouri. [Major McKinley here exhibited a small flag, which was followed by tremendous cheering.] It is the flag we all love and which we mean to transmit to future generations unsullied and stainless. (Great cheering.) I had a speech especially prepared for Missouri, but I believe I will not make it but take leave to print. (Great applause and cries of 'Go on.') This is the fifteenth delegation that I have welcomed here to-day. (Applause.) Missouri, like Ohio, needs protection, sound money and public confidence. (Great cheering and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') You have a hundred and fifteen counties in your State and I understand that there is not a single county that does not produces zinc, iron, coal, or lead beneath its soil. (Cries of 'That's right.') What you want is the touch-stone of confidence, which will bring business activity and send every miner with his pick to dig out from the bowels of the earth those treasures of nature. (Great applause and cries of 'Right you are.') We want in this country a tariff policy which will supply the Government with sufficient revenue and protect every workingman. (Great cheering.) Why, Missouri, away back in the days of Thomas Benton was called the 'Bullion

State.' Has she deteriorated since then? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Will the great commercial city of St. Louis, with its intricate and delicate threads of trade and commerce, will it vote for a policy or for a party that will destroy confidence, unsettle values, impair the city's welfare, and produce panics of unprecedented severity? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'Never.') I do not believe it will. (A voice 'We will give you 30,000 majority in St. Louis,' followed by great applause.) A friend from Missouri says that Missouri will give our ticket 30,000 majority. (Cries of 'No, St. Louis will give you 30,000 majority.') What answer will Ohio make to that? (Cries of '150,000') Ohio answers 150,000. (Tremendous cheering.) Well, 30,000 in Missouri is a greater majority than 150,000 in Ohio. (Great cheering.) This year patriotism is above party. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Men love their country more than they love their old political associations. (Renewed applause.) Men this year would rather break with their party than break up their business. (Tremendous cheering.) Now, I am told that the Missourians have not had anything to eat since morning. (Laughter and applause.) I do not know how the Ohioans have fared but the average Ohioan always manages to look out for his dinner. (Great laughter and applause.) My fellow citizens, Missourians and Ohioans, I am glad to meet you and beg you will carry my message of good will back to your homes. I can not imagine anything that could happen to strengthen the American Union more than to have the men of the South and of the North come together and jointly administer the Government. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Let your verdict this year be for honest money, public security, National tranquility, a protective tariff and reciprocity. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We'll vote all right.') Above all let there sound forth a verdict for this Nation, for law and order, and for their enthronement in every corner of the Republic. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I thank you all and bid you good afternoon." (Three cheers were then given for McKinley.)

PITTSBURG BUSINESS MEN.

A visit of more than usual interest was that of the bankers and the bankers' clerks of Pittsburg and Allegheny, who arrived on the afternoon of October 10th. The local commercial men received them with cordiality and escorted them through the business portion of the city. They were also escorted by the Pittsburg Six-Footers, a military political club famous for its fine uniform and good drilling. George R. Petit of the Pittsburg Times, introduced the party.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Fellow Citizens: I bid you a hearty welcome to my home. I wish you might have been able to see, as I have witnessed to-day, a most remarkable demonstration, coming from more than a dozen States of the Union—a demonstration in favor of the Republican Party, Republican principles, sound money and a protective tariff. (Great applause.) I am glad to know that the members of the Six Footers' Club and their friends are enrolled in the Republican cause. (Applause.) I observe that the friends are more numerous than the Six Footers. (Laughter and applause.) The reason for that is easily accounted for, I take it, for every man must be six feet high who belongs to your association, and that, of course, excludes a great many of us. I am certainly glad to have you come and give me assurances of your support. This is a year when partisanism counts but for little and patriotism counts for everything. (Great cheering.) We stand this year, not for party merely, but for that which is good and honest in government (applause and cries of 'Right') and we propose on the third day of November to cast our ballots for public honesty, good government, sound money and protection. (Great cheering and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') I thank you all and bid you good afternoon." (Renewed cheers.)

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S EMPLOYES.

Some five hundred men employed by the White Sewing Machine Company in its Cleveland plant were next addressed, after being introduced by H. G. Hitchcock, who said that his co-workers in the factory were a unit for protection and sound money.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me pleasure to receive this call from the employes of the White Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, and the members of the Thirty-third Ward Republican Club. (Applause.) I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that you believe that the triumph of Republican principles will be your triumph and will be for the benefit of all the industrial interests of the United States. (Great applause.) I am glad to be assured, also, that you believe in the great American policy of protection. (Applause and cries of 'We do.') The Republican Party believes that such tariffs should be levied upon foreign goods as will give adequate protection to American labor and afford the American scale of wages. (Tremendous cheering.) I am glad that you believe that we should have in this country the best money in the world. (Applause.) We want dollars worth a hundred cents all the time and worth a hundred cents everywhere. (Great applause and cries of 'That's correct.') We want dollars as sound as the Government itself and as stainless as our flag. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') This is the kind of money we have now and this is the kind of money the Republican Party proposes, if given the power, to continue. (Applause.) It stands opposed to a fifty-two cent dollar. (Cries of 'We don't want them.') I am glad to meet and greet you all. I wish for you happiness in your homes and prosperity in your various occupations. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley'.) I bid you all good afternoon." (Renewed cheering.)

CLEVELAND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

At six o'clock, Saturday, October 10th, the Commission Merchants' Sound Money Club of Cleveland, four hundred strong, marched up the street to the McKinley residence. Mr. B. Mahler was spokesman, and said: "Major McKinley, we are here to testify as to our loyalty to you and to the principles you represent. More than ninety per cent. of the commission men of the country are for the Republican Party, sound money and protection. The free trade policy has ruined our business. We want to get back to the prosperity we had before 1893. These men, whom I now have the pleasure of presenting, are honest and thinking voters, who are permitted to and will vote as they think best without fear or favor." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: I am glad to receive the produce commission merchants of the city of Cleveland. I am pleased at the assurance of your spokesman of your earnest support of the cause which, for the moment, I represent, and your purpose to make that the more effective on the third day of November. I am glad to be assured by him, also, that ninety per cent. of the produce and commission merchants of the United States stand for honest money, a protective tariff, the supremacy of law, and the return of confidence to our business world. (Cries of 'Amen.') Your spokesman in his remarks calls to my mind the fact, and reiterates well the statement I have always made, that free trade or partial free trade, benefits no interest in the United States. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') It is an expense to you. The lowering of tariffs or the removal of the tariff altogether from farm products, has injured the farmers of the country, not only the farmers situated along the border, but those in the interior. The free trade policy has reduced manufacturing and mining and the activity of industrial enterprises generally, and this lack of activity has very much interfered with and disturbed the business of the produce and commission merchants of the United States. We have been injured in every direction; injured as producers; injured as consumers; injured as commission merchants. The true policy of our Government is to protect the enterprises and industries of the American people. I think protection should be to the American people what Burke said of liberty—'It should free all or it should free none.' I am glad to meet you as friends and neighbors from our neighboring city. The city of Cleveland is very dear to my heart—the greatest city on the lake, within fifty miles of my home, a city that in all the years of the past has given me its sympathy, its support and its confidence. I congratulate you that this year, after three and a half years of experience under a Democratic Administration, we are to return, I trust, by your ballots and the ballots of all the people, to that policy under which for more than thirty years we enjoyed unprecedented prosperity in every field and occupation of human industry. (Great applause.) I have but just a single word more to say, and that is, put on your ballots what is in your hearts. Good night." (Three cheers.)

A NOTABLE CROWD OF RAILROAD MEN.

The Cleveland commission men had not reached the foot of the hill on Market street until a tremendous crowd was seen coming to take their places. It proved to be the largest delegation of the day and encluded men from the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Nickle Plate, Big Four, Cleveland Terminal and Valley, and Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroads. The bulk of the crowd came from Cleveland and Wellsville, but all points along the lines represented sent recruits. They come in uniforms with flying banners and rich transparencies; with bands galore and enthusiasm unbounded. The Forty-first Ward Drill Corps, of Cleveland, presented a royal appearance, and the Lake Shore boys, in blue and gold, showed to good advantage under the electric lights. Mr. Arthur M. White, of Cleveland, presented the delegation which numbered over three thousand. He said in part: "We do not pay this visit to Canton coerced by a grasping combination of capitalists, as our political opponents would have the public believe, but we came of our own free will and accord to see and know the standard bearer of the Republican Party, who so ably represents the principles in which we believe." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. WHITE AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is a mighty cause that would bring together this vast assemblage from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, (a voice, 'And West Virginia') and West Virginia, representing those three great railroad lines, the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, the Nickel Plate (tremendous applause), and those other roads which are our nearest neighbors, the Valley, and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern (applause) and also the Big Four (applause) which I have only reserved for the last. (Laughter.) It is, my fellow citizens, only the deep and earnest solicitude you have for the rightful settlement of the pending questions in our political campaign that has brought you here to-night. You know from experience, if you would prosper in your employments, that there must be prosperity in every branch of American industry. You know that when the producer suffers the roads that carry the produce suffer. (Applause and cries of 'Right you are.') You know that when the manufacturer suffers by diminished manufactures, you suffer in your employment (cries of 'Right,' 'Right,') and the more work and wages there are in other industries in the country, the steadier is your employment and the better your wages. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That is what we want.') The best road in the world to work for is (a voice 'The Nickle Plate;' other voices, 'Pennsylvania Road;' 'Big Four;'—the shouting and friendly rivalry of the different roads represented, interfering for several moments with the continuation of the address, but when silence was obtained the thread was taken up again.) I like this joyous rivalry—each of you for your own road, but all of you for one country. (Tremendous applause and waving of flags and blowing of horns.) I say that the best road to work for is a sound road. (Here again the shouts for the different roads were repeated.) And the best money to be paid in, whichever road you work for, is sound money, (tremendous applause) that is worth a hundred cents on the dollar in every State of the American Union, and in every market of the world. (Continuous cheering.) This is the kind of money we have now, and is the kind of money that you are paid in—when you have employment, and it is the kind of money the Republican Party means you shall still have if you give it the chance. (Renewed cheers.) I made a visit to the State of Georgia last year. There came into my car one of the employes of the Southern road on which I was traveling. I invited him to sit down. He was a born Georgian and he told me he had always been a Democrat, but that for three years he had been going to school in that best of all universities—experience. (Laughter and applause.) He took off his official cap, and said to me: 'I have on my cap that which will tell you how I have been promoted downward. (Laughter.) First, he showed me the word 'Trainman.' He said 'That's what I am now.' Then he displaced that and said, 'That's what I was before—Brakeman.' Then he raised that and said 'What you see now the position I held three years ago, I was a Conductor. And, said he, 'those stages express to you what I have lost by the change of Administration, which I helped to effect.' (Laughter and applause.) I do not know whether any of you have had any such experience as that or not. (Cries of 'Yes, some of us have,' and applause.) You evidently have had. Now the only reason, as my Georgia friend explained to me, for this change of position to him, was because the railroads did not have the traffic they had had three years previous. They did not require so many employes. He was a faithful employe, and when they said, 'We don't need so many conductors, but we want you to stay,' he took a grade downward rather than leave the service of the company, and afterwards had to take another step backward. Now, what we want to do is to restore prosperity to this country and give the railroads plenty to haul, and when they have that, then you will have your old jobs back again at the old places, and at the old or better pay (great cheering and blowing of horns) in good sound money. I am glad to meet and greet you here today. You are of the last to come—and they have been coming since eight o'clock this morning. (Laughter and applause.) You may be last to come, but are not least in a cordial welcome to my home and to my heart." (Great cheers.)

THE POLISH-AMERICAN CLUBS.

The last to arrive were the Polish-American Clubs of Cleveland, numbering 1,200 men. They were accompanied by Mayor McKISSON, who stated that the Polish-Americans represented Republican principles in every detail. He introduced WILLIAM WELFELD who spoke in behalf of his countrymen.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am much honored by this visit from my Polish-American fellow citizens. You are proud of your fatherland and you are proud of your adopted land, the United States of America. We all acknowledge the contribution of your country to our freedom and independence, and we are glad to count you among those safe, conservative and freedom-loving of our fellow citizens who will always be found standing for the flag and the honor of the country which it represents. (Cheers.) I am glad to know from your spokesman that this year, whatever may have been your party relations in the past, you are Republicans and intend to support the Republican ticket because you believe that with the triumph of that party your best interests will be subserved. (Great applause.) I welcome you Polish-American citizens as I welcome all my fellow citizens, native born and naturalized, of every nationality, as allies in this great fight for a protective tariff, for a good currency, for peace, law, order and the triumph of right and justice. I thank you for this call and wish you all a happy return home and with these words bid you good night." (Three cheers were given for McKINLEY.)

A GREAT TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

It is seldom that a Presidential candidate is permitted to witness such a demonstration in honor of his own candidacy as that Major McKINLEY looked upon from the reviewing stand in front of his home on the night of Saturday, October 10th. There may have been longer processions and greater bodies of people gathered in Canton, but never was there a more beautiful and inspiring parade or one that was more enthusiastic. It was a procession of drilled clubs representing the flower of Republicanism from a half dozen States. The spectacular effect was attractive and the people who crowded the sidewalks to witness the maneuvering and counter-marching attested their appreciation in an appreciative manner. Canton Troop headed the column. Baltimore followed, her band making the night musical with "Maryland, My Maryland." Wheeling with her Six Footers, her Tariff Champions, Riverside Iron Workers, and the M. A. Hanna Club, of Benwood, West Virginia, were next in line. Cleveland was there with her Forty-first Ward McKinley Drill Corps in natty uniforms. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, with the best drum corps that visited Canton and a su-

[illegible] band had a large squad of [illegible] represented by her Commercial Travelers, and Canton brought up the [illegible] Band, the Young American Club, First Ward Club and [illegible]. Every delegation and club seemed to look better and march [illegible] one just ahead of it, and it would have been difficult to find fault [illegible]. After the parade the visitors, who were not ready to go home, [illegible] giving short parades and concerts upon the streets, and [illegible] were close at hand when the noise and enthusiasm of the [illegible] subdued. Following the great parade of the evening, a [illegible] held at the Tabernacle. Prominent members of the Grand Army [illegible], of Baltimore, occupied the platform and the Maryland State flag was [illegible] the decorations of the hall. It was Maryland night in Canton, [illegible] except one, and he was originally from that State, were from Maryland. Major Brackett called the assemblage to order introducing Mr. [illegible] as president of the meeting. Phillip G. Wade sang the "Star Spangled Banner" as a solo, the audience joining in the chorus. Major John V. L. F[illegible] was the principal speaker and he was given careful hearing, his telling points being cheered again and again. Others who were called for and made [illegible] response were Judge James J. Grant, Col. Frank J. Supplee, Col. George A. Pierce and Hon. J. Cookman Boyd.

MINERS, FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

The first delegations of the week scheduled to visit Major McKinley came as one party, Roscoe, Pennsylvania uniting with the representatives of the Monongahela coal district. They numbered about six hundred people, and arrived about 12:30 o'clock, Monday, October 12th, on a special train of eleven coaches over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad. The towns of Charleroi, Bellevernon, Fayette City, Roscoe, Coal Centre, California and Brownsville, each were represented by a McKinley and Hobart Club. The Pioneer Club and the Umbrella Club of Charleroi were handsomely uniformed. With the delegations came the Roscoe Band, the Charleroi Drum Corps and an excellent Glee Club composed of colored men from the different towns in the valley. The crowd was mainly composed of miners, but also contained a number of farmers, glass-workers, and others. Rain was falling when the train arrived and the visitors were taken to the Tabernacle, where Major McKinley went to receive their greetings and welcome them. While waiting for him there was a variety of instrumental and vocal music. When he finally appeared there was deafening applause which lasted for many minutes. The venerable George V. Lawrence, over eighty years of age, and a member of Congress for a number of years, was their spokesman. He addressed Major McKinley as an old associate and friend and introduced the visitors as his neighbors, representing mining, farming, professional, business and laboring interests. On behalf of the visitors Mr. Lawrence presented Major McKinley a handsomely gold-mounted cane, fashioned from a piece of an old time corner cupboard in the house in which the late James G. Blaine was born. On behalf of the glass-workers of Bellevernon, he offered a specimen of their handiwork, a glass cane of handsome design. The reception of Major McKinley's response was particularly enthusiastic, and when he had concluded and the visitors were given an opportunity to shake his hand there was great eagerness to do so. During the handshaking there was more music and demonstrations of applause.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Lawrence and My Fellow Citizens: I am gratified to meet at my home, citizens of Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, and to thank you for your friendly visit. It has been a source of peculiar pleasure to me, to meet my old friend and colleague in the National House of Representatives, your venerable spokesman, Mr. Lawrence. (Great applause.) I always found him voting for right things and for the supremacy of Republican principles and their embodiment into public law. (Applause.) Western Pennsylvania is filled with many proud and historic memories. It contains the birthplace of that splendid parliamentarian and gifted statesman and great Secretary of State, James G. Blaine. (Tremendous cheering.) I am pleased to accept from the hands of the Fayette Club this beautiful cane made from the wood of Mr. Blaine's old home—from the house in which he was born in Brownsville, and I assure you that it shall always be preserved and kept in my family as a precious souvenir. (Cheers.) You are fortunate, too, in having had at one time among your citizens of Fayette County that illustrious financier, Albert Gallatin, who became the first Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, in 1801, and who filled that great office for twelve years. He is known in the history of our country as one of the greatest Secretaries we ever had, ranking with Alexander Hamilton. (Great applause.) He was a member of your Legislature from Fayette County, a member of the National House of Representatives from Western Pennsylvania, and for a brief period in the Senate of the United States, but was called to fill the great office of Secretary of the Treasury. (Applause.) It is said that the first resolution he introduced, as Congressman was a resolution inquiring about the condition of the Treasury—a resolution that is not needed at this time. (Great laughter and applause.) He was distinguished for having always insisted that the revenues of the Government should be adequate at all times to meet the public expenditures. One of the greatest monuments that he left is, that, during his administration as Secretary of the Treasury, he reduced the National Debt from $86,000,000 in 1802 to about $45,000,000 in 1812. It was his proud boast when he made his report to Congress, that this wonderful reduction of the Public Debt had gone on without resorting to internal taxation, either direct or indirect, but that this vast sum was provided for by duties upon imports. (Great cheering.) This bit of history suggests the condition of our own Treasury and of our own people. For three years and a half the Government has been borrowing money to live upon, and the people have been doing likewise very largely. (A voice 'That's what they have,' followed by great laughter and applause.) We want to stop that, somehow, both as to the Government and people. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) We will not be able to do it at once, for when we are sick it takes a long time to recover our normal vitality. (Great applause.) But there ought to be no question that there devolves upon the American people, and those in charge of public affairs, the adoption of some policy, and that right speedily, which will first provide enough money to run the Government of the United States. (Cries of 'We want protection,' followed by great applause.) We ought not to resort to the issuing of bonds in the time of peace, except to preserve the credit and honor of the Government. (Applause.) That opens up the question as to what policy will save us. (A voice, 'A protective policy,' and cries of 'Correct,' 'Correct.') I adopt the suggestion. (Great laughter and applause.) I do not know of anything that will do it better than protection, (cries of 'You are right') for it is a proud fact in American history that in all the years—at least for the greater part—under which we have had a protective tariff ,we have always had ample revenues to conduct the expenses of the Government. (Applause.) Now, that policy wisely and judiciously applied in public law, is one of the first and most important acts for the people to perform. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') They can not do it, however, without a Republican Congress and a Republican Administration. (A voice, 'We'll get them, all right.') The only power that can make a protective tariff Congress is vested in the American people; and the only power that can make a protective tariff Administration, is the American people. By your ballots, three weeks from tomorrow, in conjunction with your fellow citizens in every part of the country, you will determine whether or not this policy shall prevail for the next four years. What will your answer be, men of Pennsylvania? (Cries of 'For McKinley and Protection,' and tremendous cheering.) My fellow citizens, I am in favor of that policy for another reason—because while it provides adequate revenue, it encourages the industries and occupations of the American people. (Great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') Your old Valley, to which your spokesman has referred so eloquently, as far back as in the days of Henry Clay, was pointed to as typifying the magnificent blessings of a protective tariff. (Applause.) All this splendid and remarkable development has been the result first, as Mr. Lawrence has said, of the blessings of Providence, and then by that policy which has encouraged the energy and activity and genius and skill of the American people to dig down to and develop those great treasures of wealth which nature has so bountifully provided. (Applause.) There is a notion in some quarters that what we need to bring about prosperity is free silver. (Great laughter and cries of 'No,' 'No;' 'We don't want it.') I do not believe it would be any freer to you under free coinage than it is now. (Cries of 'No, it wouldn't.') There would be but one way for the workingman to get it, and that would be to earn it. (Cries of 'Right.') There would be just one way for the farmer to get it, and that would be to sell his products. (Renewed cries of 'Right.') There would be just one way for the merchant to get it—the old-fashioned way—which would be to sell his goods over the counter and give something for the money he gets. (Cries of 'Right,' continued.) That is the only way you could get it if we coined all the silver in the world. Besides, did it ever occur to you, that money does not make work? Work makes money. (Great applause and cries of 'That's a fact.') There is just as much money in this country today as there was from 1870 to 1890, and more. But what is the trouble? (Cries of 'No work,' 'No work.') Yes, no work. It is work that puts money into circulation. (Cries of 'Right you are.') Money does not want to be idle any more than labor does. The man who has money wants that money to be earning something and the only reason he does not put it out now is because he is afraid he will never get it back, or if he does get it back that it will be in depreciated currency. (Great applause.) When he does not put his money out and it does not circulate, then there is no work. (Applause and cries of 'That's so.') When you have idle men and idle money, distress and suffering prevail. (Great applause.) Now, I do not know what you think, but I think that you can not have money too good. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') When a miner has performed a week's work—I do not know how long it has been since he has performed a full week's work, (great cheering) when the miner in the mines and the glassblower in the glass works and the workingman in any occupation has performed his week's work and has a week's pay, that pay represents the value of his labor for six days does it not? (Cries of 'Yes', 'Yes.') Well, now, does he not want the money so received to be the best in the world?

(Great applause and cries of 'Sure,' 'Sure.') Does he not want that which represents his six day's work to have as much purchasing power as any money anywhere in the world? (Cries of 'Yes.') And when you have received dollars worth one hundred cents in purchasing power you want to know that they will not lose, but that they will keep that one hundred cents worth of purchasing power. (Tremendous cheering.) This is the kind of money we have now (cries of 'Our money is all right') and it is the kind of money we propose to continue to have. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The money that will buy the most is the money that you want, and what you want now is an opportunity to earn it. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') You can not earn it through the mints, but through the mills, the mines, the factories, and by honest toil. (Cheers.) We can only do the best we know how in this world. We can only follow the light as God gives us to see he light. (Applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') I believe, my fellow citizens, that with returning confidence—and confidence is half the capital of the world—money will come out from its hiding place, be invested in enterprises all over the country and put idle men to work. (Applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') And so believing, I stand for that policy which will most surely restore confidence. (Cries of 'So do we,' and applause.) Now, having said this much, I desire to thank the glass workers for their gift, which I highly value—for anything that comes from the hands of labor is always cherished by me. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley?') There is nothing in all this contest that has given me so much satisfaction and encouragement as to feel that the workingmen of the United States are standing for the cause which I represent. (Great cheering.) I thank you all for this call, and wish for you a pleasant visit in Canton and a safe return to your homes." (Great applause.)

LEHIGH VALLEY MINERS.

After traveling all night and well into the forenoon, a party of about three hundred residents of Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, representing the miners and mechanics of that territory, reached Canton on a special Cleveland, Canton and Southern train, Tuesday morning, October 13th. The weather being inclement the visitors were taken to the Tabernacle where Major McKinley joined them. The mining towns of Shamokin, Hazelton, Freeland and Wilkesbarre were represented in the party. The introductory address was made by ex-Congressman Charles N. Brumm, who said:

"Major McKinley: The anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania, who, we believe, are more deeply interested in our protective system than any others, and who, we know, are more indebted to you than any living man for the promotion and maintenance of that system, have come to congratulate you on your nomination; to bring glad tidings of good cheer from our mountain home, and to extend our heartfelt gratitude for the able, honest and efficient work you have done for us and the industrial, commercial and agricultural classes of the whole country. While miners and kindred laborers shared the blessings which resulted from your efforts in a larger degree than perhaps any other class of citizens, they are now suffering more keenly than others the result of the overthrow of your work, for our product being the most potential factor in the creation of all conditions is necessarily the most sensitive to all disturbances and fluctuations. (Applause.) A philosopher of old, in speaking of physical forces, said: 'Give me a fulcrum on which to rest, and I will move the earth,' but the miners of coal can truly say, 'With our brawn and brains we supply the product that is the fulcrum and the lever that moves the world today;' and that, too, in a higher sense than was contemplated by the philosopher, for our coal flashes the light that illumines the road to prosperity, generates the heat that crystalizes the crude atoms of nature into the products of civilization, and furnishes the motive power for all our material progress. (Applause.) Therefore, any policy that stays America's onward march, strikes a deadly blow at our miners and all interested in them and with them. Sir, we come not only to greet you as our benefactor, and to tell you that throughout the entire Keystone State you are honored as a soldier, appreciated as a statesmen, and admired as a noble type of the true American man, but we also come to pay respects to you as the next President of the United States, and to assure you that Pennsylvania will emphasize her devotion to you and the principles you represent by a majority of over a quarter of a million. (Applause.) Moreover, we assure you that we hope to send a solid Republican delegation to Congress to assist in passing another 'Bill McKinley bill,' and to strengthen your Executive arm that you can administer this Government on just, safe and economic business principles." (Cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Brumm and My Fellow Citizens: You have greatly honored me in having journeyed so long a distance to bring assurances of good will. I do not take this call as in any sense personal to myself but rather as a tribute to the cause which for the moment I stand, and to the great principles the Republican Party upholds in the pending political contest. It gives me pleasure to meet my old friend, your spokesman, with whom I served for years in the National House of Representatives. It also pleases me to meet and welcome you in Canton and to say that I appreciate most highly your visit and the encouraging message you bring. (Applause.) It was scarcely necessary to advise me that the people of the anthracite regions are in favor of a protective tariff. (Applause.) I have long known and appreciated that fact, and sympathize with you in that sentiment. I believe in that great American doctrine which lies at the foundation of self preservation. I believe it is the duty of this Government to encourage its own people and to pass such laws as will give them the largest opportunity to improve their condition—the highest scale of wages and the greatest encouragement to skill and labor. (Great applause.) We have in this country more free trade than in any other country of the world—but it is free trade among ourselves. (Great applause.) With forty-five States and seventy millions of people, we are constantly vying with each other in every section of our common country for the promotion of the highest interests of our respective population. We believe in free trade in the United States in the same sense that we believe in the equal and reciprocal obligations which belong to every family. (Applause.) We are only a great National family. We trade with each other with absolute freedom and without restraint and engage in free and unresentful rivalry in all the occupations, employments and industries of our people. The triumphs of one section are the triumphs of the other, all working together for the general good. When we have free trade with other countries it should be in those products which we can not produce ourselves and which we must have, and in exchange for which, those countries will take the products that we make and grow. We should put a duty upon those foreign products that compete with American products, sufficient not only to supply enough revenue for the uses of the Government, but sufficient to protect the American people in their own occupations against the products of the cheaper and underpaid labor of the world. (Great cheering.) That seems to me to be the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, and it is certainly one of the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican Party. Why shouldn't it be so, my fellow citizens? We are one Nation, we have one Constitution, one flag; we have a common destiny. Other nations have their separate and independent political organizations for the purpose of working out for themselves the highest destiny possible. They owe no allegiance to this Government; they contribute nothing to its support, either in war or in peace; and if they want to come here and compete with our people, we say to them, you can do it upon condition that a tariff shall be put upon your products, and that tariff will go towards sustaining this Government and at the same time will be a defense to our own labor and producers. (Tremendous applause.) That is the whole doctrine of the tariff. If we ever needed it we need it now. We need it for the Federal Treasury, for that is in a condition of deficiency. We need it for the people of this country, for they, like the Treasury, are generally in a condition of deficiency. (Applause.) Now, whatever will put money into the Treasury and stop debts and deficiencies and bonds, I take it, everybody will say would be a wise and patriotic thing, no matter what political party they have belonged to in the past. I take it that whatever policy will encourage our own people to dig coal, to manufacture products, to employ labor, is the policy that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen, and if a tariff will do those things, the tariff surely is what by our votes three weeks from today, we ought to sustain. (Applause.) Pennsylvania has always been a protective State. JAMES BUCHANAN, a Democrat, when he was President of the United States, gave some very good advice which is applicable to the present situation. He said: 'No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the National debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This would be a ruinous policy. In case of war our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenues so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow.' (Applause.) That is the position of the Republican Party today. Mr. RANDALL, a Democrat of great distinction, a man of wonderful power, who was always for Pennsylvania, her people and her workingmen, declared in 1887 in the last speech that he made in the Congress of the United States, in opposition to the Mills bill: 'If the farmer ceases to buy the products of the manufacturer, he will certainly cease to sell them, but must sell his products in the market where he buys what he consumes himself. Suppose last year we had manufactured a thousand millions worth less than we did and had gone abroad for these products, expecting to pay for them with agricultural products, could a thousand millions more of agricultural products have been sold abroad at the price which produce brought here? We sold all the wheat and corn and meat products that Europe could take at the price that prevailed. Who can tell at what prices Europe would have taken five hundred millions or even one hundred millions more of our agricultural products than she did take? The mere statement of the proposition is enough to disclose the error on which it is founded, and shows the importance of uniting manufacturers with agriculture, or, as JEFFERSON states it, 'putting the manufacturer by the side of the farmer.' In fact, both must in our country depend almost exclusively on the home market. It is folly, if not a crime, to attempt to change it in these respects. It would bring ruin and bankruptcy without the possibility of having such a result accomplished. The greater the diversity of industries in any country, the greater the wealth producing power of the people, and the more there is for labor and capital to divide, the more independent that country becomes.' (Applause.) Now, my fellow citizens, I take it that on the matter of the tariff, you need no argument; but it is said our trouble is not the tariff but the money, and that the way to have prosperity is to set our mints to running. (Great laughter and applause.) I do not believe they would employ any portion of the idle miners of the anthracite region, if every mint in the United States was started. Whatever may be our employment, we want good money. A money that will buy all purchasable things, wherever they are, is better than a money that will not. Is not that so? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') A money good only in Ohio at its face value, as it used to be in the days of old state banks is not as good a money to have for all purposes as money that will pass at its face value in every State of the Union. (Cries of 'That's right.') Nor is a money that is only current in the United States at its face value, and which must stand a discount everywhere else, as good as a money that is current in every civilized country. (Great applause.) Which would you rather have for your wages, the money with a purchasing power equally good in every part of the world, or limited in its purchasing power to a single country or a single State? Which would the farmer prefer, a money recognized good and equal the world over, or a money whose value and purchasing power is limited to one country? The thing called money, and which we give our labor or our products for, is more valuable to us if it is good, not somewhere only, but everywhere—not in one place, but in every place. (Great applause.) It is a very comforting thing to anybody who has money, much or little, to feel all the time that its value can not be affected by hard times or depreciated in his hands by panics, but that it rests all the while upon solid and unchangeable value, recognized the world over. (Great applause.) Money does not depend upon what we call it—it depends upon its value. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right.') When you have earned one hundred dollars, you want to feel you are worth one hundred dollars (applause) and that it will not be diminished in a day, or a week, or a month, or depreciate while it is in your hands, or when it goes out of your hands. (Renewed applause.) That is the kind of money we have in this country now—the best money known to the civilized countries of the world. It is to the interest of every workingman, it is to the interest of every citizen in the country, no matter what may be his business, to maintain that money at its present standard. (Applause.) Now, my fellow citizens, I desire to thank you again for the pleasure which this call has given me and wish for you all a pleasant day in Canton and a safe return to your homes." (Applause and cheers.)

SANDUSKY COUNTY CITIZENS.

Nearly a thousand residents of Sandusky County, Ohio, brought their greetings to Major McKinley, Tuesday, October 13th. They came over the Inter-Urban line from Massillon and over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad from Kent. A parade was organized on the Square and marched to the Tabernacle, already nearly half filled by people who had gone direct to the hall from the trains. The party came principally from Clyde, but there were also delegations from Bellevue, Fremont and Green Springs. With the people came the Clyde Band, the McKinley and Hobart Club, under command of Captain

W. E. Gillette, the Clyde Glee Club and the High School Sextet. The Glee Club and Sextet sang a number of campaign songs in the Tabernacle which were much enjoyed and most heartily encored. The delegation was introduced by Attorney Thomas Dewey, who said:

"Major McKinley: Knowing that you had visited our county many times, and seeing that you were kept tolerably busy at home these days, we, of Sandusky county, concluded that it was our duty, this year at least, to pay you a formal call, and we are here ready to carry out our plan. Having the distinguished honor to speak for our delegation, and having accepted it as a pleasant duty, I bring to you both encouragement and good cheer. (Applause.) We come to let you see that we are in good fighting order. We recall with much pleasure and satisfaction that when for the first time in twenty years we were able to give a majority for our State ticket in Sandusky county, your name led all the rest. (Applause.) At Fremont, in our county, rests the mortal remains of your old Commander, your comrade and your friend, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. His body, like that of old John Brown, 'lies moldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on.' (Applause.) Side by side silently sleep General Hayes and his good wife, whom all the world came to know and to love. Near them repose the ashes of General Ralph P. Buckland, the 'Hero of Shiloh.' He was truly one of God's brave men, true to his country and his country's flag. At Clyde, very near the spot where he was born, nurtured and raised, lies buried the earthly remains of one we hold most dear, General James Birdseye McPherson. He was a noble, manly man, and, as was said of the old Indian Chief Logan, 'he never felt fear.' He gave up his young life on the field of battle at Atlanta, booted and spurred, at a time when earthly honors were coming to him thick and fast. When the 'Silent Commander,' General Ulysses S. Grant, heard that McPherson was no more, he went into his tent and wept like a child. Yes, these, your friends and comrades, have gone before, but they are not, nor will they be forgotten. We, of Sandusky county, feel today that we can take new hope from the recollection of these our honored dead. We know, as well as we can know anything, that if living, they would be standing with us in this contest. (Applause.) President Hayes looked upon you, sir, even 'as a father his son in whom he delighteth.' He foretold great things in store for you; and we, his neighbors, are seeing his predictions fulfilled. The White House is in sight, and when the third of November rolls around, the American people, who believe in common old fashioned honesty, will perfect your title thereto. (Applause.) Now, in conclusion, permit me to say, we can not altogether forget the past, although it may not count for much, for our opponents tell us that personal worth, honor and character count not in this campaign. They tell us money is the paramount issue. Yet somehow we can not quite forget (boys, though many of us were) the dark days of '61. We can still hear the far distant roll of the drum beat and the shrill notes of the fife at the recruiting station. We fancy that we again see the boys march away, many of them never to return. Who were among those boys in blue? Some of us were then too young to go. We were at home playing war with tin guns and rattle drums. But you, sir, have to your credit an honorable record of things done. (Applause.) You joined the ranks as a private soldier; you went forth at your country's call; you did your full duty in defending your country and the flag of our great Nation. You believed, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, that 'This Government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth.'" (Applause.)

After his address Major McKinley shook hands with each of the visitors and then the party went informally to the McKinley home where a box of magnificent roses were presented to Mrs. McKinley on behalf of the ladies of Clyde. A framed picture of the spring and grounds at Green Springs was also presented.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Dewey, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: I give you warm welcome to my home. You are not strangers to me, for more than once, indeed many times, I have met you in public discussion in the midst of great political campaigns. I remember with gratitude the fact to which your spokesman refers, that one of the earliest victories for your county was one with which I was associated. Ohio is full of glorious memories and the words of your spokesman have revived them in my mind. I know of no State in the Union that has contributed more to the honor and glory of the Republic than the State of Ohio. I know of no county in the State that carries the ashes of more noble dead than Sandusky county, which you represent. (Applause.) General Hayes was my friend—he was my boyhood friend. I met him for the first time on the field of battle, when the country was engaged in the mightiest war of human history, and no braver man ever led troops than Rutherford B. Hayes. (Continuous cheering.) He was not only my boyhood friend but he was a constant friend until the day of his death, and I cherish his memory as an everlasting and never to be forgotten one. (Applause.) I recall, too, that other name distinguished in the history of your county and State, Gen. Ralph P. Buckland. (Applause.) I recall another, that splendid soldier who gave up his early life for his country, Gen. James B. McPherson. (Great applause.) All of them are glorious names. All of them lived noble lives and left the country examples for the young men not only of Sandusky county, but for every county in the State to emulate and follow. (Cheers.) But you have come here, my fellow citizens, to give me assurances of your devotion to the Republican cause, and, pleasing as it would be to me to indulge further in these reminiscences, I must call attention in the briefest manner to some of the subjects which are engaging, at this moment, the most earnest attention of the American people. The condition of the country is such that every man and woman is thinking about it, and wondering how we are to improve it. I read today in the North American Review, an article from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, whom I long knew as a member of the National House of Representatives. He has just visited Europe and he describes the business conditions of Germany and England and France as possessing a degree of activity and prosperity the like of which they never enjoyed before. He closes by saying that the United States never was so unprosperous as it is today and then makes the inquiry: 'Why is not the United States and its working people and with all its natural resources enjoying a share of the prosperity that is enjoyed by England, Germany and France?' We all know, my fellow citizens, why we are in the midst of depression now, and I think we know why these great nations of the world, our competitors, are prosperous. We are doing less of our own work and they are doing more of it for us. (Great applause.) Everybody admits the condition that Mr. Herbert describes. I need not stop to discuss with you the cause. Everybody knows its source. The question in every American mind is how to remove the cause and how to get back the old prosperity which we had enjoyed for more than a third of a century. We must have confidence in the first place. How can we get that confidence? Can we get it by degrading our money? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.')

Can we get it by threatening the repudiation or partial repudiation of public and private debts? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Can we restore confidence by destroying confidence? Can we get it through turmoil and disquietude and public disorders? Can we restore confidence by monthly and yearly deficiencies in the Public Treasury? (Renewed cries of 'No.') We can only get back confidence, my countrymen, by letting the whole world know that this is an honest Nation of seventy millions of people and that we propose to pay our debts in as good money as the world knows anything about. (Great cheering.) And then, when we have established that, which we will do three weeks from today (tremendous cheering) then we propose to resume business at home. (Applause.) If we do not take care of our own business nobody will take care of it for us. (Applause.) If we do not use the power of the ballot which we possess, to subserve our own best interests, then we do not use the ballot to the best advantage. We can not improve the condition of this country by decreasing the value of our money and making believe that fifty-two cents worth of silver is a dollar. (Applause.) The only way to improve our condition is to increase business. Let us do our own manufacturing; our own mining. Let us preserve our own home market—the best market in the world. Let us dedicate ourselves as patriots to the promotion of the highest interests of the American people. I believe in a tariff (tremendous cheering)—and if we ever needed a tariff in the world we need it now. We want to stop borrowing. And we want to stop having things charged at our stores. (Laughter and applause.) The only reason why we ever have anything charged up against us at the stores is because we have no work. (Continued applause.) What we want is a restoration of confidence, of credit, the continuance of an unquestioned dollar, and then we want to adopt an industrial policy that will raise enough money to pay the expenses of this Government every day. (Great applause.) In doing this we will protect American industries and defend American labor. I thank you for this call. I thank you for the encouragement which you have given to the cause. I thank you for this inspiration, for your presence is an inspiration, and I am glad to be assured that old Sandusky county will this year record her votes in favor of an honest dollar and the prosperity of the country." (Continuous cheers.)

McDONALD, PENNSYLVANIA, VISITORS.

Between six hundred and seven hundred people from McDonald, Pennsylvania, called on Major McKinley about noon, Wednesday, October 14th. They arrived on a special train of eleven coaches over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road. The visitors represented the oil and coal interests of Washington county, principally, but there were also a number of farmers, wool-growers, railroaders and business men in the party, as well as a number of ladies. The delegation was led by the McDonald Band and escorted by the McKinley and Hobart Club, gaily uniformed. The party was introduced by Charles A. Whiteshot, who said:

"Major McKinley: In behalf of my fellow Republicans from McDonald and Washington county, I extend to you greeting. We come today not out of idle curiosity, but to express our loyalty to the Republican platform, its principles and to you our next President. (Applause.) We represent the great oil fields—America's greatest industry, and the mining and farming interests of Western Pennsylvania. Our people want an opportunity to work, to pay and to be paid with honest dollars. (Cheers.) We believe in a free country, but not in a free silver country. We want the finances of our country settled. We want our coal mines open instead of silver mines. We want our green hills again covered with sheep. You told us in Washington, in 1892, that unless we voted for our Republican candidate and protection we would get seventeen cents per pound for our wool. You told us the truth. (Applause.) Our woolen factories must be protected—our manufactories be protected and opened. Our people must be given an opportunity to work. But we do not wish, nor is it necessary, for us to discuss the issues of the day. We know your views and they suit us, and now, Major McKinley, permit me to assure you that all of Pennsylvania is for you." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me great pleasure and it is a gratification to me to greet this body of my fellow citizens men, and women, representative of every branch of occupation and employment, who bring assurances of good will and support. From the number of delegations from your State that have visited me already, I am prepared to believe what your spokesman has said, that Pennsylvania is really to be on the side of the Republican Party this year. (Cries of 'Sure,' 'Sure,' and applause and laughter.) I am glad to welcome you as valuable allies in the great contest in which we are engaged for public honor, for public morals, for good currency, and a protective policy that shall preserve the interests of the American people. (Great applause and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') I congratulate you upon the splendid Government under which you live—the freest and the best in the world, for free government is the ideal of our civilization. It rests upon the consent of the governed. All people of all races and of all nationalities who are citizens of this country equally participate in its government, and equally share in its benefits and blessings. We have been extremely fortunate. We have had no serious causes of complaint in our eventful history in the matter of good government, and by that I accept the definition of Jefferson that the 'best government is that which seems to govern least,' that gives to the citizen the largest freedom of individual action, the largest individual liberty, that places upon him the least restraint and imposes the smallest burdens upon his time, his service or his income. (Applause.) Contrast our condition with that of the people of other countries and we find cause for sincere congratulation. In the one hundred and twenty years of our National life we have made steady progress in the march of civilization, and in the improvement and development of the great resources which God has given us. Nothing has long impeded our march, and nothing can, for the people have a way under our form of government of getting rid of policies and of parties which are unsuited to citizenship and unfavorable to advancement. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') We can look back over the whole stretch of National life with pride and exultation. We have had our ups and downs, our periods of panics and depressions, resulting from one cause or another but none of these, nor all of these combined, have thus far stopped the triumphant march of the American Republic. (Great cheering.) We have a right to rejoice over the good fortune which has attended us in the past. The condition of our people is better than the condition of the people of any other nation on the globe. Wages have been higher; labor has been more dignified, more independent, more exalted. Schools of learning have been within easy reach and without price to every boy and girl of the Republic, and the poor boy with the rich boy enjoys equal opportunity to draw from these great fountains of knowledge. (Applause.) Under our system the poor boy can rise, for he is given an opportunity to rise and reach, as is often the case, the highest place in the gift of a self-governed Republic. (Tremendous cheering.) We can truthfully claim, also as Americans, that our National Administrations in all the years of the past, whether Federal, Democratic, Whig or Republican, have for the most part conducted the Government with credit, honor and efficiency. They will contrast favorably with the administrations of any other governments on earth (a voice, 'It beats all of them') and as my friend says, beats all of them. (Laughter and great applause.) To our credit be it said, that not one of these Administrations, whatever may have been their mistakes and failures (a voice, 'We will forgive them') ever suggested, much less attempted, the repudiation, directly or indirectly, of a single dollar or cent honestly due to a citizen of this or any other country of the globe (renewed cheering) nor counseled the establishment of a money for the uses of the people tainted with the slightest dishonor. Shall we now consent, or seem to consent by our votes, to lower that high standard or reverse that proud policy? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') Shall we tolerate now a policy that would cheat any of our creditors, whoever or wherever they may be? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Shall we tolerate a policy that would deprive the brave men living, or their widows, or orphans, of a farthing in the pensions that a grateful Government has granted to them? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') How could we recall their patriotic service, or the service of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, LINCOLN and GRANT, if we were to shave one dollar either from the money creditors of the Government or those other creditors who were willing to give their lives to save the Union? (Tremendous cheering.) Yet, my friends, no other logical construction can be placed upon the proposition now before us to reduce and depreciate the value of our dollars. There is another thing that can be said of our Government. We have always had good money so far as the National authorities were concerned. (A voice, 'We always will have.') No Congress that I can recall has ever passed, and no President has ever signed a bill authorizing what was confessedly a dishonest or discredited dollar to be coined or issued by the United States Government. (Great applause and cries of 'They never will.') In time of war we have taxed the credit of the Government by issuing its promises to pay money, but the Government has been prompt to make these promises good—good as gold. Again, we have enjoyed good wages, especially since 1860; and, measured by the labor standard of other countries, they have been the best. (Applause.) Our contention in this regard is purely domestic. We steadily aim at a more exalted and enlightened citizenship. We have encouraged a high standard of American manhood and American womanhood, and we do not propose to lower that standard now. (Great applause and cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') We have sought for the sake of humanity to elevate our citizens and give them work and living wages which would bring to them not only the necessities but the comforts of life. We want in this country of a free ballot, an honorable, independent, self-respecting, free and conscientious citizenship. We sweep away the suggestions of birth, class, caste, or condition, and boldly proclaim in the words of JEFFERSON, uttered more than one hundred and twenty years ago, that 'All men are created equal.' (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Why, unlike any other country, we have always held that good wages are only a form of the highest economy, and insisted that by improvement, effectiveness of methods and machinery, we could pay more and better wages than were given to the people of any other country. (Applause.) This we could and did do under a protective tariff and not until 1893, more than thirty-two years after its adoption, did we fail to preserve our own high standard of wages, by long odds the best and higher than any of the other great industrial and competing nations. If we have followed false doctrines in the past few years to our hurt and injury, it is our privilege to abandon them—and I believe we will. That is the very purport of free government. It gives us frequent opportunities for a revision of judgment. It gives us a chance to try policies and if they do not prove beneficial, to reject them. We have tried the policy of revenue reform. Are we satisfied to continue it? (Loud cries of 'No' 'No,' 'Never.') Rather will we substitute for it a tariff policy which will abolish deficiencies in the Treasury. (Cries of 'That's the stuff.') That will light up our almost abandoned factories, and call back from idleness to work and wages the men of the country, and send cheer and comfort and hope to many American homes. (Great applause.) I thank you for this call and it will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering.)

CUYAHOGA COUNTY'S EARLY SETTLERS.

The Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga county, with friends to the number of about three hundred, came to Canton, Wednesday afternoon, October 14th, with greetings to Major McKinley, his wife and mother. The party arrived in a special train over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road. Mother McKinley was at the North Market street home to assist in receiving the visitors. Father Addison, the veteran journalist of Cleveland, led the delegation, and spoke in part as follows:

"Major McKinley: It is with much pleasure that I introduce this party of my fellow citizens of Cuyahoga county, mostly of Cleveland, who come to pay their respects to you, your wife and your venerable mother, believing that to their influence is due much credit for your enviable reputation as a citizen of our great Nation, and to greet you as an affectionate husband and devoted son, which, in our opinion, far outweighs that of a politician. (Applause.) We fully believe in the familiar sentiment:

'Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

We are glad to remember that you are one of the many sons of our noble State who have proved its truth." Rev. Cooley, Chaplain of the Early Settlers' Association, also made a short address. When response had been made, the visitors arranged themselves on the lawn, the older ones standing on the porch to have photographs taken. Major McKinley and his wife and mother were given a prominent place in the group.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Addison and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am highly honored at receiving this call from the old folks of Cuyahoga county and of the City of Cleveland. I gladly welcome the early settlers of Northern Ohio. I welcome you not as politicians nor as partisans, but as honored aged men and women who bring me wise counsel, good will and congratulation. I thank you for myself and in behalf of my wife and mother, of whom you have so tenderly referred, and to whom, more than myself, I am indebted for this generous and agreeable call. It is a proud pleasure to me to be able to credit to them whatever good things my fellow countrymen ascribe to me. (Applause.) To wife and mother, mankind is indebted for these high moral qualities—gentleness, truth and virtue, which are so indispensable to good character, good citizenship and a noble life. Our whole political fabric rests upon the sanctity of the American home where wife and mother preside. (Applause.) They teach the boys and girls purity of life and thought and aim the way to usefulness and distinction. The world owes them more than it can ever repay. The man who loves mother and wife requires no bond for his good behavior and can be safely trusted in every relation of life. (Great applause.) It is gratifying to me to feel that the men who have passed through so many political campaigns, who have fought so many political battles, who have reached their three score years and ten, give us their confidence and their support. Not to myself individually, but to the cause and the principles which I have been designated to represent in this political contest. 'Young men for war and old men for counsel,' was wisely spoken but I have discovered that in this political contest the old men get young again, and manifest quite as much ambition and vigor as the boys themselves. (Laughter and applause.) Among the multitudes who have visited me during the past two months, thousands of venerable citizens have stopped to offer their sympathy and support in this crucial period of the country's history. 'Age may have dimmed the luster of their eyes and slackened their steps' but it has not abated their love of country nor their interest in preserving its honor. (Enthusiastic applause.) None know better than the men who for forty years or more have watched the growth of the country and have noted the effects of National policies upon that advancement, what is best in times like these for the welfare of the people and the progress of the Nation. They have seen all policies tried and they speak and act from real experience. They are not controlled by ambition, office, or the hope thereof, nor by theories, but by eternal facts, and their judgment, in a contest like the present, is of great value, and to none more than the young men of the country, who for the first time will exercise the supreme act of citizenship. There are those present who will recall the campaign of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.' Some may go back to an earlier time even than that; but all of them will recall the days of the old Whig Party, when ADAMS, CLAY and WEBSTER and the elder HARRISON were the idols of their party and the leaders of its thought, and when VAN BUREN and WRIGHT, JACKSON and BENTON were the conspicuous and able champions of the principles of the Democratic Party. You have doubtlessly participated in many Presidential elections, and can witness this year that earnest enthusiasm which you exhibited years ago in the '40's and the '50's, and in that mighty crisis of 1860. Do not forget that the son is like the father, and be charitable to him if he gets too enthusiastic and participates in more parades, processions and meetings than you would have him do. (Laughter and applause.) I wish for you all, lengthened years and increased blessings. Senator HOAR, of Massachusetts, returning from a visit to Europe, last Saturdy, was a guest at the Massachusetts Club, in the City of Boston. He was given a warm, generous and royal welcome, such as he deserved. The Senator has passed the milestone that marked his seventieth year. He said, in reply to the greeting, among other felicitous things: 'To an old man, who counts his three score years and ten, the chief satisfaction of life is not wealth, or power, or fame of office. It is friendship.' An English poet and essayist, GEORGE CROWLEY, wrote with his own hand at the age of eighty an epitaph, which can be found in the church at St. Stephens, Walbrook, London, what, Senator HOAR said, it seemed to him, summed up better than could be found anywhere else the blessings which this life has to confer. This was the epitaph: 'Thankful to Almighty God for the past blessings of health, life prolonged to old age, a competence, a not inactive mind, a loved and loving wife, kind friends and excellent children'—I trust these blessings have all been vouchsafed to you, early settlers of Cuyahoga county, and may it be said of all of you that:

'With weary hand, yet steadfast will
In old age, as in youth,
The Master found them sowing still
The good seed of His truth.'

I thank you for this call and it will give me great pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Applause.)

CLEVELAND STREET CAR MEN.

Employes of the Cleveland City Street Railway Company to the number of 350 came to Canton on the afternoon of October 14th, to pay their respects to Major McKinley. They made a particularly good appearance, the whole party being prettily uniformed and unusually well drilled. They greeted Major McKinley with a volley of cheers and shouts when he appeared upon the porch to address them and they applauded his address most heartily. The discipline of the club was generally commented upon. At no time during the reception did they break the lines in which they marched, and when they filed across the porch to shake hands the proceeding was so orderly and decorous as to be generally remarked. There was no speech making on behalf of the party. Thomas Martin, one of the employes simply announced the men as employes of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and Major McKinley addressed them.

Major McKinley's Address.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can not conceal my pleasure in meeting at my home the employes of the Cleveland Street Railway Company who do me the honor of a visit. You are here because you are interested in the country in which you live and the country which you love. (Applause.) You are here because the contest that is now less than three weeks away from its conclusion will settle, I trust for all time, a number of important and fundamental questions. I take it that you are interested in these questions being settled on the side of right and justice to the honor and glory of the Republic. One of the things that we will settle is, that this is a Government under law and by law. (Great applause.) That this is a Government of honor and integrity; that it would spurn to repudiate any of its obligations, public or private; or to establish a currency that was not good and sound in all commercial transactions, in every part of the world. Then we will settle another thing this year—and that is whether we are to continue the policy of tariff reform, or free trade, in the United States, or whether we will discontinue it. We have had nearly four years of experience under it and we know something of its results. We have had nearly four years of unprecedented business depression and business disorder, and the hardest times within the recollection of the men who stand about me today. Now I believe that policy ought to be reversed. I think we ought to go back to the protective policy (great applause) under which for a third of a century our National life, aye, for much longer than a third of a century, for commencing with the beginning of the Government, we were living under that policy, and when we have lived under it the people have always been prosperous and the homes of the American citizens happy; and the Treasury of the United States instead of being deficient, had a surplus, and had plenty of money to meet all of its daily expenses. (Cries of 'You are right' and applause.) You are interested in the prosperity of the country. You can not be protected by tariff personally and directly, but you get your protection in the general prosperity of the country. (Applause.) The more business that is done in the city of Cleveland, in the mills, the shops, the factories and the stores, and on the lake, the more business you people have to do; and the more business railroads have to do, the more employes they must have, and the more business they do the better the wages will be. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'You are right.') You have it in your power this year by your ballots to help restore that policy. I am glad to meet and greet you here today. I am glad to know that this large body of street railroad employes are enrolled in the ranks of the Republican Party for a sound Government, a sound dollar and a sound protective tariff. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Three rousing cheers were given for the 'Next President of the United States.')

A CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, DELEGATION.

A delegation from Cumberland, Maryland, arrived Wednesday, October 14th. The party of about two hundred and fifty men, left home in the morning and traveled just twelve hours to reach the home of the Republican standard bearer to extend their greeting and assurances of support. They were headed by the Cumberland Concert Band, a most excellent organization, and its sweet strains attracted a large crowd to the McKinley home. The delegation was introduced by Hon. George Snyder, Chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committe, who said:

"Major McKinley: The duty devolves upon me to present these citizens of Allegheny county, Maryland. In doing so I wish to say that old rock-ribbed and coal-seamed Allegheny is the banner Republican county of Maryland. (Applause.) When Maryland stood staunch to the Democratic Party, it was for years that Allegheny stood peerless for Republican principles, and so she stands today. Our delegation is composed of men from all the walks of life. All alike are for you for President of the United States; all are for sound money, protection and reciprocity. We turn to you, whom we look upon as the great apostle of protection, in this hour of the Nation's need, to guide us. To whom shall we look to lead to victory, if not to him who has staunchly and fearlessly stood by us in the past? (Applause.) Who so well knows the needs of our citizens, in protecting their labor, as you? You, sir, are not unknown in old Allegheny county. During our late Civil War, as a soldier fighting for the maintenance of this great Republic, you were stationed for a time in our principal city, Cumberland. Many of our citizens remember you as a brave officer in the Union Army and those same people intend to further remember you by casting their ballots for you. I speak for this entire delegation and say to you that we greet you and bid you godspeed in your contest for the noble and just principles enunciated in the Republican Platform promulgated at St. Louis. We assure you not only a rousing Republican majority in our county, but the electoral vote of the State of Maryland. (Applause.) It is no idle boast that we make, for we feel assured that when the darkness steals over the earth on the evening of November third, next, 'Maryland, My Maryland' will have come out of the wilderness into the land of promise, and, as predicted a year ago, is in line in 1896. She has raised high above her mountain tops a banner on one side inscribed with the names of McKinley and Hobart and on the other 'Sound Money, Protection to American Industries and Reciprocity.'" (Tremendous cheering.)

On behalf of the Democratic glassworkers of Cumberland and as a token of their esteem and confidence, the spokesman for the party presented Major McKinley a set of handsomely engraved water glasses. The visitors remained in the city till midnight. The band rendered a concert from the Hurford House balcony, which was listened to and most heartily enjoyed by a large crowd of Canton people. The delegation was a represientive one, and made a good impression.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Snyder and My Fellow Citizens: I welcome to my State, city and home, the people of Allegheny county, Maryland, and the City of Cumberland. I recall with pleasant recollections that old city. I spent a portion of my time during the late Civil War there, and recall only pleasurable scenes, memories and friendships. Some of the relations which I then formed have continued uninterruptedly until now, so that I do not feel that I am wholly a stranger either to your city or your people. It is a long time, too, eighteen years, since I addressed a Republican meeting in the City of Cumberland. (Applause.) I discovered then that you were unfaltering in your devotion to Republican principles and in your loyalty to the Republican Party. I congratulate you upon the splendid victory achieved in your State last year. I congratulate the city of Cumberland upon being the residence of your distinguished Governor, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, (cheers) and of your distinguished United States Senator Hon. George L. Wellington. (Renewed cheers.) When I spoke to you in 1878, passion and hate characterized the political contest. Fortunately the bitterness which then prevailed has disappeared, and those who were then divided are now together fighting the battle of honest money and for public honor. You come from a county distinguished for its rich coal-mining, iron, steel, glass and cement products. Cumberland is a railroad center, and a city that ought to enjoy great material prosperity. Your State has wrested from the Democratic Party its old time majority and registered a splendid Republican victory. I give you hospitable greeting. Let their be a repetition this year of the great victory so decisively and honorably won last year. (Applause.) Give us, men of Allegheny county, the same cause for congratulation, and not only will Maryland have reason to rejoice, but all the States will immediately, or eventually, approve your verdict. (A voice, 'We will do it, Major,' and great applause.) This is a year when Republican victories will not be considered mere partisan triumphs, but successes for posterity and the whole country—not one State but every State will enjoy their fruits. The prosperity of the United States for a long time to come, and certainly its honor, is involved in the pending campaign. Eliminating minor issues, it is a contest for the preservation of law and order and the independence, dignity and integrity of the Federal Judiciary. What will the answer of Maryland be to that open challenge? (Cries of 'Honest money' and 'Law and order.') It is for the continuance of honest money—gold, silver and paper—all equal to the best, and everywhere as good as the best, and restoration of the protective tariff system without which we can not hope to have either permanent prosperity among our people, or sufficient revenue to support the Government. Surely the voice of Maryland will not be heard in the negative upon any one of these vital propositions. A State of her proud record in the Revolutionary War, and in the second war with England, the State of Carroll, and Pinckney, of Wirt and Francis Scott Key will surely not falter now in any campaign affecting our National honor. (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') A State with such vast commercial and material interests, whose prosperity and development are so entirely dependent upon her great commerce, both maritime and inland, the first to develop both a great coastwise and railroad trade; a State with immense banking capital, mighty labor interests, great schools and universities and advanced civilization, will surely never cast discredit upon the good name of the country or asperse the honor and glory of the Republic. A State of such great manufacturing and agricultural interests can not afford to longer continue a tariff policy that impoverishes her people and retards her growth. (Applause.) You know, my fellow citizens, what trouble you have had in the last three years and a half; you know, too, what is the matter, and what is the cause of that trouble. You know it is because you have not had steady work at good wages. (Cries of 'That's right' and applause.) Now ,what we want to do in this country is to restore a policy that will encourage American development, American manufacturing, and give work to American workingmen. (Cheers.) This is the policy of the Republican Party, and it has been its uninterrupted policy since 1861. Under this policy, as every workingman in my presence well knows, we enjoyed a higher prosperity than we ever enjoyed before or since. Now, having restored that policy, which can only be done by your votes, in connection with the votes of your fellow countrymen everywhere, let it be recorded by the same votes on the third day of November, that the people of this country are in favor of honest dollars with which to measure our exchanges, and not shifting dollars, to be ascertained by consulting the market reports published in the daily newspapers of the country. (Great applause.) When you have performed a good, honest day's work, you want to be paid in good, honest dollars. (Cheering and cries of 'That's right.') You want to be paid in staying dollars that are good, not only when you receive them, but good for all the time (applause and cries of 'That's what we want') because they rest upon unextinguishable and inherent value, recognized the world over. I thank you, my fellow citizens, for having journeyed so far to give me your assurances of support, your messages of good will and your congratulations. I hope you will have a pleasant stay in our city. I regret that you did not reach us earlier, and I wish you a safe return home to your families and your community. Good night." (Tremendous cheering.)

FROM ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie County and Corry, Pennsylvania, contributed the first callers, on Thursday, October 15th. The one body was made up of two train loads from the northern and southern sections of that county. In the Erie party there were five hundred people, while the Corry crowd numbered about six hundred more Addresses were made by J. W. Sell for the Erie people and S. A. Smith for the Corry delegation. Several bands of music accompanied the visitors and selections were rendered along the line of march and also at the residence of Major McKinley.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: I bid you warm welcome. You are here today from no mere idle curiosity, but because each of you believes you have something at stake in the National contest which is to be settled two weeks from next Tuesday. You are here because you love your homes, families and country; and because you would have the expression given on the third day of November of your highest hopes, your best thoughts, and your loftiest aspirations for this great free Republic. (Great applause and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') You all understand that this Government is conducted by its Legislative and Executive departments. If the people want to put into public administration any law or any settled policy, they must have both the Executive office and the Congress of the United States. (A voice, 'Down with Sibley,' followed by laughter and applause.) You can not embody your purposes into law by having only the one or the other—you must have both; and I trust that the people of Pennsylvania and the people of all the States of the Union will see to it that the National House and the Senate of the United States are not neglected at the polls next November. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) I recall with peculiar pleasure the visit I made to Erie county just about this time two years ago. I remember the early call I made upon you in the city of Erie. (A voice, 'Yes, and we yelled to beat Job,' and applause and laughter.) I remember, too, with great satisfaction, that the Erie district sent to the Congress of the United States a Republican to represent it in that great branch of the National Legislature. (Three cheers and a voice, 'We will send another one, too.') We were then discussing, as we are discussing now, sound money and a protective tariff. (Great applause.) Have the people of Erie ounty changed their minds? (Cries of 'Not a bit of it,' and 'No,' sir,' 'Nit.') Are they still in favor of an honest dollar with which to measure the people's exchanges? (A voice, 'You bet your life on that,' and applause and laughter.) And a protective tariff that is ever mindful of the interests and well-being of the American people? (Applause.) In this contest, as then, we have the aid and assistance of thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats in every part of the country, who think more of the honor of the Government than they do of their old political associations. We bid them welcome as allies in this great conflict for the maintenance of the public honor. Some people say we have not enough money. The trouble is, my fellow citizens, we have not enough confidence to put in circulation the money we now have. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great cheering.) We have just as much money as we ever had in all our history, and it is as good as it ever was, but those who have it are distrustful of the future and they won't invest it in industries and enterprises that give employment to labor. Now, what we want to do first of all is to restore public and private confidence; let the whole world know this year that this Nation proposes to keep all its contracts inviolable, and continue a currency that is worth a hundred cents on the dollar every day and everywhere. (Vociferous cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I read this morning a remarkable statement written by Macaulay in his 'History of England,' which presents in the most striking and impressive manner the evil of a debased and fluctuating currency. He says, speaking of a period in the history of England: 'When the great instrument of exchange, which was money, became thoroughly deranged, all trades, all industry, was smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and at the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mines. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regular as the Saturday came around. On a Fair day or Market day, the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and careless were pillaged without mercy by extortionists whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of oat-meal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling, would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a loaf of rye bread, go as far as a sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatham, they were able to make complaints heard, and to obtain redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasants were cruelly ground between one class, which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight.' They counted the money out to the laborer who could only get rid of it by weight. Do you want a money of that sort in the United States, my fellow citizens, (loud cries of 'No, 'No, 'Never') that is one thing in name and another in value, a thing which you take for a dollar and which is taken from you at whatever its market value may be in the commercial centers of the world? No, I answer, forever no! If there is any one thing that should be honest it is the money that represents the wealth and labor of the American Nation. (Continuous cheering and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') Then, my fellow citizens, we want an opportunity to earn that money; and the way to do that is not to do our work in Europe, but to do it at home. (Cries of 'That's the stuff,' and 'That's right,' and great applause.) The way to do that is to restore the protective policy (a voice, 'Now you'r shouting,' and laughter and applause) that will put a tariff high enough upon foreign competing goods to enable us to do all our own manufacturing and preserve our home market for our own American people. This is the policy of the Republican Party; it is the dictate of an enlightened patriotism; it looks to the preservation of the most valued interests of the American people. I thank you for this call. I bid you welcome to my city and wish to all of you a safe return to your homes." (Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for McKinley.)

VISITORS FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

The third delegation that came to Canton, on Thursday, October 15th, was from Western New York. The party started from Dunkirk, and numbered about six hundred people. The introductory address was made by Congressman W. B. Hooker, of Fredonia. The delegation consisted mainly of residents of northern part of Chautauqua county and included professional men, farmers, dairymen and grape growers.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Congressman Hooker and My Fellow Citizens: Your coming is most welcome and encouraging. You bring sunshine and good cheer, and promises of an unprecedented Republican majority this year in the great Empire State. I recall as I speak to you, my visit to Dunkirk in October, 1894. You were then in the midst of a great State and National contest. I remember the fervor of your welcome and even then noted tones in your voices betokening coming victory. At that time you were called upon to elect a full State ticket; to choose a member of Congress, and determine whether or not the new Constitution, which had been formally submitted to the voters, should go into effect. It was a campaign of vital importance both to State and Nation. As one of your older citizens at the time remarked to me: 'Republican success this year is not for one campaign or a single year, but it may involve our distant posterity.' The result of that election was evidently satisfactory. That grand old citizen and veteran Republican, LEVI P. MORTON, (great cheering) was elected Governor of New York by a phenomenal majority and with him a full Republican State ticket —the first for a long term of years; and the new Constitution was ratified and has since gone into effect. Your Congressman, Mr. HOOKER, was re-elected by an increased majority. (Great applause.) The great Empire State is now respected everywhere for her free, independent and powerful voice in the counsels of the Nation. She stands proudly erect this year for country, for patriotism and National honor. (Great applause.) She refuses to wear a party yoke which would lead to National dishonor or repudiation. The glorious old flag is her only banner. She refuses to march under any other, and I am told that from the Battery to Forty-second street, in the greatest city of the country, 'Old Glory' waves her spotless stripes and stainless stars upon every block and square, appealing for National honor and exaltation of the American name. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') It is a sight which inspires the young and makes the old young again. Let it wave, holy banner of the free! (Applause.) It was never stained in defeat and it never will be. (Great cheering.) It was never lowered in dishonor and never will be. (Renewed cheering.) And the Government, whose security and honor is enshrined upon every fold and emblazoned upon every star, will not be lowered or dishonered. (Continued cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKINLEY.') In the election of 1894, Chautauqua county and Dunkirk bore an honorable pa t Both were on the right side, both for honest money then, as always in the past, and as they will ever be in the future—for that is a distinct provision of the Republican code of principles and the unquestioned judgment of the citizens of the great State of New York without regard to party. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Both were for protection and reciprocity. (Cheers.) Both were for the enforcement of law and order. (Renewed cheering.) Both favored the preservation and sanctity of our courts, and were emphatically opposed—or would have been had they imagined such a thing possible—to an attack upon those revered tribunals of justice which have always been our great anchors of safety and true safeguards of constitutional liberty—the Federal Courts of the United States. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'McKINLEY's all right.') Dunkirk, I recall, is a town noted for the manufacture of locomotive engines. Imagine, if you can, the construction of an engine without a safety-valve (great laughter and applause) and yet there are some political engineers in this country who seek to run the Republic—the greatest of all engines for human progress—without a safety-valve (renewed laughter and applause) without brakes (tremendous cheering) or without other restraint than their own misguided wills. (Continued cheering and cries of 'Correct,' 'Correct.') Some of them would run the engine one way (great laughter) and some would run it another. (Renewed laughter and applause.) They are divided and inharmonious in the way to run it. (Cries of 'That's right.') They have a surplus of engineers (great laughter) each of whom has been educated in a different school and none in the school of experience. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKINLEY?') They differ upon very many propositions, but apparently are united in opposition to the maintenance of a sound currency and of preserving inviolable the obligations of the Government. They seem to unite in favoring a reduction of one-half of the savings and the salaries and the wages of the country, for they have expressly declared in favor of a financial policy which would have just that result. There is one thing the people of this country will not submit to—that the savings of the poor shall be squandered and wasted by a depreciation of the hard earned money which they have laid aside as the results of their thrift and economy. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Can the people of Dunkirk and Chautauqua county for one instant favor such a policy? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'Never.') I am glad to know that you do not. Let me tell you what I think is a better, a safer and more honorable policy. Let us restore the protective tariff system and pay as we go. (Enthusiastic cheering and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') Put our laboring people at work and restore business confidence from one end of the country to the other. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') I am a protectionist (cries of 'That's right, so are we') because I believe the protective system is best adapted to our conditions and citizenship. (Cries of 'Right you are.') It does everything that a revenue tariff does and vastly more. It supplies needed revenue. (Great applause.) A revenue tariff can do no more, and the present tariff has not done that much. (Great applause.) It accomplishes this end with equal, if not greater certainty than a revenue tariff, and while doing that it wisely discriminates in favor of American interests, and is ever mindful of the American people. (Cheers and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') It protects our own products against those of the alien and the stranger, while the domestic consumer is secured reasonable prices through domestic competition. It diversifies the occupations and multiplies the opportunities of our people; secures an unrivalled home market for agriculture and unequalled wages for labor. It opposes trusts and prohibits combinations controlling the markets and prices to the injury of the people; for it is opposed to free trade, which has been the parent of trusts, and insists that competition with the Old World shall be on equal conditions, made so by the tariff. (Applause.) If Europe will pay her labor as we pay ours, we will meet her in the neutral markets and contend without fear for supremacy. (Great applause) Let her lift her conditions up. We will not pull ours down. (Great cheering and cries of 'No,' 'Never.') Protection encourages skill and genius to the highest activity, and under its operations we have reached the foremost rank in mechanism and invention, and the widest individual and National prosperity. Protection favors the United States (great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff') and the flag of the United States. (Renewed applause.) It favors the people of the United States (cheers) and is the true friend of every American girl and boy struggling upward. (Great applause.) It builds up; it never tears down. (Cries of 'That's right.') It opens but never closes American workshops. This is what we want in this distressed country today. (Cries of 'That's what we want.') This is what will diminish idleness, want and misery and stop deficient revenues. (Applause.) If you favor the restoration of prosperity, the honest payment of our debts, the fulfillment of our obligations, and the continuance of our high rank and importance among the great nations of the world, men of New York, I bid you, two weeks from next Tuesday, to cast your votes that way. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's what we'll do.') I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

CANTON'S VISIT TO MAJOR McKINLEY.

Delegation after delegation had previously called upon Major McKinley, but the visit of none apparently was more gratifying to him than the delegation of his fellow townsmen, on the afternoon of Thursday, October 15th. It was Canton's day. And the workingmen of the city did well in the demonstration which was so hurriedly planned and executed. There was no vestige of classes in the parade. From mills and shops there was a spontaneous outpouring of men direct from their implements of toil. With faces begrimed with the sweat of honest work and with baskets and pails in their hands, they took their places in the line of march and moved with the mighty column to the home of their choice for President, the man whom they had known and loved for many years. It was the most surprising event of the campaign. They came in thousands from the one hundred and twenty-five factories, large and small, which in prosperous times employed from twenty to twenty-five hundred people each. They came, many of them, with wife and children and filled broad North Market street, a half mile or more, from the Public Square to Louis Avenue. They crowded over the fences from the streets and sidewalks, on the dooryards and lawns of other houses, as far as the eye could reach. Girl and boy operatives joined the crowd until it seemed as if half the population of the city was trying to get within hearing distance. They carried banners inscribed, "Open the Mills," "Our Money is Good Enough, What we Want is Work," "We want McKinley, Protection and Work," There was an unusual tremor in Major McKinley's voice when he arose to respond to the sentiments of the venerable spokesmen from local factories who addressed him, and many a gray-haired man, with bent form and hardened hand, but tender heart, presented a face with tear-glistened eyes as he greeted Major McKinley when the speech making was over. It was an unorganized delegation. The factories in operation passed the word around, on Thursday morning, that those of their employes who wished to call could do so in the afternoon after four o'clock. There were no uniforms and but few attempts at badges. Everything was hurriedly improvised. No meeting affected Major McKinley so much as this tribute of the workingmen of his home city, with the acres of humanity that moved to his house with their bared heads, cheering voices, fluttering handkerchiefs and waving hats. It was very evidently a surprise in extent and enthusiasm. Before the speaking began and while the people were trying to get within hearing distance, several selections were rendered by Thayer's Band and the Æolian Quartette. All the numbers were heartily applauded. The first speaker was Edward Jones, a factory watchman. He said:

"Major McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and Ladies and Gentlemen: I think if there ever was a proud moment or a proud feeling within this bosom of mine it is at this present time. When I see so many of my fellow workingmen, all of them on the right side this year, it seems to cheer me and I know it cheers all of us. I feel proud for more things than one, I feel proud that we have with us in the city of Canton the next President of the United States of America. (Tremendous applause.) Sixteen years ago I came to Canton. In October of that year I heard the first political speech that I ever heard in this country. It was the speech of the man who is to be the President of this glorious Republic, and I feel proud because I have followed him and have voted with him ever since. Fellow workingmen, if you have ever had enough of anything, I believe you have had enough of the Democratic Party. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'You bet.') I have had all that I want, anyway. (Laughter.) I ask you, fellow workingmen, whether the promises which were given four years ago have been fulfilled? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and applause.) No, my fellow workingmen, they have not. I have addressed many meetings of workingmen. I addressed one with over 47,000 in line one day. It was in South Yorkshire, in the miners' district. I had the pleasure of calling upon one of the speakers, a real big, live Lord, who was high up in the aristocracy of England. But there's a man now that gives me a thousand times more pleasure to call upon than it did in calling on that Lord or all the Lords in England put together. (Tremendous laughter and great applause.) Do we want better times, my fellow workingmen? (Vociferous shouts of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'We do.') I knew you would say 'Yes.' (Laughter and applause.) And I say 'Yes, we want better times,' and how are we to get them? (Cries of 'Vote for McKinley.') I say the only way to get better times is to vote for McKinley, protection and sound money, and then we shall be in better condition this time next year. (Tremendous applause.) I do not want to occupy your time. There is another speaker before Major McKinley speaks to you, Mr. John Krause, of the Aultman Company, a workingman who will introduce Mr. McKinley—Governor McKinley—I mean our next President. (Great laughter and applause.) There is one factory that is not able to be represented here today on account of working full time and the men could not even get off to come to this grand meeting, but I can say to Major McKinley, or Governor McKinley, or our next President—they told me to tell him, both the employers and the employes—if they were not here at this meeting, their hearts were here, and that is everything. (Great applause.) I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. John Krause, of the Aultman factory." (Applause.)

Mr. Krause spoke as follows:

"Honorable Mr. McKinley, and Esteemed Friend: Since you have been chosen as standard bearer of the great Republican Party, you have had many visitors here from all over the land. There have been delegations of bankers, of manufacturers and merchants; delegations of ministers of the gospel; railroad men and street-car men; workers in steel, in iron and in tin; workers in the potteries; farmers and miners; veterans of the Confederate army, also of the Union army; old men and young men, women and first voters; but this afternoon you have before you the laboring men of Canton, who have come here without uniforms and without badges. We come before you with hearts that beat in unison and extend to you our friendship. We are here to say to you that the laboring men of Canton and of America will support you at the next election. (Applause.) They look upon you as the champion and chief friend of the laboring men. They look upon you as a Joshua to lead them from the wilderness, and the land of idleness into the land of prosperity and employment. We feel and hope and know that you will be the next Executive Officer of this great Nation. We feel that you should be the next President of these United States, and hope that the Lord of Hosts that foresees the destinies of Nations will keep you and bless you." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I have witnessed in front of this porch many scenes which have touched my heart, but none which have more deply moved me than this gathering of the workingmen of Canton. Fringed about this assemblage are the wives and the little ones whom you love so much and for whom you want an opportunity to labor. I bid you all warm, hearty and sincere welcome. I have known most of you almost a lifetime. One of the spokesmen, the last one, was one of the earliest of my friends when I came to the city of Canton, and the other I have known for fifteen or sixteen years; while in this audience there are thousands of well known and familiar faces to me. I greet you all as my friends. I have been with you in every undertaking to build up our splendid little city, to bring enterprise, thrift and employment to our people, and in all the years of the past there has not been a moment that I have not felt, whether I had their support or not, that I had the respect and confidence of the workingmen of Canton. (Great cheering.) I have been speaking to you on political questions for twenty-nine years. My first discussion of that character was in 1867; since that time annually, I have been honored in having your attention and hearing on the evening before election, whether State or National. In that period many important questions were discussed and some of them have been permanently settled, and you helped to settle them. Universal suffrage, the honest payment of the public debt, the resumption of specie payments, the restoration of the Union upon a solid and enduring basis, the inviolability of the credit and obligations of the Government, all have been passed upon affirmatively and have been accepted and acquiesced in by every part of our common country. Some of these questions which we supposed were settled, and forever settled, are re-opened in this campaign. The currency which, since 1879, has been on a safe and sound basis, is now assailed by our political adversaries. It involves the old question of the honest payment of the public debt and the pensions to our soldiers, and of all public obligations which the people long ago determined on the side of good faith, good morals and common honesty. (Great applause.) But with that settlement some people are not satisfied. So we are called upon again this year to pass upon this question. There is still another—the question of protection against free trade, or tariff reform. (Vociferous cheering.) In 1892, free trade as against protection was the paramount issue of the campaign and free trade triumphed before the great tribunal of the American people. This year we bring the question to you again. We ask you to review it, and to express your reconsidered, better and more matured judgment upon that issue, after three years of dreadful experience. I spoke in the city of Canton —and many of you doubtless were present—on Monday evening, November 8, 1892, and in that speech I appealed to my fellow citizens at home, as I had appealed to those elsewhere, not to overturn the protective policy which had brought us such universal prosperity, and which at that very moment was spreading its blessings and benefits throughout the entire country and in every industrial center. Protection against free trade was the leading issue then, and in the course of that speech I said what was true then and what is true now. This is what I said four years ago: 'But again the Democrats say that if we have free trade we could buy cheaper than we do at present. Yes, we might while the struggle between American and foreign manufactories was going on but when the former are wiped out, the price would go up to whatever figure might be dictated by the foreign manufacturer, and in the meantime labor will be scantily employed and at reduced wages. Free trade cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan; protection reduces the price of a product by giving the artisan just reward for his labor and receiving its reward in his higher skill and industry. (Great applause.) Free trade cheapens the product by cheapening the producer; protection cheapens the product through the skill, the genius and the industry of the producer. (Loud applause.) But, my countrymen, nothing is cheap at any price which comes from abroad that entails idleness upon the American people. (Applause.) The maxim of free trade is buy where you can buy the cheapest. I will give you a maxim worth ten thousand times more than that: Buy where you can pay the easiest.' (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') Buy where labor receives its highest reward, and that is in the United States of America—or was—(a voice 'You bet your life,' and great laughter and applause) four years ago. During the years of protection every manufactured product had been cheapened, but in that process, thank God, men, living men had never been cheapened. (Continuous cheering.) While the products of the country had gone down in price, labor up to 1892 had more than held its own, and a workingman at that time was receiving sixty per cent more for his labor than he received in 1860. (Continuous applause.) All that we have done by protection has been to take care of our own households and the great National family. That's what we propose to do by our ballots on the third of November. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's what we'll do, Major.') I said another thing then: 'If by your ballots you adopt this free trade policy, while things may be cheaper in the United States, you will have less labor and less wages with which to buy them.' Was I right, men of Canton? (Tremendous shouts and cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Those were the words spoken to you four years ago and were my best and most mature convictions. I do not believe that in my relations with you, with many of you for more than a quarter of a century, I have ever undertaken to deceive, mislead or misguide you. (Vociferous cheering and cries of 'You never have,' 'Never.') My opinions may have been wrong, but they were honest opinions and none were more honest than those I expressed to you in 1892. How far they were truly and worthily spoken, you can now judge. We have passed from the field of prediction into the kingdom of fulfillment. (Laughter and applause.) We have passed the period of prophecy since then, and have experienced in our own homes, in our own employments, and in our own lives, the result of partial free trade and tariff tinkering. You know the conditions in 1892. You know the conditions now. Which do you prefer? (Cries of 'The condition of 1892,' and 'McKinley,' amid great applause.) How soon, if ever, we may reach the high water-mark of prosperity which 1892 registered, I do not know; but I do know that we can make a strong and a long start in that direction by the proper use of our ballots this year in the restoration of confidence and of the policy that prevailed at that time. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, as if the dreadful experience of the last three years and a half was not enough for our people to bear, we have had injected into the campaign a new and very grave menace, affecting the currency of the country. This must be removed before confidence will come back again (a voice 'We will remove it all right,' followed by great laughter and applause) and the only way to remove it is to defeat the party that proposes it. (Cries of 'You are right,' and 'We will do it,' and loud cheering.) We can not have business confidence, we can not have uninterrupted prosperity, we can not have steady employment and good wages until we have restored confidence to the business of the United States. (Great applause.) We can not do that until we have established an unalterable purpose to keep every obligation of the Government sacred and every dollar of our currency as good as gold. (Continuous cheering.) Nor will business activity revive so long as we do any part of our work abroad that we can do at home. (Cries of 'Right you are,' and continuous applause.) The people must not only have stability in their currency, but they must have stability in their tariff laws. These tariff laws must not be ever changing with each new Administration. You know—there is not a workingman about me who does not know, there is not an employer of labor who does not know, that the home manufacturer must be able to count with certainty upon the character of his foreign competition, before he can plan his year's work. He must know in advance what price he will have to meet in this market from his foreign competitor before he can fix either the number or the wages of his employes or the volume of his output. The sharper the home manufacturers' foreign competion is the lower must be the cost of his product, if he would keep this market. Is not that true? (Loud cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') I need not say to you that the lower the price of the product the lower must be the wages of the labor producing it. Is not that true? (Loud cries of 'Yes', 'Yes.') Nor need I tell you that the lower the tariff duties, the sharper the foreign competition, the harder the fight to maintain this market, the lower will American wages be. If the home manufacturer can not compete with a fair profit upon his capital, then he will not manufacture; and when that time comes, work and wages are no more and idleness follows, which is the curse of this and every other country. (A voice, 'Hurrah for the McKinley bill' followed by laughter and applause.) Your ballots on the third of November, with the ballots of your fellow citizens everywhere, will determine whether we are to have a shifting currency, or whether it shall be good and sound and be so recognized in every part of the world. These ballots, too, will help to determine whether we shall continue a tariff policy that fails to supply the Government with adequate revenue, or restore the one which will supply ample revenue and at the same time enable the labor of this country to be employed in doing the work of this country, rather than the labor of any other country while our own workingmen are idle. (Vociferous cheers, yells and shouts.) Your ballots are free. They belong to nobody in this world but yourselves. You have no one to answer to for your votes but your consciences and your God. (Cries of 'We will vote right, and don't you forget it,' and great applause.) Suffrage is the most priceless privilege of citizenship and should be free, fair and independent. I take delight in the fact that I have done my best always to make and keep the suffrage of the American people free. (Cries of 'We know you have' and cheering.) If it is not free and fair, then this is no longer a Government for the people, and by the people, but a Government by some of the people for all of the people. (Tremendous cheers.) And that's not the sort of a Government our fathers established or which their sons have maintained. (Applause.) To the rightful exercise of the ballot both the intellect and the conscience should be consecrated. I bid you, workingmen of Canton, use your ballots as your intellects and consciences shall direct, moved by the highest and most honorable considerations which can influence the voter—that of the welfare of the people, and the honor and good name of the Government which we love. Use the ballot as will best subserve your own interests and those of your family, whose welfare and happiness you have in your sacred keeping. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this call. It is a pleasure I shall never forget. It is an honor I shall always cherish, and I can not find words to tell you how this great assemblage of my own fellow citizens, coming from every shop and factory of the town, has given me courage and inspiration. I wish for you all the best in this life. I wish for your homes love, happiness and contentment, and for our common country the greatest glory and highest prosperity. Good night." (Cheering lasting several minutes.)

A LEHIGH VALLEY DELEGATION.

Several hundred miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens, hailing from Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming, Carbon and other towns of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, brought greetings to Major McKinley, on Friday morning, October 16th. Their spokesman was Hon. James H. Codding, Congressman for the Fifteenth District, who said:

"Major McKinley: Our country, anticipating your election, already feels and acts in the glow of the morning dawn. The full daylight, finding you our Chief Executive, will give relief, hopefulness and prosperity, while financial disorder and revolutionary schemes will retire with the darkness that gave them birth. To such consummation will be earnestly directed the best efforts of these, your fellow citizens, whom I have the honor of presenting to you." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. CODDING AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I very greatly appreciate this call and the generous message which your spokesman and Congressman has brought to me. I give you sincere welcome to my city and home. I can not stand in this presence without recalling a friendship, a long friendship, which I had with your former Representative, Mr. WRIGHT, a friendship which I shall always remember and cherish. We are so interwoven in interest in this country, that to hurt one State is to hurt the other. Also, every industry depends upon some other, and any interest is inter-dependent upon every other interest in this country. You mine coal in your valley because somebody wants that coal. The railroads want it; the factories want it; the shops want it. When the shops and the factories do not want it, the railroads do not want it, for they have little to haul; and when neither the factories, the shops, the railroads, nor other industries want coal, and can not use it profitably, then coal is a drug on the market; and when coal is not wanted, miners are not needed, and when miners are not required they are out of wages and in idleness. When that condition exists every interest about the mining regions, no matter where it may be located, the interests of the farmer, the merchant, and the tradesman, is seriously injured. You doubtless have had that experience in the last four years and you therefore know the value of prosperity in every other industry. You have no doubt long since gotten over the notion that protection only benefits a few industries here and there. We have learned that whatever will set our wheels in motion or put our factories in operation and give employment to men and women, will make good business everywhere (great applause and cries of 'You are right') not only for the towns, but good business for the farmers. You can not put into idleness the great factories, and the mines of this country, without having every farmer feel the baleful influence. (Applause.) Now, what we want is that policy—whatever it may be—that will give us the greatest business activity; that which will set our wheels in motion; that will create a demand for our products, not only at home but abroad. I have always believed that the way to secure the highest industrial activity in the United States is to have a judicious, protective tariff (great applause) that will defend our own interests and labor against the industries and labor of the whole world. (Great applause.) I believe that it is the business of American statesmanship to encourage in every proper, legal and constitutional way the energy, industry and genius of the American people. (Renewed applause.) Therefore, I have always favored an ample protective tariff system. I would rather see the coal mines of the United States busy and all the miners employed every day than to buy coal a little cheaper from Nova Scotia (continued cheering and cries of 'That's the way to talk,' and 'That's right') and I would rather help to maintain the industries of the United States that we may be able to indulge in the proud boast which we made in 1892, that there was not a workingman in the United States who wanted to work that could not have work at profitable wages. (Renewed cheering.) Then, my fellow citizens, what we want more than anything else, is confidence. We have lost it and I need not stop to discuss with you how. It has gone from us; and men who have money, men who have capital, distrustful of the future, will not part with it for, if they do, they do not know whether they will ever get it back or not—interest or principal. The way to restore confidence is to have a settled tariff policy that will enable the manufacturers to know just what their competition will be abroad, and then prepare for it. Then, more than that, we want to have a currency that is unchangeable in value and equal to the best money in the world. (Loud and continuous cheering.) We want everybody in and out of this country to know that we are not a Nation of repudiators (great applause and cries of 'That's right' and 'Good,' 'Good') and that we do not mean to either cheat ourselves or anybody else by a short dollar. (Great applause.) Our dollars hereafter, as now, and ever since 1879, shall continue to be worth one hundred cents each in gold, and not only at home but wherever trade goes. (Applause, and cries of 'That's right'. Then a listener held up one of the large imitation dollars and said 'There's the other kind,' amid great laughter and applause) I take it, that this other kind is not what any of you want. (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'We don't,' amid laughter and applause.) What you want is the dollar that you have now. The only trouble is that you are not getting enough of them because you haven't work enough. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Now, whatever will put our people to work is the true, patriotic and American policy, and the one which by your votes, on the third day of November, you can determine upon (applause, and cries of 'That's what we'll do') for nobody determines anything for the American people but themselves. (Cries of 'That's the stuff.') They are supreme; we acknowledge no earthly sovereign but ourselves and we will exercise that sovereignty two weeks from next Tuesday. (Applause and cries of 'You bet.') Why, they say our money is too good! Nothing is too good for the American people. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) Money, too good! Good money never made hard times, and poor money never brought good times. The old men in this audience will agree to that from their own experience. Money too good! Why, labor in 1892, never was so well paid in all our history—labor was higher and interest lower than ever before. Now, my fellow citizens, I thank you for this call. Other delegations are coming, I will not detain you. You have given me pleasure by this visit. I trust you will have a pleasant time in Canton and a safe return to your homes." (Three rousing cheers were then given for "Major McKinley, the next President of the United States.")

INVINCIBLE WEST VIRGINIANS.

Seven hundred people representing Wetzel and Tyler Counties, West Virginia, brought greetings to Major McKinley, Friday, October 16th. They came principally from the little city of Sistersville and were headed by a club known as the "Elkins Invincibles." The delegation was accompanied by the Sistersville City Band, the Smith Cornet Band and Drum Corps, of Middlebourne. Introductory addresses were made by P. A. Shanor and R. A. Moore. The party was a particularly enthusiastic one and the cheers with which Major McKinley was greeted were loud and prolonged.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: There are a large number of witnesses here today to the promises which your spokesmen have given as to what West Virginia will do on the third day of November. If you do as well as you promise, I assure you the people of Ohio and my home city will be more than satisfied. (Applause and cries of 'We will do it.') I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton. I remember two years ago to have passed through the town of Sistersville and to have spoken for a little while, together with your now distinguished Senator Elkins, upon the pending questions dividing the parties of the country. I congratulate you that at the end of that campaign you recorded a splendid victory for the Republican Party and added one more vote to the Republican strength in the United States Senate. I trust the people of West Virginia have not changed their minds since that election (a voice, 'Not a bit of it,' followed by laughter and applause) and that they are now, as then, in favor of a protective tariff, of sound money, and of honesty in public as well as in private transactions. I am glad to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great oil center, but from two of the agricultural counties of Northern West Virginia, both, I believe, coal mining counties widely traversed by great trunk railroads and largely interested in the material development of the resources of your State. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by one of your spokesmen that one of these counties has in past elections been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to her best interests. I am glad to be assured that she means to no longer continue to do so, as the people now realize that it has been a policy that has not only retarded their county but has been detrimental to the growth and development of the resources of the United States; a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and of good prices, and your miners and laborers of good wages—the reactionary and un-American policy of free trade. If there is a farmer or laborer here, or one elsewhere who may read what I say, who doubts the truth of this statement, I beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers in this country in 1892 with that of the farmers and laborers of any other country of the world; and second, to contrast the comparative advantages of a protective tariff against a free trade policy; thirdly, contrast his own condition now, and during the past three years in with that of the previous three years. Let him but examine the prices paid for his products or for his labor in 1893, 1894 and 1895 under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff for revenue only law, with the prices or wages he received in 1890, 1891 and 1892 under a protective tariff law; and if he does not find the change from the old system to the new, disastrous to him, then we will be perfectly content for him to sustain by his vote the present policy and cast his lot with the party which, in part at least, continues to uphold free trade. (Applause.) Gentlemen of West Virginia, passion and prejudice have no place in such an examination. Party predilections should not influence our calm and sober judgment. Partisan or sectional bitterness can not properly enter into this consideration. Let the facts alone, let his own personal experience be his guide; let him be governed by the truth and abide by it, and the Republican Party will be entirely satisfied with his decision. My friends, the policy of protection to American farms, industry, enterprise and labor, is a broad National policy. (Cheers.) It has not a tinge of sectionalism in it; it is sound in truth and wholesome in practice. It is not narrow and provincial, but wide in its blessings and its benefits, always promoting industrial growth, serving National ends, rewarding individual effort and advancing the just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true patriotism; the welfare of our country and countrymen first; our home and our families first, an ardent, sincere and genuine Americanism that loves our flag better than any other and would rather subserve our own interests than the interests of any other people, or of any other nation of the world. It is not the plea of one State against another, or one group or section of States against another, but it is for the benefit of all—a policy that injures no American interest but promotes them all. It is only perfect when universal, and it is only under this principle that the Republican Party advocates its restoration. (Applause.) The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer but a positive detriment to those of West Virginia; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grower in Kansas, or the beet producer of Nebraska, would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become impoverished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that while protection might be a good thing for New England, it was a curse to the West and the South. You know better now, after having had three years and a half experience under partial free trade. (Cries of 'You bet we do,' and great applause.) In vain did Republican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but to no avail; and so the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured every interest and every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and the Government grown steadily poorer under its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? The Southern, in common with all the other States, steadily advanced under the protective system; if there was a difference between them and the Northern States, it was in their favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1890, simply because their resources were greater and their development more general and rapid. (Applause.) The census of 1890, and other reliable reports, show greater gain in the South than in any other part of the country, and her enormous strides in the decade from 1880 to 1890 may well challenge admiration and pride. I doubt if a similar exhibit of such remarkable advancement towards commercial and manufacturing supremacy, or the advancement and uplifting of agriculture can be shown on any other page of the world's history. In August, 1888, eight years ago, I delivered an address before the Piedmont Chautauqua Association, of Atlanta, Georgia, in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other Southern States, the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the South under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement. Imposing as had been the progress from 1870 to 1880, the growth of the South from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable, and I want to call your attention to some particulars of it. According to the statistics quoted by General JAMES LONGSTREET, in a Republican speech at Augusta, Georgia, on the 9th day of the present month, he said: 'Between 1880 and 1890 the true valuation (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property of the South increased from $7,641,000,000 to $11,534,000,000 a gain of $3,800,000,000, or fifty per cent; while the New England and Middle States combined gained only $3,900,000,000, or an increase of only twenty-two per cent. The value of farm property in the South in 1880 was $2,314,000,000, in 1890, $3,182,000,000, a gain of thirty-seven per cent. The increase in farm values in all other sections was about thirty per cent. In 1880, the South had $257,244,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890 she had $659,288,000, a gain of 156 per cent while the gain of the entire country was but about 121 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the South in 1880, was $457,454,000. In 1890 it was $917,589,000, a gain of 100 per cent. In 1880 the factory hands in the South received $75,917,000. In 1890 they received $222,118,000. In 1880 the South had invested in cotton manufacturing, $21,976,000. In 1890, $61,100,000, and now about $120,000,000. In 1880 the South had $3,500,000 invested in the cotton seed oil industry. It now has more than $30,000,000 so invested. The railroad mileage of the South has been increased since 1880 more than 25,000 miles at a cost in building new roads and in the improvement of the old ones of over one billion dollars. In 1880 the South made 397,000 tons of pig iron. In 1895 it made 1,702,088 tons. In 1890 the South's output of coal was 6,000,000 tons. At present it is at the rate of 30,000,000 per year.'. This, my fellow citizens, all occurred after the so-called crime of 1873, when the free coinage of silver was suspended. No other section of this country, no other section of the world, made such progress as the South made between 1880 and 1890, and during all that period we were on a gold basis, one dollar being as good as every other dollar and all of them equal to the best; at the same time we were under a protective tariff policy that encouraged our own development and the increase of our own manufactures. Do you want to turn your backs upon that policy, men of West Virginia? Do you want a return of that prosperity which you so signally enjoyed from 1880 to 1890? (Cries of 'You bet we do,' and great applause.) Then, my fellow citizens, the way to accomplish that is to vote for that party—not for the individual—but to vote for that party that has always stood for a protective tariff and believes in protecting our own as against all the world. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We will do it.') This, my fellow citizens, has been the principle of the Republican Party from the beginning. It is its principle now, and our party believes now, as it has always believed, that the business of this country must be done with dollars that are worth one hundred cents each in every State of the Union, and in every part of the civilized world. (Renewed cheers.) We do not want cheap dollars any more than we want cheap men. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') We no more want free silver than we want free trade. (Applause.) We want good money and a protective tariff, and then we want, by our votes on the third of November, to tell the whole world that this is a Government of law and a Government of integrity and unsullied honor. (Renewed cheers.) I again thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and trust that the third of November will record, as your spokesmen have indicated, the electoral vote of West Virginia in the right column. I will be glad to meet and greet you all." (Three cheers for Major McKinley.)

A REMARKABLE DAY IN CANTON.

Saturday, October 17th, set another new mark in the history of the campaign. Delegations arrived before daylight, and Major McKinley made an address before breakfast. He made another as soon as he had finished that meal and two more with only sufficient intermission to move one crowd from the lawn and another one on. Then there was a little interval of quiet during which Major McKinley took a little walk for exercise around the block, only to resume speaking to delegations which came faster and with greater crowds than ever before, having grown, by this time, far beyond the accommodations of the lawn, they filled the abutting streets and the adjoining lawns, and the speaking was done from the reviewing stand. The receiving and handling of delegations was the greatest task yet experienced by Canton Troop and the Citizens' Reception Committee. It was utterly impossible to take delegations to their destinations as they arrived, for many trains came in sections and the streets leading from the various stations were constantly filled with bodies of marching men, or clubs, awaiting orders to march. These orders were given just as fast as room could be made. There were many bands on the march from early morning until late at night, and the music on each side of the McKinley home frequently suspended speech-making until some one could get to the leaders to silence them. The best estimate obtainable, Saturday night, was that the special trains, fifty-nine in number, brought five hundred car loads of people. Regular trains hauled extra coaches which for the most part were crowded. Private conveyances brought people from all surrounding towns and country, and Canton people massed at the scenes of the demonstrations. Never before in Canton's history has there been such a crowd assembled as that gathered on the Public Square, at the McKinley home and at the railway stations. Major McKinley did not attempt to speak to each separate delegation. The crowds were bunched together, where possible, and all were reached in turn by speeches. But he was addressed by spokesmen for each party and probably more orations were delivered from the stand on the front of his lawn than from any other political platform in the world, in the same number of hours.

A MICHIGAN COUNTY FIRST.

Major McKinley was greeted with shouts and cheers and hurrahs for the Republican cause before he had breakfasted. The early callers came from Monroe, Michigan, and numbered about three hundred people. It was a representative body, made up principally of farmers and business men. D. A. Curtis was the spokesman of the party. He said the Wolverine State could be depended upon for twenty thousand for McKinley and Hobart, protection, reciprocity and sound money. To this the crowd objected, saying the figures were too low and they proposed to make them fifty thousand.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens and Ladies and Gentlemen: I can assure you of one thing—that you are the first callers I have had this morning. (Laughter and applause.) And I shall expect on the night of the third of November—accepting the assurances of your spokesman—to hear the first advices of a spendid Republican victory from the county of Monroe and the State of Michigan. (Great applause and cries of 'You will hear from us.') I am glad to greet and welcome you. I have never believed, as some people have been claiming, that there was ever any danger about the result in the State of Michigan. There has never been a moment when I have had the slightest doubt about where the electoral vote of your glorious State would go in the Presidential contest of 1896. No State in the Union is more deeply interested in the genuine American policy that will protect your property, your interests, your labor, your mines, the products of your forests from undue competition than the State of Michigan. (Applause and cries of 'That's so.') And there is no State that is more deeply interested in having a protective policy than your State. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') There is one thing that the Republican Party is dedicated to and that is labor first; then to law and order; these are indispensable to the welfare of mankind and indispensable to the prosperity and the permanency of the Republic. I am glad to know from your spokesman that you believe not only in a protective tariff, but that you believe in honest money. (Great cheering.) When you do your work, whether it be on the farm, or in the factory, or in the mines, you want to receive in payment, dollars that are good every day and every week and every month, and everywhere in every part of the civilized world. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') That's the kind of money we have now and we have more of it than we ever had in our history before. To enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver, would be to remit this country to silver alone and deprive us of the gold we have; instead of increasing the circulation it would decrease the circulation of the country, and instead of giving us good, one hundred cent dollars, which we have now, they would ask us to do our business with a fifty-two cent dollar and bring ourselves to the financial plane of Mexico and China. We decline to do it. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's what's the matter.') I am glad to see you. It will be my pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Great applause.)

AN EARLY KEYSTONE DELEGATION.

The first train to arrive, Saturday morning, pulled into the Fort Wayne station at 4:30 o'clock, and brought the first section of the Altoona and Blair county, Pennsylvania, contingent. There were twelve coaches with nearly nine hundred people, principally citizens of Altoona. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Employes Sound Money McKinley Club was the main part of the delegation and numbered about six hundred voters. The second section from the same place brought thirteen car loads of people, the total number of Blair county visitors aggregating about eighteen hundred persons. Cambria county sent a delegation of one hundred millers from South Fork City. The Pennsylvanians were met at the depot by the Reception Committee and Canton Troop, and escorted to the various headquarters. The procession formed at 8:30 o'clock and marched to Major McKinley's residence. J. H. Dietrick introduced the South Fork party, whom he said are for protection, sound money and Federal protection when needed. Edward Hughes spoke for the others.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet at my home the workingmen and my fellow citizens in general of Blair and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. I appreciate the fact that you have journeyed a long distance to bring assurances of your good will and of your purpose to assist in giving a triumphant victory to the Republican cause and principles this year. (Great applause and cries of 'That's what we'll do.') This is a year of true and genuine patriotism. (Cries of 'That's what it is.') This is a year which registers a revival of true Americanism. (Cries of 'That's right.') Rivers do not divide us; mountains can not separate us; State lines and sectional lines are all obliterated and this year we stand unitedly for the American Union, the American honor, and the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Tremendous cheering.) Two weeks from next Tuesday the people of this country will exercise that majestic sovereignty which is peculiar to no nation but ours. (Great applause and cries of 'Thank God.') It is difficult to measure the full force of a National election; of its mighty power for good or ill. It determines policies and administrations, and legislation affecting every industry of the country. Its power is both appalling and inspiring. If we needed any demonstration of the mighty effect of such an election, as is to occur two weeks from next Tuesday, it is furnished in that of 1892, when from sunrise to sunset on the 9th day of November, the people changed the Administration, not only in person merely, but in purpose. That election was a verdict for a new policy, which was opposed to that which had prevailed for the greater part of the lifetime of the Republic. Its effect was immediately felt. It was the voice of the people, and, therefore, in a country like ours, the law of the Republic; and while months were to elapse before the new Administration went into power, its acts were in part at least, foreseen and anticipated. The Nation stood quaking in the fear of its own verdict; and with all the rejoicing, there was much foreboding. Men looked into the future with fear and apprehension. (Cries of 'That's right.') Orders for machinery were canceled; contracts were annulled; buying and selling were curtailed; plans which had been formed for the extension of business were abandoned; works already built were not equipped with machinery; doubt and uncertainty hung over the country. Have I overdrawn the picture? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Did we appreciate the full force of that great National election and the effect of our individual votes upon its result and of the result on the country? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and 'It seems not.') I fear not. I speak of this not to recall the past, which is beyond our recall, but rather to emphasize the solemn seriousness of a National election; its vital and supreme importance, to the end that we may realize the sacred and valued interests which are involved in a popular election under our form of Government. (Applause.) More—infinitely more—is involved in the contest of 1896 than in the contest of 1892, grave and serious as it was. (Cries of 'That's right, Major.') We have all at issue that was then involved and more. Then it was only a question of the principle of taxation which should govern us, about which honest men might fairly differ, but about which there is less difference now than then. Now the serious question is involved of all values of every form of property, real, personal and mixed; wages in shops, in mines and on the farm; investments in building and loan associations and savings banks; the value of every trust estate; the endowment of every college and charity; every salary and income; the savings of frugal toil; the inheritance of the helpless minor children; and the pension of every soldier and sailor, or their widows and orphans, are involved and will be affected by the votes of the American people two weeks from next Tuesday. (Applause and cries of 'Correct,' 'Correct.') Every one of these vital interests are assailed. Not one of them escapes. My fellow citizens, shall the assault be successful? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'Never.') This is the challenge to the American people. What will their answer be? (Cries of 'McKinley,' followed by great cheering.) There can be but one answer—truth and righteousness, justice and honesty, which have always charterized American citizenship, can give but one answer, a verdict that will leave no doubt of the unquestioned honesty of the American people. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The Chicago Democratic platform refused to protect these great interests against the change of values that would follow free coinage, which they propose. (Cries of 'We don't want free coinage.') If they had been willing to say that all existing contracts and obligations, of every kind whatsoever, made upon the present standard of value, should be settled in that standard, there would have been a suggestion of honesty in that. But that was instantly rejected when offered by the Senator from New York, Mr. Hill. They might at least have said that the fifty-two cent dollar should only apply to the business done and the contracts made after its adoption. There would have been a show of honesty in that, for it would have given everybody an equal chance to prepare for it. (Cries of 'Right.') The mere proposition to change values and existing contracts, must insure its instant rejection by the American people. (Cries of 'Correct,' 'Correct.') There are two standards, my countrymen, that the Republican Party insists shall be sacred—our monetary standard and the old scale of American wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') This is our busy day in Canton (great laughter) and much as I would love to talk to you longer, I am forced to bid you good morning that I may in a moment greet another delegation." (Great applause.)

THOUSANDS OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

A delegation from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, arrived about noon at the Fort Wayne Railway station. There were over two hundred voters in the McKinley Club, and all wore badges designating their organization. They were addressed at the same time as the Huntingdon people. Particular local interest was attached to the next delegation. The party, several hundred in number, came from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, the home of Mrs. McKinley's ancestors, the Saxtons, so prominently identified with Canton. The members of the delegation represented the various interests of Huntingdon and vicinity. The spokesman of the party, Judge Williamson, presented Mrs. McKinley a framed picture representing the homes of her ancestors and other historic spots about Huntingdon, and also several nails mounted on a card which was made by her great grandfather in 1815. Judge Williamson said:

" Major McKinley—I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you, today, a delegation of sturdy mountaineers from Pennsylvania. We come from the Eastern slope of the grand old Alleghenies, from the hills and the valleys of the famous Blue Ridge—from Huntingdon, on the banks of the blue Juniata—that classic Keystone stream, that peerless little river—'The lovely Juniata.' (Applause.) Our country is rich in iron ore and semi-bituminous coal. Four short years ago we were a prosperous, happy and industrious people. Our labor was plenty, our wages good. We were living on the fat of the land, but a terrible blight has fallen upon us. The fires are out in our furnaces; our mines are empty; the busy hum of our factories and mills has ceased. We are sad, disconsolate and cast down. Oh! how great the change! We come, sir to you, the apostle of protection, as the savior of our National integrity and the restorer of our land's prosperity. We come with renewed hope and courage. We believe that the great God, who rules over all will hear and answer our prayers, and that on November third you will be elected President of this great land by the largest majority ever registered. (Applause.) We come to encourage you, to hold up your hands, to bid you godspeed in this great fight for the prosperity, the success and the advancement of America and the American people. Major, we are praying for you and our powder is dry. (Applause.) Our delegation has directed me to present this historical picture to Mrs. McKinley. We are proud to know that Huntingdon was the home of her ancestors, and that she is one of us. That house in the center was the home of the late James Saxton, your lovely wife's great-grandfather. There Joshua Saxton, her grandfather was born. In that house in a small upper room twelve feet square, was held the first quarterly meeting of the great Methodist Episcopal church in the Juniata Valley. There in 1797, a noble band of seven, led by James Saxton, renewed their religious vows. James Saxton, so say some of our oldest citizens who still remember him, was an honest man, a good citizen and a devout christian. He was a nail maker by trade, an industrious man, and made the nails in that early day by hand. A short time since an old building was torn down in Huntingdon, when a carpenter said: 'This thing was nailed together with some of old Jim Saxton's homemade nails and the devil can neither pull them out or break them off.' (Laughter.) This picture on the left is a true representation of Stone Creek, a mountain stream that skirts our town on the east. The picture on the right is a representation of a rough monument and land mark erected at an early day by the Indians to mark the site of our town, which was then called 'The Standing Stone.' Below you have a view of our beautiful mountain village. Again, and in conclusion, for my time is limited, we all join in wishing you godspeed in this great fight against the most abominable heresy of modern times." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to make acknowledgment of this visit from the citizens of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and to receive the warm and earnest assurances of your spokesman of the profound interest you feel in the triumph of Republican principles. This is a Nation of mutual interests; a Nation of reciprocal employments and obligations. All of us are more or less dependent upon each other. We can not get on without our neighbors. We can not get on without industrial enterprises. We can not get on without the employments and occupations of our neighbors. This old fabric of ours rests upon common and mutual interests. It is not true to say that you can benefit the State of Pennsylvania by judicious legislation, without benefiting the State of Ohio. (Applause.) It is not just to say that you can benfit the North and injure the South by wise tariff legislation. What benefits one State benefits another; what benefits one section benefits the others. If we need any demonstration of that, we have only to point to our own history and consult our own experience. (Cries of 'That's Right.') For thirty or more uninterrupted years, we had in this country that great doctrine of a protective tariff written into public law, (great cheering) and during all those years we enjoyed unprecedented prosperity not only in the North but in the South; not only in one occupation, but in every occupation; not only in the factory and in the mine, but on the farm, for the farmer is prosperous when the laborer is prosperous. (Cries of 'Right,' Right.') Prices are better for the farmer when the great consuming classes of our country are steadily employed at remunerative wages. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') We stand today for that policy. We stand for that other policy, too, that would spurn the Government's putting upon a piece of metal the declaration that it is a dollar when it lacks forty-eight cents of being a dollar. (Great applause.) Our Government never did such a thing in the past, and it does not propose to start out on the pathway of dishonor now. (Great cheering and cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') We propose this year, my fellow citizens, to demonstrate to all mankind that this is a Government of integrity, a Government of law, by law and under law. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff.') I am glad to receive at your hands, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Mrs. McKinley, this souvenir from the home of her ancestors. Ancestral ties are always strong and interesting; and I am prepared to believe all that your spokesman has said about her great-grandfather Saxton with my knowledge of one member of that family (great applause) good old John Saxton, of precious memory, who lived here for more than sixty years, and for more than fifty years was the editor of the old Canton Repository, which he founded—a paper that has never faltered in its devotion to country and Republican principles. (Applause.) I thank you for this call, and bid you good morning." (Great applause.)

GRAND RAPIDS AND KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

Major McKinley made his fourth address to residents of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, Michigan. The delegation came under the auspices of the Railroad Men's Sound Money Club, of Grand Rapids. There were in the party about six hundred from Grand Rapids and one hundred from Kalamazoo. They were accompanied by the A. O. U. W. Zouaves, and an excellent Drum and Bugle Corps of Grand Rapids. Attorney Willis B. Perkins was their spokesman.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I welcome the people of Western Michigan. I recall several visits I have made to the city of Grand Rapids, and the great assemblages which greeted me, and I am glad to have you at last return my frequent calls. (Great laughter and cries of 'Good,' 'Good'.) I recall also with pleasure my attendance upon that great Republican love feast annually held in the city of Detroit on the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. There is one thing that can be said about the Republican Party—it can celebrate the anniversaries of all the great American statesmen, no matter to what party they may have belonged, who stood for the country and its honor. (Great applause.) We have no difficulty in celebrating, too, with our Democratic friends, the anniversary of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and BENTON. We celebrate these anniversaries with the same satisfaction that we celebrate the anniversaries of the early statesmen who were more nearly of our own political belief. You have, my fellow citizens, a great and wonderful State. This year, it seems to me, Republicanism, more than ever before, proud as has been its record in the past, is synonymous with patriotism and represents all that is best in the past records and teachings of all American parties and statesmen. You come from a State of the most magnificent material resources, girted by lakes and noble rivers, and crossed and re-crossed by great trunk line railroads. Michigan not only has more shipping than any other Western State, but her commerce in every other particular is of exceeding great importance. You glance at the map and you see at once the importance of her lake traffic; but did you ever think that she has within her borders over five hundred lakes, covering easily a thousand square miles, and including islands of six times that territory? And, my fellow citizens, great as is the importance of your commerce, you are not left with that alone You have immense advantages in both mining and manufacturing. The commerce of Detroit and Port Huron, your chief shipping points, amounts to about ten millions annually. (Applause.) Under the census law of 1890 every industrial establishment including mines and factories, in which the value of the product was two hundred dollars or more, was returned. Michigan reported the total number of her industrial establishments of all kinds as 8,812; capital invested, $251,000,000; value of materials used, $125 000,000; value of productions, $237,000,000, and 165,600 employes. The total in wages paid during the year ending June 1, 1890, was $60,000,000. (Applause.) You know better than I do the condition of labor in Michigan now. Is it in the same condition it was in 1890? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') In 1891 or in 1892? (Renewed cries of 'No,' 'No') In agriculture, Michigan is equally prominent with an acreage of about 14,000,000 of excellent farm lands, valued at $500,000,000, and an annual product of over $91,000,000. And how shall we speak of Michigan's great wealth in minerals? From 1880 to 1890, she produced more than 12,000,000 bushels of salt, the greatest product of any similar territory in the world. (Applause.) Coal underlies 6,700 square miles of her surface, while her iron ore product is far greater than that of any other State. In 1890, more than 6,000,000 tons, valued at $16,000,000, were produced. Indeed, I saw the statement of a great statistician ten years ago, that down to that time Michigan had shipped within a single decade 57,000,000 tons of iron ore, worth $285,000,000. These figures are indeed startling, but bear in mind that Michigan produces (or once did) one-third of the entire American output. Then, in the production of lumber, how remarkable the showing of the State of Michigan is, or has been! Then your great furniture manufactories of Grand Rapids, the pride and admiration of the entire country, were busy with thousands of employes working at living wages. How is it today, men of Grand Rapids? (Cries of 'No work.') From the close of the war up to 1880, it was estimated that you had turned out the enormous production of nearly nine billion feet of lumber. I can not go into the details of the product in the good times of 1890. Suffice it to say that it was much the largest of any equal territory in this or any other country. When we reflect, the development of all this wealth is in a State of less than 60,000 square miles and among people not yet 2,500,000 in number, we can begin to realize how great is our country. (Applause.) Can it be possible that such a magnificent Commonwealth will ever lend her influence to free silver, free trade, dishonor and partial or entire repudiation? (Cries of 'No,' 'Never.') No, I say, forever no. What the people of this country want, whether they dwell in Michigan, or Tennessee or Ohio, is a policy that will protect and defend every American interest against the outside world, from any quarter. (Great cheering.) What we want is a tariff put upon foreign goods high enough not only to give us revenue enough to run the Government, but to afford adequate protection to every American industry and occupation. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') This is the policy of the Republican Party. (A voice 'It's a good one,' and great applause.) What we want is to restore a policy that will enable us to pay as we go, both Government and people. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') We have not been doing that for four years past. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') I am sure your great and grand State can be relied upon to enroll itself in the column for National honor, as against repudiation, for a protective tariff, reciprocity, and the maintenance everywhere of public order, tranquility and the supremacy of law. (Great cheering.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the courtesy of your call and bid you good morning." (Great cheering.)

OHIO'S WESTERN RESERVE.

The first train from Ashtabula county arrived at eleven o'clock, Saturday, October 17th, at the Fort Wayne station. It was made up of twelve coaches and brought one of the finest appearing crowds that visited Canton. It was composed of clubs from Geneva and Jefferson and they came well prepared for a glorious time. They numbered about 1,000 people. The second and third sections arrived about noon. They comprised twenty-six coaches of Republican enthusiasts with a desire to shake hands and express their personal esteem and promise support to the Republican candidate. The second section was principally citizens of Ashtabula and it required seventeen coaches to convey them to Canton. The third section was from Andover and adjacent points and contained about 500 persons. The special train bearing over 500 farmers and miners of Perry county arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road at about the same time. A drum corps, whose memberswere all veterans of the late war, and the Roseville Band acted as escort. A second special bearing the Muskingum county people arrived at half past twelve. The Union County McKinley Club, composed of 500 residents of Milford Center and vicinity arrived at two o'clock at the Fort Wayne station. They were accompanied by the McKinley Drum Corps. Thus the fifth crowd addressed by Major McKinley was enormous, completely filling the yard and extending far into the streets and the adjoining lawns. Music was furnished by eight or ten bands from the various counties. Congressman Stephen A. Northway spoke for Ashtabula county and Mr. S. W. Pason for the others.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I give warm and sincere welcome to the citizens of Ashtabula, Muskingum, Perry and Union counties. I am glad to greet you at my home and thank you for the warm assurances of support which you bring and which have been so eloquently expressed by your spokesmen. There appears to be a studied effort in some quarters of this country to teach that the employer of labor is attempting to enslave the workingman. I ask you, men of toil, all around and about me, who is the better friend of labor, he who gives you work that brings contentment, or he who breathes only words that create discontent? There can not be, there ought never to be, any enmity between labor and capital. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and great applause.) The interest of the one is the interest of the other. You know that the greatest friend of slavery is idleness. They talk about making the workingmen slaves. There is no danger of a workingman ever becoming a slave if he has American wages, (three tremendous cheers) the wages that he had for thirty years from 1860 to 1890, under the glorious policy of a protective tariff. (Enthusiastic cheers and beating of drums.) The best friend of labor, the best policy in the interests of labor, is that policy which gives workingmen an opportunity to labor at good wages. (Cries of 'That's right' and 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) Which policy do you think subserves that interest best--our protective policy or their free trade policy? (Tremendous shouts of 'Ours,' 'Ours,' and a voice, 'McKinley's policy.') This great audience fairly represents the diversified industries of the United States. On one side of me are men who manufacture; on the other side are men who handle iron ore; in front are men who dig our coal. Each is dependent on the other. Here in this audience, too, are representatives of the railroads of the country, who transport not only the raw material, but the finished product from one end of this country to the other. The one is never prosperous unless the other is prosperous. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') You know that from experience (Cries of 'Right you are.') There is not a handler of ore at Ashtabula harbor who does not know that when the great ore and steel industries of this country are stopped, he has nothing to do. (Great applause.) There is not a coal miner from Perry county who does not know that when the fires are extinguished in our furnaces there is no demand for him. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') Now the Republican policy is universal. It applies to every industry, from the man who digs the coal, which they call the raw material—if they just tried digging it for a time, however, they would find it not so very raw. (Great laughter and applause.) From the man who mines the ore in Michigan and Minnesota to the man who handles it at our great ports and to the final finished product, the Republican policy protects and defends them all. (Great cheering.) And what do we defend them against? We defend them against the products of a cheaper labor in the old world. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's right.') We defend our labor because in the United States every laboring man is an equal citizen with every other man in the country. (Continuous cheers.) I am glad to see you; glad to meet you; glad to have your assurances of an unprecedented victory in Ohio this year. (Tremendous cheers.) Ohio never has been behind. (Cries of 'And she never will be,' followed by applause and laughter.) She led in the great Civil War and she has led in the march of progress, and her statesmanship has been impressed upon the most glorious pages of American history. I give you warm and generous greeting to my home and trust you may have a pleasant visit in our city and get back to your homes without accident or misfortune of any kind." (Continuous cheering, waving of banners and handkerchiefs.)

PITTSBURG ONCE AGAIN.

The employes of the Oliver Mills, of Pittsburg, arrived on four trains of forty-five coaches. The total number of shop men and mill employes numbered nearly three thousand persons. They were accompanied by Mr. DAVID OLIVER, one of the officers of the firm. The delegations represented the Hainsworth Steel Works, the Baker Chain Iron Manufacturing Company, the Oliver Wire Company, Oliver Fence Company, the Rod Mill and Nail Mill, the Steel Casting Company, and other shops of the Oliver Mills. They were accompanied by the famous American Military Band, of Pittsburg, and a number of other musical organizations. The Monongahela Tinplate Works, and the Oliver Coke Works' employes arrived in Canton on a special train. The Select Knights' Band accompanied them. They had banners of every description and were very enthusiastic and kept cheering continuously. There were 3,500 people in this audience. GEORGE T. OLIVER, president of the Oliver Company, spoke for them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am gratified to meet at my home the workingmen of the several establishments of the Oliver Brothers' Company, of Pittsburg, and of the Monongahela Tinplate Works. (Great cheering.) I am glad to greet those here from every department of industry, and also, to greet my fellow citizens of Fayette county, who have joined with this great delegation in bringing assurances of their support and good will. (Great applause.) There is one thing that can be said about the Republican Party—it does not teach the doctrine of hate and prejudice, but teaches the gospel of peace, good will and fraternity between the employer and the employe. (Loud cries of 'That's so.') The man who would array the poor against the rich, labor against capital, classes against classes, or section against section, is not a friend of the country but is an enemy of the very best interests of every American citizen. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') I would rather teach that doctrine which is so prevalent this year, North and South, that none are for party but all for the Government. (Great applause.) This is the true policy of sturdy American citizenship and civilization. I look into your earnest faces and think I know what is in your hearts. (Cries of 'MCKINLEY,' 'MCKINLEY.') There is but one aim and purpose and this is that you may have an opportunity to work for yourselves and for your families. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') This opportunity is best enjoyed when we do our own work in the United States and not in some other country. We can not have this, however, until we have a return of confidence, which can only come when the American people have settled for all time that they will have no depreciated currency and declare that the principles of the Republican Party shall be upheld. (Loud cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') When confidence comes, money will come; if you had all the silver of the world in the United States (cries of 'We don't want it') it would not make more business. (Great applause.) Business makes money, money does not make business. (Great cheering.) Everyone of you had plenty of work at good wages until the free trade policy was inaugurated in 1893. (Cries of 'That's what we had.') We want to restore our protective policy. (Great applause.) No business man will manufacture if he does not believe that at the end of the year he will make a profit. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') The business man can not plan for the trade if he does not know what kind of competition he is to have from abroad. (Cries of 'That's right.') The less he has of foreign competition the more work you have at home at better wages and prices. (Great applause.) I thank you for this visit. Nothing gives me greater satisfaction or calls from me deeper gratitude than to have the workingmen of this country enroll themselves on the side of good government, sound money, and the supremacy of law. (Great applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') Again thanking you for this compliment, I bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

CLEVELAND WORKINGMEN'S DELEGATION.

Major McKinley delivered his seventh talk, Saturday, October 17th, to three hundred employes of the Adams-Bagnall Electrical Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who were introduced by L. H. Rogers.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I only appear long enough to make suitable acknowledgment of the kind message which the Adams-Bagnall Electric Company employes bring to me today. (Applause.) I am glad to know that those engaged in that company believe in the policies advocated by the Republican Party. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we do.') I am glad to know that they stand for public honor and public law; that they believe in an honest dollar (cries of 'Good,' 'Good') and in the great doctrine of American protection (cheering) which encourages and develops American enterprise, skill and genius. I thank you most heartily for your coming, and as other delegations are here awaiting me, I must content myself with saying goodbye." (Great applause.)

AN INDIANA ORGANIZATION.

A party of seven firemen, carrying the banner of the McKinley and Hobart Club, of Hobart, Lake county, Indiana, traveled all the way from the Illinois border to extend their greetings. A. J. Swanson was their spokesman. He said in part: "We believe in America for Americans; we consecrate ourselves to the proposition that honesty is the best policy; we look with disfavor upon any policy that even savors of repudiation, communism and nullification. We assure you that the good citizens of the little city of the grand old Hoosier State, regardless of previous political affiliations, regard it not only their pleasure but their sacred duty to emphasize their adherence to one country, one flag, and an honest dollar, by casting their votes for McKinley and Hobart." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: You missed a very good speech in your effort to shake hands with me and I appear in response to that speech to thank the Hobart Club of Lake county, Indiana, for there presence here today. (Applause.) You have a good name—Hobart. (Renewed applause.) That name is on our ticket this year. (Great cheering.) I am glad to meet my fellow citizens of Indiana, the State of that grand old War Governor, Oliver P. Morton, and of Benjamin Harrison. (Great applause.) And now thanking you, as I do most heartily, for the kind messages of good will which you bring through your spokesman, I bid you all good afternoon." (Great applause.)

OHIO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The largest single delegation of Commercial Travelers to come to Canton arrived via the Fort Wayne Railroad at 1:10 o'clock. They came from Columbus, Ohio, and there were over one thousand men in line. The Commercial Men's Club, of Toledo, with other citizens, arrived on a special Fort Wayne train at 1:50 o'clock. There were nine coaches of these visitors. The Commercial Men's Sound Money Club numbered two hundred and fifty-five men. E. E. DAW spoke for Toledo and introduced his party as former Democrats and Republicans who had cast party lines aside and united in a club to promote the interests for which Major McKINLEY stood and which they believed were the best interests of the Nation. They believed in a free country, he said, but that free silver and free trade were relics of slavery. JOHN C. FENNIMORE spoke for Columbus. He said in part: "We feel that with you as our Moses, we will be enabled to march up out of our present heritage of commercial inactivity and bondage, through the sea of threatening financial dishonor, to the land of milk and honey, from which we were so unceremoniously ejected in 1892. Then we will have the smoke of our factories to lead us by day and the glare of our furnaces and foundries to guide us by night." (Applause.) Conspicuous in this crowd was the Glee Club of the Columbus delegation, a large body of seventy-five well uniformed men. They marched well and their music was of a most pleasing character, far superior to that of ordinary campaign glee clubs. Aside from singing to the crowd in general, they delighted Mrs. McKINLEY and the other ladies in the house.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I give the Commercial Travelers' Associations of Toledo and Columbus, and other cities of this State and other States assembled in Canton today, a sincere and hearty welcome. (Applause.) I count it a great distinction to have business men of your character leave their homes and their accustomed employments to bring assurances of good will and support in the pending campaign. You have discovered in the last four years that it is a good deal safer to consult markets than maxims. (Great laughter and applause.) You have discovered that prices current and actual experience in trade and commerce is a better guide to business prosperity than anything you can find in the text books. (Great laughter and cheering.) Your coming together, Democrats and Republicans, (a voice, 'No Democrats in this crowd,' and laughter and applause) once Democrats, (cries of 'That's more like it,' and laughter) but now preferring country to party. (Cheers and cries of 'Right you are.') Coming together as you have, is an act of sterling patriotism, hitherto almost unknown in American politics, and promoted only by considerations for the public good. But these are characteristic traits of the business and of the commercial men of the country. I do not attribute your call to any personal concern for my success. You look beyond the candidate to the great principles he represents, and upon that ground and in that spirit, you are here today, and in that same spirit I address you. No people in the country can be more interested in the result of the election, two weeks from next Tuesday, than the commercial men of the United States. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.') What you want is business (great cheering and cries of 'That's right') for you have discovered that you can not sell if there is nobody to buy. (Applause.) You have suffered greatly the past three years under the withering touch of partial free trade and the instability of business, and above all, the absence of confidence. Shall these commercial men now embark in the vastly more disastrous policy of free silver (cries of 'No,' 'Never') which is the party shibboleth, not of honor, but of dishonor? A great many people find peculiar pleasure in the word 'free.' (Laughter and applause.) It is a grand, glorious word—when properly applied. (Laughter and applause.) I do not know what you may think about it, but I do not believe in destroying either the business or the property, or the credit of this country under the cry of 'free silver.' (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') We have just pride in our glorious record in favor of free speech, free soil, free press, free men, and free conscience —but I believe that the great majority of our countrymen are neither in favor of free trade, free silver, or free lawlessness (great applause and cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'That's right') or of cheating people in the sacred name of freedom. The question of honest money against free silver and irredeemable paper money, both unlimited and both unsound, has been so thoroughly argued that I do not wish to occupy your time in discussing it. Suffice it to say that no valid or sufficient reason has yet been given, or can be given for the United States adopting either. Some things are so plain, some things are so clear and distinct; some things are so palpable and self-evident that, like day and night, every man must sooner or later recognize them. If human experience has proven anything, it is that no nation was ever benefited by poor money, or injured by good money. (Applause and cries of 'That's right') and that no man ever suffered from being honest, and no man ever profited by being dishonest. (Great cheering and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') Good honest dollars hurt nobody. If we have not as much good money as we ought to have, let us get more, and we will get more whenever the country requires it. But we will not get it as long as we are proposing to adopt the financial policy of China or Mexico. (Applause and cries of 'No, we never will.') Give business confidence a chance to be restored. Start our mills, factories, mines and quarries; restore good prices; good home markets for our farmers; good wages for our workingmen; and then, if the law of supply and demand requires it, coin honest dollars, good one hundred cent dollars, which will speedily come to the uses of the people. (Prolonged cheering.) What we want in this country is more work (applause and cries of 'Yes, Yes,' and 'That's right') and better wages. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) Whether we are selling goods or making them; whether we are carrying them along our lakes or on our great railroad lines; whatever may be our business, this is the cry of humanity today—for more work and better business. (Great applause.) The issue of the campaign, aside from free silver, is the tariff; that is to say whether we shall raise enough revenue to pay the current expenses of our Government, instead of borrowing money for that purpose; whether we shall do our work at home or have somebody else do it for us, under another flag. (Renewed cheers.) Shall we make the duties high enough on foreign goods, the like of which we produce at home, to protect the labor of the United States against the underpaid labor of other countries? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and applause.) Or continue the duties as at present, and leave tens of thousands of laborers out of employment and a daily deficiency in the the National Treasury? I believe in restoring a protective policy, a wise and just policy, protective to all our interests, and adequate for all the expenses of the Government. Then we must re-enact the reciprocity policy of BLAINE, (applause) and HARRISON (applause and cries of 'Right,' and 'Good,' 'Good') the policy of the tariff law of 1890, by which our farmers find increased markets for their surplus products in those countries where they can be exchanged to the best advantage for the products which we do not grow, or produce, but which we must have. This is the platform of the Republican Party today. (A voice, 'It's all right, too.') It is an American platform from top to bottom. (Cheering and cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's what it is.') It represents the highest industries of this great free Republic. It acknowledges no flag but the glorious Stars and Stripes and will maintain the National honor as it would maintain that sacred emblem of our Nationality." (Three rousing cheers.)

COLLEGE STUDENTS' GREETING.

A special train of twelve coaches came to Canton from Columbus and was packed with students from the Ohio State University, Ohio Medical College and Starling Medical College. Colors of the various colleges were borne on pennants and waved in triumph by the 300 zealous students. They were accompanied by the Ohio State University Band. The Young Men's Sound Money Club of Canton acted as escort. A special Fort Wayne train of ten coaches brought the delegation from Delaware and Westerville. There were about six hundred in the party headed by the Delaware Drum Corps. The Ohio Wesleyan University students, numbering three hundred, headed the delegation, making a magnificent appearance. The Delaware Band came with them. The Westerville Old Men's McKinley Club and the Delaware citizens with many banners, also made a fine appearance. There were one hundred and twenty-five people in the Old Men's Club, the youngest of whom was fifty with several over eighty years of age. A delegation of five hundred residents of small villages along the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, between Kent and Cleveland, were united in parade with the Central Ohio people and addressed at the same time.

Rev. D. W. Downey spoke for the old people. H. S. Culver for the Delaware students and citizens, Dr. C. M. Taylor for the students of the Ohio Medical College, A. L. Cope for the other medical students, and W. C. Rogers for Brecksville and other towns along the Southern road.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: There are so many Republicans this year (laughter and applause) that we are compelled now and then by force of circumstances to consolidate them into one great mass. Here in this audience, as you have already heard from their spokesmen, are the old people of Westerville, the students of Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, the great Ohio State University, Ohio Medical College, Starling Medical College, citizens of Delaware county towns, and the people without respect to profession from Brecksville and adjoining townships and villages. I bid you all hearty welcome. You have a common sentiment in your hearts and a common purpose, which you mean to execute on the third day of November. (Tremendous applause.) If there was anything needed to dispel that false and dangerous doctrine which some people are now teaching, it is dispelled here today—a doctrine that would make classes and then array class against class and one section of our country against the other. (Cheers.) We have had here today men from more than a dozen States—wage earners, miners, mill workmen, farmers, professional men, commercial travelers, old folks and young folks, college bred men, and men from the common schools and men of every profession and walk in life. This great day demonstrates that this is a Nation, not of classes, but of equal and honorable citizenship under one Constitution and a free Government. (Prolonged cheering.) I am glad to see you all. I am glad to know that the students of the schools and universities are enrolled in our ranks.

(College yells and applause.) The newspapers of the country tell us that in the great colleges of the East as well as in those of the West, teachers and pupils, have enlisted under the banner of the Republican Party in greater numbers than ever before. (Great applause.) They stand for country and conscience, for public honor and morals and for the supremacy of law. We will settle for all time this year that this is a Government by law, and a Government that rests upon law made by its own equal citizens. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I thank all of you for this call, but must ask you to excuse me from talking longer, that I may speak to another delegation that comes to give its assurances of devotion to our cause, which is the cause of home and country, both yours and mine." (Applause and continuous cheers.)

AN ADDRESS TO OLD FRIENDS.

Major McKinley's next address was in response to a speech made by Orland Wilcox, when introducing a delegation of a thousand people from the city of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I feel that when I speak to you I am speaking to my old friends. (Cries of 'Right you are.') You are not only my old friends, but my old constituents, who, years ago, assisted in sending me to the National House of Representatives. (A voice, 'We'll send you to the White House, now,' followed by great cheering.) You were loyal and devoted to Republican principles then, and I am glad to know that you are equally loyal and devoted to them in 1896. (Applause.) What will Ohio do this year? (Cries of 'Give you 150,000 majority.') I am very sure that Summit county will contribute its share towards giving us an unprecedented majority. (Applause and cries of 'Right.') Now, my friends, other delegations are awaiting me and I know you will excuse me from further speech, but I beg that you will carry back to your people, who could not accompany you today, my hearty good wishes." (Great applause.)

AN AUDIENCE OF KENTUCKIANS.

There were seven train loads of Kentuckians, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 people, from Louisville and Central Kentucky, who arrived about noon. With them came the Garfield Club, organized in 1882, employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, several sound money clubs and thousands of unorganized citizens. As they marched up North Market street the bands played "My Old Kentucky Home," the marchers cheered and shouted, and their cheers and shouts were answered by the spectators along the streets and sidewalks. Lieutenant Governor Worthington spoke for the delegation in general, and said in part:

"Major McKinley: We greet you as the chieftain under whose banner we shall triumph over the enemies of American labor, the enemies of sound money and of good government and social order. We come from that beautiful land, the home of the immortal Clay, in whose generous soil he sowed liberally the seeds of Americanism. Those seeds have germinated, they have taken root and in November will bring forth fruit which will gladden the hearts of the unemployed millions of laborers in America. (Applause.) Allow me to assure you of the high esteem in which you are held by the citizens of the State which we have the honor to represent, regardless of party affiliations, as one in whose hands the destiny and welfare of this grand Republic may be entrusted without fear of harm. Furthermore, when the vote is counted in November, you will have gratifying evidence that your friends are not all north of MASON and DIXON'S line." (Applause.)

Col. H. S. COHN, editor of the Daily Anzeiger, spoke for the German-American citizens of Kentucky. The railroad men, many of them colored people, and organized as a sound money club of the Louisville and Nashville road, were given a separate audience, and Major MCKINLEY addressed them in response to an introduction by F. M. BURGETT.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I can not find words to fitly express my appreciation of the generous message which your spokesman has brought me, as I welcome you all from your 'Old Kentucky Home.' (Tremendous cheering.) I address you not as Republicans nor as Democrats, but as countrymen and friends. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's what we are.') Your glorious old State has already registered a verdict in favor of one of the principal issues involved in this campaign. I do not believe that in the past twelve months the Kentucky people have changed their opinions on the questions of honest money and public honor. (Great applause and cries of 'No,' 'No.') Kentucky has usually been a Democratic State and in 1876, gave that sturdy Democratic statesman, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, an unprecedented popular majority for President. His memory is doubtless revered by many of your Democrats today and I venture to send by you this message to them in Mr. TILDEN'S own words. In his celebrated joint debate with HORACE GREELEY in 1840, he said: 'An unstable currency produces instability of prices and is peculiarly injurious to the farmer. (Cries of 'That's right.') He ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause, which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in constant ruin, but he ought to be secured in the tranquility of his fireside from the curse of an unstable and conflicting currency.' (Applause.) These were wise and honest words then; they are true and honest words now, and commend themselves to the careful consideration of every citizen in the land who would be spared further distress. He should allow this counsel to guide him at the approaching National election. Another issue, my fellow citizens, in this campaign is the tariff. (Applause and cries of 'That's the stuff.') That is to say, whether we shall raise sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses of the Government, instead of borrowing money for that purpose, and whether we shall do our work at home or have it done abroad. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Shall we place duties high enough on foreign goods to protect our labor (cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes') against the cheaper labor of the old world and build up the magnificent industries of the United States? (Great applause.) I do not know, my fellow citizens, when it will be possible to bring back the prices of 1892. That is only conjectural. The first step that I see towards accomplishing this purpose is to restore that great National policy which your own great citizen, HENRY CLAY, so well maintained; a policy that would encourage and promote American development, build up American industries and employ American labor. Great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') I am glad to meet you all today. (Cries of 'We are glad to be here.') It pleased me to hear the generous words of your venerable Lieutenant Governor. I was pleased to hear those splendid sentences, filled with patriotism, which must have thrilled every heart, from your German editor and my comrade, who puts the flag of his country and the interests of his country above that of any political organization. (Tremendous cheering.) This is the hour and the era for the exhibition of the highest patriotism. (Applause.) We have put the past behind us. We know no North, no South, no East, no West, but a perpetual Union of indestructible States. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I welcome the men of the South as allies in this great conflict for National honor. Let us give notice to all the world that there are no longer any sectional lines to divide us (great applause) and that we have but one flag—the glorious old Stars and Stripes, (great cheering) the same our grandsires bore upon many a field. When we stand for that flag, we stand by all that it represents, by National integrity, financial honor, the supremacy of Government by law, and the sacredness of the Federal Judiciary, which is our anchor of safety, in every hour of trouble. (Great applause and cries of 'McKinley is all right.') I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the compliment you have paid me by your call and bid you good afternoon." (Great applause.)

KENTUCKY RAILWAY CLUBS.

Major McKinley's special address to the Kentucky Railway Sound Money Clubs was greatly appreciated by the immense body of men who cheered it to the echo.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can not refrain from expressing the deep obligation I feel to the employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for their call and generous assurances of support. (Applause.) Nothing gives me greater honor; nothing brings to me higher distinction; nothing increases my gratitude so much as to feel that I have the warm, earnest, sincere support of the men who toil. (Great applause and cries of 'You will have ours.') Labor is at the foundation of all our wealth and prosperity. You might open up every mint of the world and coin the silver of all creation, but it would not produce the prosperity that the labor of the United States would produce had it an opportunity to work. (Great cheering.) What we want in this country, my fellow citizens, is constant employment. (Applause and cries of 'Correct,' and 'That's the stuff.') You get that when the country is prosperous. (Cries of 'Correct,' 'Correct.') We do not get it when the business of the country is depressed. (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') What we want to do now, irrespective of party, is to adopt an industrial policy which will set every wheel in motion (applause) and light the fires in every factory of the land (renewed applause) and then the employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the New York Central, and of every other railroad, will have all they can haul and all the work they can do. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') And now thanking, you as I do most sincerely for the gracious compliment you have paid me, I bid you good bye." (Great cheering.)

WEST VIRGINIANS IN LINE.

The West Virginians, who came to Canton on Saturday, October 17th, made a very striking demonstration. There were over 3,000 of them, representing counties in the eastern, western and central sections of the State. They were very sanguine of success not only in the Nation but in their own State and in public speech and in private conversation declared that West Virginia would give an emphatic verdict against free silver. Hon. STEWART REED, Secretary of State was the spokesman of the party. He said the Monongahela Valley was earnest in its desire for a return to the policies under which the country had enjoyed prosperity. The people had heard he said of the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" on which the common people of the country were crucified but they knew only too well that "the common people of West Virginia had been crucified on a cross of free lumber and has been buried in a shroud of free wool". (Applause.) W. P. CRUM, one of their number spoke eloquently for the many colored men in the delegation. He said the colored race had full confidence in Major McKINLEY and that 999 out of every 1,000 would support him with their votes

Major McKinley's Response.

" MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I do not know how many delegations I have addressed today, but they have been coming since eight o'clock this morning and still others are waiting to be presented. (Great laughter and applause.) This is the year when people all want to vote. (Cries of 'You bet they do.') They are ready now to vote. (Cries of ' We are, anyhow,' followed by great applause.) They know on which side they mean to vote. (Cries of ' For McKINLEY.') And they know the party ticket they intend to vote. (Cries of 'The Republican ticket.') Why do they want to vote that ticket this year? Because they believe involved in a Republican triumph is public confidence and the restoration of better times. (Great applause and cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') They have had some experience in the last three and a half years and that experience has been most costly. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') Not a single interest in the country but what has suffered. The Government has suffered in its revenues and the people in their wages and the prices of their products. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') In fact, everything has suffered but the glorious principles of the Republican Party. (Great cheering.) Protection, honest money, public morals, reciprocity, the National honor, the public credit, are all emblazoned on the banner of Republicanism this year, and rallying around that standard are men of all parties (cries of 'That's right') all races, all sections, all creeds. The white man, the black man, the wage earner and the employer, the professional man and the business man, all have united and stand upon a common platform, which platform is for our country and its honor. (Great applause and cries of 'Right you are.') This assurance gratifies my heart. (A voice, 'Ours too,' followed by tremendous cheering.) It gratifies the heart of every lover of his country, (applause) but what I started to say was that there are ten thousand witnesses here today of your pledge that West Virginia will be found this year in the Republican column. (Cries of 'We'll put her there and don't you forget it.') Well, we intend to watch West Virginia, to see whether the promise here made will be kept. (Cries of 'We'll do it, Major.') And now, my fellow citizens, having said this much, and thanking you for your kind attention, I wish for you all a safe return and that returning prosperity may bless you in your homes. (Great cheering.)

COLUMBUS RAILWAY CLUB.

In all the campaign there were no livelier and no more enthusiastic demonstration than that made by between two thousand and three thousand railroad employes who journeyed from Columbus, Ohio. While Major McKINLEY was talking they constantly interrupted him with such calls as 'Vote for McKinley,' 'Good times will come with McKinley's election,' 'We're going to make it unanimous,' and similar expressions. These did not come from two or three men scattered here and there, but would start in one corner of the crowd and be taken up in another until they passed all around the stand, the whole body uniting in deafening applause at the sentiments expressed. When one of the speakers stated that there had been charges of coercion in connection with the visits of railroad men to Canton, the whole crowd seemingly in one great voice broke out in loud and vociferous cries of 'It is not so.' The delegation was united with the employes of the Michigan Central railroad, and with the Erie Railroad Club of Cleveland, there being over 3,000 men in the audience. Major John E. Terryll insured the Wolverine State to the Republicans by 40,000 plurality. The men called out that the promise would be kept. A. H. Brown spoke for the Sound Money Club of the Michigan Central, C. C. Comer for Columbus and Willard Kells for the Erie employes of Cleveland.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can not express to you in suitable words the honor I feel at receiving this visit from the employes of the railroads entering the city of Columbus, from the employes of the Michigan Railway Company, and of the Erie system entering Cleveland. (Great applause.) I give you hospitable greeting. You are here from Michigan, Ohio and Northern Indiana, to testify your devotion, not to me as an individual, but to the great cause of public honor and of sound currency, with which to transact our business. (Great applause.) There is not a workingman in this audience who would not rather work for a good road than a poor one; and there is not an employe in this great audience but would not rather be paid in good money than in poor money. (Applause and cries of 'We want good money.') What you want first and above all else is employment. (Great applause and cries of 'That's correct.') What you want is to get on the pay-roll of a good railroad company and you have to get on the pay-roll before you can get anything out of the pay-car, to which one of your spokesmen has alluded. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') But in order to get on that pay-roll the railroads must first have business. You know when business is poor with the railroads, some of you are stricken from the pay-roll. (Cries of 'That's right.') You have experienced that in the last three years and a half. (Cries of 'You bet we have.') What you are interested in, therefore, is the general prosperity of the country. We want every factory in the land to be at work. (Cheers.) We want every mine in the country to be busy. (A voice, 'Not the silver mines,' followed by great laughter and applause.) My friend says 'not silver mines.' (Renewed laughter.) We are willing that our silver mines shall be busy. I hope every one of them will be busy, but if they were all put to work and every mint was at work, they would not furnish employment for one-third of the idle men in this country who earn their living by toil. (Cries of 'No, 'No,' they wouldn't.') You have to get your employment in the great active, busy industries of the country. This is where you get your work and your wages, and when these great hives of industry are at work, your railroads have plenty of traffic. (Great applause and cries 'That's right.') When your railroads have plenty of traffic, you have constant and steady employment at good wages. Is not that so? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Now, how are you to get back that prosperity you once enjoyed ? (Cries of 'By voting the

Republican ticket.') Some people say that the way to get it back is to debase the money of the country. Do you think that is right? (Cries of 'No,' and 'We do not.') Some people seem to think that the way to get back prosperity is to strike a deadly blow at the capital of the country. Is that the way to do it? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Some people seem to think that the way to put men to work is to despoil the profits of the men who employ labor. Is that the way to get work? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No.') Capital and labor are interdependent. (Cries of 'That's right.') They are not enemies. They are friends or should be friends. (Applause and renewed cries of 'Right.') Capital wants to make profit and when capital goes into enterprises it must necessarily employ labor, and when it has employed labor, men have employment. Is not that right? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') You can not start a railroad without money. (A voice 'And sound money at that,' followed by great laughter and applause.) Yes, sound money at that. I read a statement the other day from a president of one of the great railroads of the country that there were 90,000 railroad men thrown out of employment in the past three years, and that there were 50,000 cars lying idle between New York, Chicago and St. Louis. What does that mean—that the railroads want to keep them idle? No, it is because they have no traffic. Why have they no traffic to employ them? (Cries of 'Democratic times.') Because confidence has been destroyed and the wheels of industry have been stopped, and men are waiting with anxiety and apprehension lest the further confidence and credit of the country are to be shaken and destroyed. What we want in this country is the return of good times. Do you think good times will come by an attempt to repudiate the debts of this Government, public and private? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Would not that still bring greater distrust in the country? (Cries of 'Yes.') I am glad to meet Democrats and Republicans marching this year under the same banner upon which is emblazoned, honest money, good wages, public honor and law and order. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') My friends, I thank you for this call. It is an inspiration to the cause for which we contend, and nothing could give me more gratification than to carry the flag of victory, meaning, as we know it does, that the honor and integrity of this Government shall be sustained and its credit and currency upheld. (Great cheering.) I thank you all and bid you good-bye." (Renewed cheers.)

WALKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S EMPLOYES.

D. A. Park introduced a very enthusiastic party of 800 Cleveland workingmen representing the Walker Manufacturing Company. Great laughter was created during this demonstration when Major McKinley referred to the opponents and some one in the crowd called out "They cut no ice."

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of the Walker Company: You have done me a great honor in paying me this visit. I appreciate it and wish that I might say some words to you worthy of the occasion, and which might be well suited to what is the subject of inquiry in your minds. There is no conflict—natural conflict, between the men who work and the men who employ them. (Great applause.) Capital can not get on without labor (applause) and labor can not get on without capital. (Cries of 'That's right' and 'That is true.') The former employs the latter and the latter gives service to the former. You can not get capital to invest in anything unless there is a fair assurance of profit. There is not a workingman before me today who has his savings, whether a hundred or a thousand dollars—(a voice 'We have had no savings in the last four years')—my friend says that the workingmen have had no savings in the last four years, well, before that time there was not a laboring man who had a hundred dollars of savings who would loan it out unless he was certain he could get it back with interest. Isn't that true? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') And there was not a man who had a hundred thousand dollars that would put the money out and invest it in a manufacturing business unless he thought he was going to get a profit. Isn't that true? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and 'That's true.') That's just what you would do, isn't it? (Cries of 'Yes.') That's what every sensible and prudent man would do. Instead of setting up these artificial differences between labor and capital, we want to bring them closer together. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Now if capitalists think there is a profit in investment in such a company as yours, they will establish a plant, and when they have established their plant they must have labor, must they not? And when they employ labor, they have to pay wages. If that business ceases to be profitable, they will stop. And when they stop, wages will stop. Now what we want in this country is a policy that will encourage the investment of all the money possible in industries that give employment to labor. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right' and 'That's correct.') We must protect those industries by—(a voice, 'Putting McKinley in,' followed by great applause and laughter) we must protect those industries by an adequate tariff against the productions of other lands and people. (Continued cheering.) Now, when we once get prosperity (cries of 'We will have it') we do not want cheap money. (Great cheering and cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') When you have given an honest day's work to your employer you want to be paid in good, honest one hundred cent dollars, which you can keep at home without fear that they will depreciate; or that you can send to your friends on the other side of the ocean and know they will not have to stand a discount. This is the kind of money we have today, and have had since 1879, and I think are bound to keep. (Cries of 'You bet we will' and great cheering.) But this is the kind of money that is being assaulted today by our political opponents. (A voice 'They don't cut any ice' followed by great laughter and applause.) They want to substitute for our good one hundred cent dollar, a fifty-two cent dollar. Supposing we had a fifty-two cent dollar, do you think your wages would increase? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Don't you know from experience that the poorest money that passes current by law always finds its place in the hands of the poorest people, and that when the crash comes they feel it most? (Continuous cheering.) And haven't you learned another thing—that labor is always the last to rise and the slowest to rise when we enter upon an inflated and disturbed currency? (Renewed cheers.) I thank you for this call. I have already addressed eighteen or twenty delegations today. The presence of this large assemblage of workingmen from the neighboring city of Cleveland from works that I have passed a thousand times. (A voice, 'Come in some time.') I would be glad to come in some time—but I will have to bid you good night now." (Three cheers were then given for McKinley.)

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD FROM MARYLAND.

One of the early trains of Saturday, October 17th, was filled with Marylanders and so was one of the late ones. There were five trains in all and the delegation numbered fully 3,000 people. Nearly all of these were wage earners and the majority of them belonged to the Anti-Wilson Bill Society, of Baltimore. They were well supplied with bands and drum corps and vocalists and the good old air of "Maryland, My Maryland" was used unstintingly for marching music and as a campaign tune. Each of the speakers, and there were a number of them, declared in terms most emphatic that the Republican victory of 1895 would be emphasized in 1896, and in personal interviews they were equally as sanguine. The general introduction was made by M. J. TALBERT. WILLIAM OLIVER SMITH, its organizer, spoke for the Anti-Wilson Bill Society and enlarged upon the distress that measure had brought to the wage earners of Baltimore. ALBERT J. CULLISON introduced the potters. WILLIAM O. PEACH spoke for the employes of the Transportation Company. The Bennett Pottery Company, through F. B. HIGGINBOTTOM, presented Major MCKINLEY a medallion of himself. The cigar makers sent a large cigar with campaign adornments and put up in very fancy style. It was during this demonstration that the worst crush of the day occurred. Major MCKINLEY had several times passed through the crowd to and from the house, and in doing so nearly had his clothes torn from his back by the thousands eagerly waiting opportunity to shake hands with him. There had been pushing and crowding against the wooden fence until several panels were broken down. A step at the porch had broken and several people had been slightly suffocated by the surging of the great mass of humanity. But the danger point was not reached till the Maryland demonstration began. This party had a large committee and a number of speakers. Committees and speakers for other delegations were crowding upon the stand till it was completely filled. The little structure began to sway under a weight which it was never intended to sustain, and those who saw the swaying became alarmed. The officers of the law finally lessened the load, but found it a difficult task, being obliged to resort to very decisive action because the people did not appreciate the situation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is an unusual honor to any candidate, or cause, to have three thousand wage earners travel a thousand miles to testify to him their devotion and loyalty, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the presence here, in Canton, of the potters and wage earners of the Mt. Vernon mills, the wage earners of the transportation companies, the sound money clubs and the employes of the iron works and shipyards, who have gathered about my home this evening. Maryland is one of the most promising States in the American Union. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') She needs but the reviving touch of manufactories; she needs but that magic touch that will start every industry and every enterprise into active operation to give employment to the wage earners of Baltimore and the State. Nothing in all this campaign has given me so much pleasure and satisfaction as the knowledge that the wage earners of this country are for the most part enlisted in the cause for which we stand. (Prolonged cheering.) I know something of the workingmen of the United States. I know something of the potters. (Great applause from the potters.) I know something of the wage earners in the great cotton and woolen mills, and that all they want is an opportunity to work; and to do this all they ask is protection from the products of other lands made by under-paid labor. (Tremendous applause.) This, my fellow citizens, you can regulate by your own ballots. (Cries of we 'Will do it,' and applause.) Petitions, as one of your spokesmen has already said, may count for naught. Protests to the American Congress may count for naught, but the time when the citizen's voice counts most is on that supreme occasion—on election day. What you want to do is to elect a Congress that represents your views; then you wont need to resort to petitions to regulate them or to keep them from injuring your industries. (Renewed cheers.) Let the voice of Maryland this year resound as her voice did last year (enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'We will') for honest money and protection. The tariff question is a question wholly of labor. We will manufacture with the world, if the rest of the world will pay as good wages as were paid in the United States. But as long as they do not, patriotism, genuine Americanism, and every industrial interest, demands that we should make our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this. (Cheers.) Then, you are interested in honest money. You don't want any short dollars. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and applause.) You have tried short hours in the last four years and haven't liked them. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'You bet we don't.') When you give a full day's work to your employer, you want to be paid in full unquestioned and unalterable dollars. (Great applause.) This is the kind we have now, and the kind we propose to continue if the American people sustain us this year. (Applause and cries of 'We'll do it, all right.') I thank you for the kindness of this visit. I thank your spokesmen, every one of them, for the generous and assuring words they bring to me. I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes and in all the years of the future, happiness, contentment and prosperity." (Vociferous cheering.)

TWO CLEVELAND CLUBS.

A delegation from Cleveland, composed of citizens from the Twelfth and Fourteenth wards, the Republican Clubs of these wards, the employes of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company and the Bishop and Babcock Company, was given audience shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday evening, October 17th. The party numbered about eight hundred people, who cheered wildly as Major McKinley appeared. Hon. James H. Hoyt presented the delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Hoyt and My Fellow Citizens: Nothing could have been more pleasing to me than the selection you made for your spokesman tonight, my young and honored friend, Hon. James H. Hoyt. (A voice 'He's all right,' and applause.) No personal tribute could have been paid to me by any one which would have brought me more pleasure. I am glad to have you visit me at Canton for I have often visited you in Cleveland. You have come from no idle curiosity; not to pay personal compliments to me, but because you are interested in the cause which lies at the foundation of our individual and National prosperity. (Great applause.) You love your country. (Prolonged cheering and cries of 'That's what we do.') You are all patriots. You know that there is no government under the sun like the United States of America. (Applause.) It is the best Government in this wide, wide world, and if it does not continue to be the best, it will not be because you do not use your ballots aright. (Great applause and cries of 'It won't be our fault.') My fellow citizens, I have spoken many times today and, if I read your banners correctly, it is very evident to me you do not need any further argument. (Laughter and applause.) You have settled on your majority. (Cheers and laughter.) You have made up your minds. (Cries of 'That's right.') You know, every one of you, how you intend to vote on the third day of November. (Applause and cries of 'We will vote for

McKinley.') You are going to vote for that party whose principles you believe put into practical administration, will bring to your home and firesides the greatest happiness and prosperity. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this call. The Twelfth ward, the Fourteenth ward, the employes of the Bishop and Babcock Company and the employes of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company—all of you are welcome, thrice welcome to my home. Good night." (Three cheers.)

GLOBE IRON WORKS' EMPLOYES.

The last delegation to which Major McKinley spoke, on Saturday, October 17th, was made up of the employes of the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, and numbered about four hundred men. The trip was planned by the workmen themselves and they were presented by Mr. H. C. Williams, a workingman. He said that there would have been more in the delegation had not the free trade times struck them. "But," said he, "those before you, Major McKinley, as well as the hundreds who remained at home, are with you heart and soul in your battle for protection, prosperity and sound money"

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very grateful to you for the confidence which your visit to me tonight implies. I wish that all you hope and expect from your ballots on the third day of November may be realized in your own lives, your employments and your wages. This is a country whose Government rests upon the consent of the people. Its people determine its policies, its Administrations and its laws, and when they have tried an Administration or policy and have discovered that it does not subserve their best interests, their citizenship and their civilization, then they abandon it. You have tried a policy for the past three years and a half. You know the result better than I can tell you. I believe we should go back to a policy that encourages our people to do their work at home and encourages men engaged in shipbuilding like yourselves, to build our own ships at home (great applause) with our own good raw materials, and our own skilled American labor. Then you want, in addition to employment, your wages to be paid in a currency that will always be good over night. A currency that won't change with the fluctuations of the market, but that will be worth a hundred cents every day of the year, good at home and wherever trade goes, in every commercial center of the world. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear.') I thank you for this call of good will and congratulation and bid you all good night." (Great cheering.)

A SEWICKLEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELEGATION.

Pennsylvania furnished the first delegation addressed by Major McKinley for the week beginning October 19th The party, several hundred in number, arrived over the Pennsylvania railroad and the visitors included a number of ladies escorted by the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club of Sewickley. They greeted Major McKinley with hearty cheers when he appeared on the porch, and were happily introduced to him by Attorney George R. Wallace.

Major McKinley's Response,

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very much honored to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of a neighboring State and from a village so well known to me and so near to my own city. I am glad to have the assurance of your spokesman that in this crisis of our history you are standing for National honor and for free institutions. (Applause.) The Republican Party has always occupied a post of great honor. From the time of its organization down to the present moment it has been the leader of all that is best in the Government. It was born in the interest of liberty and for the rights of humanity. It has never struck a blow that has not been for freedom and for our glorious flag. And in every great emergency that party, not so old as some other parties in this country, has led for the right, for justice, for good morals, and for public honesty. It never held a higher post of honor than it has today. Glorious as the past has been, it never carried a flag which involved more to the institutions of our country and its good name than the flag which is carried today. (Applause.) I am glad to know that from one end of this country to the other the intelligence, judgment and consciences of the American people are not appealed to in vain. Some people seem to have the notion that the Republican Party has made a new departure; that it occupies a different position from that which it occupied in the past. That is a mistake. We stand where we have always stood (applause) not only upon the money question, but upon the tariff question. And I want to call your attention to what may have escaped you. When the war closed, the great problem before the American people, after the reconstruction of the Union, was what should be done with the great debt that had been caused by the war and what should be done by way of maintaining a sound currency in the United States. In 1868, the great soldier of the war, who had led the mightiest armies that ever engaged in sustaining a cause, General Ulysses S. Grant, (applause) was nominated for President. Let me read you two planks of the platform upon which he stood, and you can then see whether the Republican Party has changed its position: 'We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime, and the National honor requires the paying of the public debt in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted.' That was when we had our enormous war debt of over two billions of dollars, and the country seemed to be staggering under it, but the Republican Party stood up, as it always has, and insisted that every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency of the world (cheers) and under that policy we have paid off more than two-thirds of that great National debt, and paid every dollar of it with honor and in the best currency. Then, let me read you another plank in that platform, which so well applies to our situation today: 'That the best policy to diminish our burdens of debt is to so improve our credit that the capitalist will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.' (Applause.) This is the Republican way to restore confidence, and the way to get capital to invest at lower rates of interest is to give confidence to the business of the country, not by repudiating the debts of the country and by discrediting its currency, but by lifting up both credit and currency and thus commanding the confidence of the business world. (Renewed applause.) In that same year the Democratic National Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for President had this utterance on the money question, which was sound then and it is today, and I commend it to all of you: 'One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer, the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.' That's the kind of money we have today, my fellow citizens—just as good in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the rich; and we propose to pay the obligations of this Government in the future just as in the past—in the best money of the world. (Applause.) I am glad to meet you at my home, and to see the ladies here this morning. It is a good omen when the women take an interest in our public affairs (laughter and applause) and I am sure they are just as much interested in good government and good laws and good morals as the men can be, and their influence in this campaign on the side of right, I am sure, will be beneficial. I thank you and it will give me great pleasure to meet and greet you personally." (Great cheering.)

THE MOGADORE McKINLEY CLUB.

The afternoon train, on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad, on Monday, October 19th, brought to Canton a party of Mogadore friends and admirers of Major McKinley, of whose coming no announcement had been made. They were cordially received upon the lawn, and were introduced by Representative F. W. Myers.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Myers, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is always a pleasure to me to meet my neighbors and fellow citizens and former constituents. I recall with great satisfaction the years when we were associated together in the same Congressional District, which, at the time, was regarded as adverse to our party, but which, by the splendid effort of Republicans in your county and elsewhere gave our cause a triumphant victory. (Applause.) I shall never forget the valued services rendered by the Republicans of Summit county in those two great Congressional contests. I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that this year, as then, you are still faithful to the doctrines of the Republican Party, and believe that there is involved in their triumph the happiness and prosperity of the people and the credit of the Government (Cheers.) All that your spokesman has said concerning the growth and prosperity of this great Republic only emphasizes the value of free government and the ability of a free people to conduct their own affairs for their own interests and for their common welfare. We have made wonderful progress in the last thirty years, and we have made it under a policy, first, of a protective tariff, and second, upon a good, solid monetary system. (Applause.) Four years ago the policy of protection was decreed as not desirable for our people. They have had three years and a half of experience under the change, and I believe that they are ready to return to the old American doctrine of a protective tariff. (Applause.) And two weeks from tomorrow you will have an opportunity to express your individual opinions upon that question. The other principal question is one of finance—whether this people shall continue the use of the good dollars they now have, and which they have had since 1879, and which they secured under Republican legislation, or whether they shall turn away from them and adopt as the medium of exchange a dollar that is worth less than one hundred cents. I do not believe the American citizens want a depreciated dollar. I believe they want, whether they are farmers, manufacturers, or laborers, a dollar that measures a hundred cents, and is worth a hundred cents, not only at home, but wherever trade goes, in every commercial center of the world. (Cries of 'That's right' and cheers.) This year there is involved, also, in the controversy, a question of whether we shall have public tranquility and whether law and order shall be supreme in the United States. I believe that the good people of Summit county can be relied upon to vote strongly on the third day of November in favor of a Government by law. (A voice, 'And we will vote for McKinley, too,' followed by applause and laughter.) And now, thanking you for the pleasure and honor of this call, and expressing a wish which I have that I may meet you all personally, I will conclude." (Three cheers were then given for "Governor McKinley.")

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S BOYHOOD HOME.

Before the arrival of any delegations to be greeted formally by Major McKinley, he was busy at his home shaking hands with visitors who were anxious to pay their respects individually, on Wednesday, October 21st. Many of the callers were of the Illinois delegation, and they with others kept up a constant stream on the street between the one Canton residence which has become familiar to the world, and the Public Square. The first formal delegation that called was from Poland, Ohio. This was the place where Major McKinley spent a part of his boyhood and where he received his academic education. The visitors came in a special train of five coaches. They were introduced by Judge George F. Arrel, who, during his youthful years, was a companion of Major McKinley. He said that the party came to pay their respects to the Republican standard bearer both as an acquaintance and as a candidate. "You went from our township not as a boy orator but as a boy soldier, and you returned to us after the strife ended. The question then was one of National existence. The question today is one of National honor," said the speaker. After their host had responded each of the visitors was accorded a personal greeting.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Judge Arrel and My Fellow Citizens: I do not know anything that has more deeply moved my feelings than these visitors from the home of my boyhood. Old Poland township is very near and dear to me. (Applause.) As Judge Arrel has said, I spent most of my boyhood with you. I entered the United States service from your township. The company to which I belonged was made up of the boys of Poland township, the boys living at Poland and at Lowellville and the country boys, as we called them. And I see you carry the same old starry banner that we carried then (cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause) and for which you were willing to give, if necessary, your lives, to protect and defend. I returned to Poland at the close of the war and received my education as a lawyer in your township. I left it in 1867 and came to this city; but there has never been a time that my heart has not gone back to that dear old township, with which are associated so many tender and sacred memories; and there never has been a moment since I left you that I have not felt and fully appreciated the fact that I had your good wishes, and your prayers; and whenever I have stood for a public office I have always had your votes. (Applause and cries of 'You will have them again.') Not only the votes of all the Republicans but many of the Democrats who had been my friends and neighbors in boyhood. I remember that during the period of the war no question was asked as to whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat. The simple and only question was whether he was a patriot. And in this year 1896, when our country's honor is assailed, our currency attacked, and our courts threatened, the only question that is asked is: 'Are you a patriot?' (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.' 'That's what we are,' and 'You're one, also.') This year as then, obliterating all party distinctions and differences and sectional lines, Democrats and Republicans are standing upon a common platform for the preservation of the honor of our country and for the supremacy of the public law. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') You could not have selected for your spokesman one whose words would have given me more pleasure than those of Judge Arrel. Belonging to old Poland township, and for more than a year my room mate in the city of Albany, when we were studying law, I am glad to have him deliver your message. Poland township was the first township in which I voted after the war. I do not know how it is now, but in those days we voted at Poland Center. The electors who didn't have conveyances were in the habit of walking to the Center some three miles away. We were interested enough in our country to make the principles of that war express our sentiments upon great questions, and that old township never, as I recall it, in all its history, turned its back upon the Republican Party. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never,' and great applause.) As long as I have known anything about it, it was one of the banner townships of Mahoning county (Cries of 'And it is yet,' and 'You are right') and is yet. I am pleased to learn that this year it will give to the Republican cause, which embraces in my judgment so much of the country's good, a greater majority than it ever gave before I am glad to meet you at my home. No delegation has received a heartier greeting. You are most welcome, you have had my heart for lo, these many years. It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally" (Three enthusiastic cheers were then given.)

FROM PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S HOME.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic delegations, Wednesday, comprised citizens of the old Nineteenth District, including Mentor, the late residence of President Garfield. The people came from Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning counties, which comprised the district, and were headed by the famous Garfield Club and the Fifth Regiment Band. Congressman Northway presented the delegation in a splendid manner, saying:

"Major McKinley: The Garfield Club of the old Nineteenth District of this State takes pleasure today in greeting you. It remembers with what hearty good will it entertained you at its last annual banquet at Painesville on the 19th of last November, and it will never forget your words of wisdom spoken on that occasion It is not alone as a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people that we pay you our respects, but we come to greet you as a citizen who adds glory to the long line of great citizens who have exalted our State and Nation. (Applause.) This club organized for the purpose of perpetuating the name and glory of that great man, James A. Garfield, would, in words of becoming modesty, commend you to your country as his worthy successor, and as one who by reason of his steadfast adherence to principle and good government is entitled to the highest seat in the land that all the millions of our countrymen can assign him. (Applause.) On behalf of this club I greet you and commend you to that supreme wisdom, which will be needed in the performance of those duties which will be higher and greater than any you have yet performed." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's address was a feeling one and at its close he presented State Senator James R. Garfield in these words:

"My Fellow Citizens: I want to present to you the worthy son of your illustrious representative, General Garfield, in the person of your present, State Senator, Hon. James R. Garfield." (Prolonged cheering.)

Senator Garfield acknowledged the compliment in a few sentences. He said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I assure you that it is not befitting that any man should speak to this audience after the speech we have just heard. I simply wish to thank this grand body of citizens of the old Nineteenth District for the great loyalty and affection that you have always shown; and this year, although we are outside of its old confines, I can only declare that you are still inspired with the same devotion and loyalty for the grand truths of Republicanism that have ever inspired the Western Reserve. (Great applause.) Further, that we will go forth on November third and cast more than the whole Republican vote for the man who stands nearest and dearest to all the American people. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) He represents no class, or section, and when he is President, as he surely will be, he will be President of all the United States. I thank you." (Three cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Northway And My Fellow Citizens: I am greatly honored today by the Garfield Club and other citizens of the old Nineteenth Ohio District I understand that eligibility to membership in this club is that the citizen shall have voted for General Garfield for Congress. Under that rule, I am entitled to full membership with the rest of you. (Tremendous cheering.) The first vote I cast, after returning from the great Civil War, was a vote to send General Garfield back to the House of Representatives. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Then, besides that, I was born on the Western Reserve. (Laughter and applause.) I belong to you by every tie. (Cheers.) But greater and stronger than all is the tie of devotion to a common country and the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (A voice, 'We will stand together,' and great applause.) If wise counsels are required on any of the questions dividing the country this year, those counsels can be found in the teachings, the speeches and the writings of the distinguished man whose name you bear, (Three enthusiastic cheers.) Whether on the question of finance or of tariff, he illuminated both by his powerful mind and logic. I have studied, more or less, the public career of General Garfield. He was an inspiration to me as a boy; he was my counselor and friend in manhood; and in studying his career, if I was to single out any one great act more distinguished than any other, I would name his splendid defense of the public honor and National currency. (Great applause.) To my mind the greatest speech he ever made, and I heard it, was in the Forty-fifth Congress when he was seeking to prevent the abandonment of the idea of the resumption of specie payments. He was then occupying perilous ground, there was great clamor in the country over an inflation of the currency. General Garfield, fearing no consequences from his act and knowing that he was right, declared that there was but one thing to do, in honor, and that was to make every obligation of the National Government equal to the best dollars known to the commercial world. (Great applause.) He took the chances of an adverse verdict. He came back to his proud old constituents, and they returned him by an increased majority.

(Renewed cheering.) He then appealed to that wider field—this great State—and it commended him by electing him to the United States Senate. Then, finally, he received the approval of fifty millions of people in his election to the Chief Executive office of the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) So, too, on that other great question of the tariff, he was sound. You will remember his famous speech against the Wood bill, which sought to tear down and destroy American industries. He said in substance: 'Let Germany look after the interests of the German Empire; let England look after her welfare, but let the American people legislate for themselves.' (Great applause.) If he could speak to us today, he would tell us to stand by public honor, and never consent to corrupt, or degrade, the currency of the United States. (Prolonged cheering.) He would tell us to protect American labor and development against the competition of the old world (applause) and that is what we propose to do this year. (Cries of 'You are right,' and 'That's what we will do.') We do not mean to lower our flag. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never,' and great cheers.) Or to degrade that glorious banner of the free. (Cries of 'No, sir,' 'Never.') I am glad to meet and greet you. This splendid body of citizens from the old Wade, Giddings and Garfield district (tremendous cheers) have helped more than any other equal population anywhere to glorify the pages of American history. (Applause.) You helped to make your mighty leaders great, for you stood steadily behind them and upheld them (applause and cries of 'We will do it again') and for your loyalty and devotion they brought you honor. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) I am glad to know that this grand old constituency, this year, is enrolled in the same glorious cause, and that you promise on the third day of November, one week from next Tuesday, to give to the Republican cause, to give to your country, to its honor, to public and private morals and National honesty, a larger majority than you have ever given before." (Loud cries of 'We will do it,' 'You bet,' and great applause.)

ILLINOIS DAY IN CANTON.

The State of Illinois undertook to have a number of delegations meet in Canton, on Wednesday, October 21st, and unite in a single body for the purpose of making a call upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The forenoon was spent by the visitors in doing the city and many of them took the opportunity to make informal calls on Major McKinley and grasp his hand and assure him of their loyalty to him and to the cause he represented. It was not until after three o'clock that the parade was ready to march. The delay was experienced by reason of the coming of other delegations from Poland and Warren, Ohio. The different Illinois delegations were organized in one magnificent body to march from the Tabernacle. They were escorted by Canton Troop and Escort Committee, reinforced by fifty "Black Horsemen" of Chicago. Major McKinley reviewed the parade from the stand on the front lawn, and then the crowd massed in the street. There was a selection by the Weber Quartet, of Chicago, and then Gen. John McNulta spoke on behalf of the city of Chicago. Hon. W. J. Calhoun spoke for the State in general. He said:

"Major McKinley: In behalf of these citizens here assembled, I beg leave to say we come from the great State of Illinois; from the State that gave to the Union the immortal Lincoln (applause) the glory of whose life is ever shining in the skies as a rainbow of hope and promise for all those who love liberty and their fellow men. (Applause.) We come from the State that first gave to the service of the Union that incomparable soldier, General Grant, (applause) who, in our country's great struggle for National unity, led our armies to a glorious victory and a triumphant peace. We come from a State whose history is rich with glorious memories of great men and great achievements, in peace and in war. We come from a State with proud cities by lake and river, with broad prairies of fertile fields and farms; from a State rich in agricultural products, with great manufacturing and mining interests and with commercial interests that reach every other state in the Union and extend all around the world; from a State, the lives of whose people exhibit such a variety of industrial pursuits, such activity along so many lines of social development, as to typify, in a large degree, that spirit of National independence and advancement which the Republican Party has always sought to infuse into the life of the whole Nation. The people of this country are divided into two political parties. We are in the midst of a great contest wherein these parties are struggling with each other for the control of the destiny of the country. You have been selected as the leader and standard-bearer of one of these parties. Thoughtful, earnest and patriotic men, irrespective of past party affiliations, regard the issues of this campaign as being so serious that their settlement involves a crisis in our country's history. We are confronted with dangers so grave, so far-reaching that no man can measure the evil consequences that will follow, if our people make a mistake. In the past, the State of Illinois has always stood close to the Union, and her people have made many a sacrifice to uphold and maintain the honor and glory of our country. On many a battlefield her sons have fought and struggled, in many a grave they sleep who died that their country might live. (Great applause.) We come to you representing every walk in life; from the counting room, the office, the factory, the railroad, the mine, the shop and the field we come animated by a love for our country stronger than mere pride of party, that reaches out beyond the limits of our own State, that knows no section, North, South, East or West. (Applause.) We come to express our good will for you personally; to express our confidence and faith in you as our leader; and to give you the assurance that the State of Illinois still stands, as she has always stood in every crisis of our country's history, for National honor, for the development and utilization of all the elements of National life, in our midst; for the protection of our homes, our home interests and our home people, and for the largest share of prosperity that always comes with that protection. (Cheers.) Illinois stands for all the institutions of the Government that our fathers established. She stands for honest money and the faithful performance of all contracts, public or private. The influence of Illinois will be exerted to keep our country abreast of all the great Nations; to keep her in the full glare of the light of civilization, and not to permit her to fall back under the shadow of barbarism. We neither favor nor reject any policy simply because it is British; neither shall we go to China for precedents in religion, in education, in commerce or monetary science. (Laughter.) Finally, Major, we come to assure you that on the third of next November, Illinois will join with a majority of her sister States in a shout for McKinley and Hobart, for protection and honest money, and for that which will send a thrill of confidence and hope through every part of our troubled country; that will dispel the clouds of distress that hang so heavy over the land. And with your election we shall hope for a return of prosperity that will bring light to every home and joy to every heart." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: Nothing has brought me greater gratification than this vast assemblage of my fellow citizens from the State of Illinois. (Applause.) Nothing could have been more pleasant than to have had the men you chose to bring your message—one of them, that sturdy old veteran and splendid hero of the war, the friend of General Grant, your fellow citizen, General McNulta (Great applause.) The other, the friend of my boyhood, the college friend of more than thirty years since, but now your fellow citizen, Mr. Calhoun. (Applause.) Then, too, I am proud to have had Mr. Givin who, I believe, is the President of the largest Republican club in the United States (applause) bring the good will of the clubs of your State. Nor can I fail to mention the supreme satisfaction it has given me to have a representative of labor (tremendous applause) that lies at the foundation of all wealth and prosperity in our country, in behalf of his co-laborers, bring me assurances of support and confidence. (Great applause.) I thank them, and you, for all these encouraging messages. I greet Illinois from one end to the other. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley,' and great applause.)

> 'Not without your wondrous story
> Can be read the country's glory,
> Illinois, Illinois.'

(Great applause.) It has been my good fortune and pleasure to greet several notable Illinois delegations at Canton during the present campaign. All of them have been cordially welcome; but I beg to assure you that I am made especially glad in this celebration of 'Illinois Day' at my home, commemorative, I suppose, either of your admission to the Union in 1818, or of some one of your many recent achievements. But whatever it commemorates, your presence here, with representatives from all parts of your State, testifies your devotion to the cause of our country, which is represented by the Republican Party, and which a week from next Tuesday will be tried before the great tribunal of the American people. (Applause.) The history of Illinois sparkles all over with great events like the heaven above us with its glittering stars. No Commonwealth can boast of a better civilization, greater enterprise, thrift, or energy. (Applause.) None can boast of such agricultural wealth, and I have seen it stated that no territory of equal size in the world shows such a uniform productiveness of soil as yours. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') You are a mighty empire in territory, but mightier in achievements and mightier in grand names. You have the immortal Lincoln. (Great applause.) That's enough for one State. (Laughter and applause.) You have the mighty Grant, (renewed cheering) who filled the world with his fame as he journeyed in the pathway of the sun Then you had Logan, (prolonged cheers) and I bid the constituents from Logan's home, Southern Illinois, hearty welcome today. Then you have Ogglesby—grand old Dick Ogglesby (a voice, 'Hurrah for Uncle Dick) and you have Tanner. (Tremendous cheering.) You have swept by your sister States with a fleetness which commands admiration and wonder. You have an area exceeding that of England and Wales combined, but not a single league of sterile land Out of 102 counties have seen it somewhere stated, seventy-four have produced in a single year more than million bushels of wheat and corn each, and with twenty-four more yielding more than 500,000 bushels each. Your acreage of farm land is estimated at 32,500,000, valued at over a billion dollars, or more than thirty-one dollars per acre. Your farm products have reached $270,000,000 in a single year—and some people seem to think you would produce more if you had free silver (great laughter and applause)—or more than $5 an acre for every acre of land. Now that the price of wheat is going up and silver is going down (laughter and applause) and your crops have been exceptionally good, I can not see how even the mossy pessimists can convince you, or themselves that our present gold standard, which we have had since 1879, can be of the least possible detriment to you. (Cries of 'It can't,' and applause.) My friends, good money is as essential to the farmer as good crops. (Great applause.) It is the boon of the farmer. Short dollars are as hurtful to him as short crops (applause and cries of 'That's right') and cheap money as injurious as low prices. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) Illinois is the first of the great corn States, with a production annually of 325,000,000 bushels and, for the decade from 1874 to 1883, averaged 227,000,000 of bushels, worth $70,000,000, or more than thirty cents per bushel. This was under the good times of a protective tariff. This was before the change of 1892 (laughter and applause) and I firmly believe that when we have restored the self-preserving, prosperity-producing, debt-stopping system again, your farmers will go on to greater and grander triumphs and enjoy equal prosperity with that of years ago. (Cheers. But Illinois is not simply our first agricultural State. Her mineral product is very large. I have seen it stated that you already have 1,100 mines in forty-five counties, employing in good times, from 24,000 to 38,000 miners, and producing from 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of coal annually, next to Pennsylvania the largest product of any State of the American Union. (Prolonged cheering.) Your greatest product was in 1893, when the protective tariff law was in full force and the aggregate home value was over $15,000,000. How much is it now? (A voice, 'Half of that,' and laughter and applause.) In manufactures, Illinois, in 1890, almost equally prominent with the first state of the Union, had an annual product of $415,000,000 and it was only exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. What a glorious Commonwealth you have. Every State in the Union takes pride in a growth so phenomenal, and none envy the prosperity which must necessarily benefit the whole National family. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right you are,' and great applause.) The prosperity of one State is the prosperity of another. The prosperity of labor, the prosperity of workingmen, is the prosperity of the Nation. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's right') and you can not have that if you don't have work; and you can not have work if you do your work with other hands on the other side under another flag. (Tremendous cheering.) Your vote in 1892 seems to have been much smaller than it ought to have been, (laughter and applause) which doubtless accounts for the result at the polls, for it was but 873,000 as against 861,000 in Ohio, when we, too, were strangely remiss in performing our whole duty. (Laughter and applause.) Are you going to do better this year? (Tremendous shouts of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and 'You bet we are.') I am sure you will, for it was announced from this platform, that you had made the largest registration of any State in the American Union; and that ought to mean the largest majority of any city in the American Union, for sound money and protection. (Cries of 'That's what it means,' and great applause.) Will you give such a verdict? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') What will be your answer to the open challenge made to public honesty and public morals? One can not but contemplate with pride the remarkable advance in population of Illinois, for, in my own lifetime, I have seen the great Prairie State advance from the rank of the eleventh State, with 851,000 people in 1850, to the third State, with 3,826,000. (Tremendous applause.) What will your future be? That depends upon yourselves. States can no more stand still than individuals. They must inevitably advance or recede. What will Illinois do? (Shouts of 'Advance every time.') You can never permanently advance, you can never permanently prosper under any system of false finance or false political economy that was ever devised by the will of man. The triumph of the great city of Chicago in exhibiting the world's advancement at the great exposition still fills mankind with amazement, and the Republic with increasing pride, and marks a glorious stage in the history of human progress. (Applause.) You can only prosper upon honest principles, honest purposes, honest laws, and public and private honor. Agriculture will be prostrated, commerce will languish, mining will decrease and manufactures diminish, if, to the misery of partial free trade, you add the heresy of free silver (cries of 'That's right,' and tremendous applause) which, in this contest means the violation of existing contracts and the utter disregard of good faith and the absolute repudiation, in whole, or in part, of our public and private obligations. Disguise the issues as you may, the bold, cold, hard facts remain, and no amount of chicanery or sophistry will hide them. Are you prepared to take such a step as that? (Cries of 'No, sir,' 'Never,' followed by applause.) No, forever, no! Chicago and the great State of Illinois will vote that the laws of our country must be supreme over all. (Cries of 'Yes, you are right.' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') You will express your devotion to law, liberty and labor on the third day of November. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we'll do,' and 'You bet.') You will vote to maintain the honor of the country, (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Yes,' 'Yes') and restore the great protective principle, under which for more than a third of a century we enjoyed unprecedented happiness and prosperity. (Cries of 'That's true,' and 'That's right.') Vote, my fellow citizens, not as partisans, but as patriots. (Cries of 'Yes, that's right.') Vote, not with your old parties, but vote for your homes, your firesides, your families, your wages and your labor; vote for your country's honor, and for the honor of our glorious old Stars and Stripes (Tremendous applause.) Once to every man and nation comes the supreme moment, the moment to decide in the strife of truth and falsehood for the good or evil side. What will your decision be on the third day of November?" (Loud cries of 'Vote for McKinley,' followed by continued cheering.)

CLEVELAND'S EAST END REGIMENT.

One of the handsomest delegations that came to Canton to greet Major McKinley was from Cleveland and arrived about 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 21st, via the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road. The visitors were handsomely uniformed, and were led by a mounted escort. Kirk's Military Band came with the Forest City men and led the parade. The delegation comprised the East End McKinley Regiment, of seven companies, who were introduced by F. G. Hogan.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can not worthily express my appreciation of this call from the Cleveland East End Republican Regiment. From this splendidly equipped body of men, enrolled in a cause that is sacred to every American citizen, in which is involved the honor of the country, the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Nation. I am glad to know that this magnificent regiment is enrolled in our cause, and to have assurances that each of you will express your convictions upon public questions one week from next Tuesday in casting a straight Republican vote. (Cheers.) It is a good thing now and then to consult our political chart. A chart is useful in individual as well as in National life, and I wish every man in the country might again read the preamble to the Constitution of the United States—that great instrument upon which rests this political fabric and which gives us protection under law. Let me read it to you: 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of America.' (Applause.) I wish it might be read and pondered by every citizen of the country. What was its great purpose? To form a more perfect Union; not to create sectional antagonisms or raise class divisions; to establish justice, not to destroy the courts of justice; not to tolerate injustice or wrong or dishonesty, for justice, as contemplated by that preamble, could hardly permit us to repudiate our obligations or make a currency which would cheat or defraud either public or private creditors. (Great cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Another great purpose of that Constitution was to insure domestic tranquility. What's that? Why, to preserve the public peace and prevent disquietude and turmoil; to bring the whole people of this country into close, friendly and fraternal relations; and it was the purpose of that great instrument that they might have one aim, one purpose, one ambition, and destiny for this free Republic. Not to array class against class, nor one interest against another, nor one section against another, nor to build a wall or partition between one part of our people and the others. We all have in this country—thanks to that Constitution and to the wisdom of our fathers—we all have absolute equality both under the laws and in opportunity. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and continuous cheering.) Where would LINCOLN, GARFIELD and GRANT have stood if the doctrine that is now taught that those of humble surroundings and who have not yet made their careers, or acquired their fortune, are to be set off by themselves, and are not to be permitted to aspire to higher and better things? Every sentiment of our country, the spirit of our institutions, National honesty, the National spirit, all cry out against the doctrine of class, or caste, or distinction in the United States. (Tremendous cheers.) Now, my fellow citizens, having said this much, for I have been doing little else today but talking to my fellow citizens from many States of the Union, I only want to say to you that in this contest we are striking for our prosperity, our homes and our honor. (Three cheers.) It can not be that the people of the United States will dishonor its credit (cries of 'Never,' 'Never') and tarnish its matchless honor or continue a policy that has enriched our competitors across the sea and impoverished ourselves. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great applause.) I thank you heartily for this call and bid you good evening." (Three tremendous cheers.)

THE MASSILLON CLUBS CALL.

At eight o'clock the various Canton Republican Clubs formed a torch light parade. They were joined by the East End Regiment of Cleveland and the two bodies together escorted the Republican Clubs of Massillon to Major MCKINLEY'S residence. The parade was reviewed by him. The Canton and Cleveland Clubs returned to the Public Square while the Massillon boys demanded a speech.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It is peculiarly gratifying to have the young men of Massillon, representing two clubs make this call, and I am glad to have the assurance that in the pending contest, your votes will be given for the great Republican Party, which stands for what is good in government and what is noble in the American name. (Applause.) Massillon has always been very dear to me. Although a citizen of Canton, I have always felt the deepest interest and had the closest relations with our neighboring city, and just now, as memory sweeps like a mighty current, I recall that I am indebted to some of the good Republicans of Massillon for having first announced and supported my candidacy for office in earlier years. (Applause.) I suppose there is scarcely a young man in these Sound Money Clubs that I have not known from early boyhood. One young man told me tonight, that the first time he ever attended a political meeting he was but a lad of six years and was taken by his father to a meeting in Massillon, which I addressed. He is a voter today, as hundreds of you are from that city. I have always had the deepest interest in young men; they are ever an inspiration to me. The whole future is before them. There is nothing which they can not attain by industry, integrity and earnestness in life. Let me say to the young men here assembled, that there is nothing in all this world that counts for so much as a pure, unsullied life. (Great applause.) And there is nothing on this earth that will serve you so well as a good name; when you have that, all else waits upon you. I do not teach the doctrine of classes and caste in this country. I would rather preach the gospel of hope than of despair. I would bid my fellow countrymen look up rather than give up. (Continued cheering.) I would rather counsel and encourage than to discourage. We have discouragements enough without being told of them all the time. (Laughter and great applause.) But, while they are sometimes hard to bear, the proud spirited, high mettled young man is only spurred to greater activity by them. (Applause.) I am glad to know that you have enlisted in the ranks of the Republican Party. It is a party that inspires the noblest endeavors in public as well as in private affairs. It is to the glory of our institutions that we recognize no sections, no nationalities, no classes, no colors, but that men of all nationalties and all colors are equal citizens in this great, free Republic. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you for this call. I appreciate it beyond power to make worthy response. I congratulate you upon your splendid appearance. I hope you will come over to Canton and see us very often, as I may probably be prevented from coming to see you this year, as has been my custom for so many years in the past. I thank you and bid you good night." (Great cheering.)

CRESTON, WAYNE COUNTY, REPUBLICANS.

Creston, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly belonging to the District represented by Major McKinley in Congress, sent a delegation to Canton to call upon him, on Thursday, October 22nd. The party of over three hundred people came to Massillon via the Erie road, and to Canton over the Inter-Urban line. There were a number of women in the delegation and they marched to the McKinley residence headed by Canton Troop, the Citizens' Reception Committee and the Creston Band. At the residence, Mr. A. I. Richards, a business man, spoke on behalf of the delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: I esteem this call from my old constituents, neighbors and fellow citizens as a very great compliment and honor—not to me personally, but to the principles and policies for which the Republican Party stands this year. (Applause.) I remember when the Republicans of Creston and Wayne county were among the most earnest and enthusiastic of my old Congressional District and I see you have not lost your earnestness and enthusiasm. We can not by legislation in this country make values; we can not by any legerdemain of finance make something out of nothing. The only way to get wealth is by labor, and anybody who teaches any other doctrine is not the friend of American citizenship or of the American home. (Great applause and blowing of horns.) There is no such thing as creating wealth by the mere breath of Congress. Congress can do a great many things, but it can not make you rich or the country rich by debasing the money of the country; and it can not make the country rich by giving us coins that are only worth fifty-two cents each and stamping them dollars. (Great laughter and loud applause.) Now, Congress can help the country, but it must be by wise legislation, by caring for the products, the labor, the farms and the manufactures of our own people, and by protecting them against the products of people living in other lands. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's good.') If you are a farmer, what you want first is good crops. Legislation can not help you to them. You know in order to get good crops you have to sow and then you must have God's sunshine and rain. A cheap dollar will never help your crops any. (Great laughter and tremendous applause.) You have to toil just as hard for a poor crop as a good one. But, after you have a good crop, you want a good market. You have that in the United States if you are let alone, but if somebody's products can come in here and displace yours, then your market is not so good. Isn't that right? (Loud shouts of 'Yes, you are right.') This is all there is of that question. The millions of American freemen should, by their ballots, decree that the legislation of our country shall protect and defend American interests and promote American development, against the outside world. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Now, when you have a good market and sell your wheat, or corn, you want to be paid in good money, don't you? (Cries of 'Sure,' 'Sure,' and 'You bet.') You older men around me will remember the period when you sold your wheat and were paid in state bank money, which was good on the day you received it, but just as likely as not on the next day you discovered that this value had depreciated (a voice, 'It was not worth anything') and it was not worth anything, my friend says, and all your labor was lost. Well, now, the best thing for the farmer after his good crops and his good markets, is good money, and when you give four full pecks for a bushel and sell your wheat by the full bushel you want to be paid in dollars that are worth fully one hundred cents each, not only today but every day and everywhere. (Cries of 'You are right,' and great applause.) This is what the Republican Party stands for this year, those two things above all others, but the Republican Party doesn't stand alone for them. A great part of the Democratic party, the leaders of the old Democratic party, are one with us in the struggle for National honor and prosperity. (Continuous cheering.) I am glad to meet and greet you, but other delegations are coming, and I must not detain you. It will give me pleasure to shake the hands of my old friends, men and women, once more." (Three cheers were then given for "The next President of the United States.")

OHIO DAY IN CANTON.

Major McKinley had scarcely finished his lunch, Thursday, October 22nd, when he was greeted by a large delegation from Barnesville, Belmont county, Quaker City and Salesville, Guernsey county, and Batesville, Noble county, Ohio. It was a delegation of about fifteen hundred people, and was headed by a band and drum corps. The visitors arrived about two o'clock and were escorted to the McKinley home by Canton Troop and the Citizens' Committee. They filled the entire yard, all being unable to get within the enclosure. Persons in the delegation presented Major McKinley with four baskets of strawberries and a can of cream. The strawberries were gathered from the vines the day previous and were rich luscious fruit, and, remarkable to state, were second crop berries. Representative C. J. Howard, of Barnesville, presented the visitors, saying: "We have come, not because of the new honors that have fallen upon you, but as old friends of William McKinley, and to do our part in bidding him godspeed in the battle for the Nation's honor and for prosperity. Four years ago Belmont county was proud of the number and importance of her factories and the farmers boasted of their great shearings of wool. Four years ago the factories were running night and day, only pausing for repairs. Today they are silent and helpless. Today the county's wealth of products is destroyed. Free trade theorists said free wool would help our people Yes, it has helped them to idleness and want. We are unalterably opposed to any depreciation of the Nation's obligations and shall welcome a tariff which will light the factory fires again and put the sheep on our grand old hills. We are equally opposed to being paid for our labor in fifty cent dollars." (Cheers.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: This call, on the part of the citizens of Belmont, Guernsey and Noble counties, is greatly appreciated. It seems like old times to hear your shouts, and, as I am not this year coming to see you, it is most gracious on your part to come to see me. (Applause.) Briefly, my fellow citizens, what is this great contention that is engaging the attention of seventy millions of people to the exclusion of everything else? What is it all about? First, shall we have an honest dollar worth one hundred cents, or shall we adopt as our standard a dollar worth only fifty-two cents? Secondly, shall we pay the obligations of the Government, as we have always paid them—in the highest form of money known to the civilized world? Thirdly, shall we now enter upon the issuance of depreciated paper money, as proposed by the Chicago platform? Fourthly, shall this Government, by law, be sustained under the law and through the courts created by law? Fifthly, shall we continue the partial free trade policy which was inaugurated by the elections of 1892, or shall we restore that grand protective policy under which, for more than thirty years, we lived and had such great prosperity? (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear.') I take it the people about me (at least those who can hear my voice) are opposed to debasing the money of the country. Every man, whether he has much money or little, wants it good. He wants a money stable in value, uncorrupted and incorruptible; a money that will be worth one hundred cents on every dollar, whether he keeps it or parts with it; whether he receives it in payment for labor or for farm products, or pays it to the merchant or to the banker. (Great applause.) I take it that no man in Ohio wants the obligations of the United States dishonored to the extent of a single farthing. We have fought this battle over and over again. The Democratic party, or one wing of it at least, once declared that we must repudiate the bonds of the United States, but the Republicans said: 'No, these bonds were issued to save the flag of the country and every dollar must be paid in as good currency as the world knows.' And we paid off, under that policy, more than two-thirds of that great National Debt. Is there a man in this audience who wants the currency of this Government debased? Is there a man who wants to continue the policy inaugurated four years ago? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') You do not want a policy that depletes the country's treasury. You do not want a policy that makes it necessary to borrow money in time of peace in order to pay the running expenses of the Government; you want a policy that will pay all the expenses of the Government and have a surplus to pay the debt. (A voice, 'That's right.') You want a policy that will give work to the laboring man and American wages to American workingmen; that will give the wool merchant a fair price for his wool; that produces an American market for the American farmer, and defends the American workshop against the workshops of the world. This is what the Republican Party stands for, and what hundreds of thousands of Democrats stand for, who are going to vote for honest money this year. (Applause.) Now, these great questions are to be tried before the great jury of American people a week from next Tuesday. What will Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties do then?" (Cries of 'Vote for McKinley,' followed by great cheering.)

FROM MEDINA AND BEREA.

Two delegations of about a thousand men and women arrived from Medina and Berea, via the Fort Wayne road. They were met by Canton Troop and the Citizens' Committee and escorted through the city. In the delegation from Berea were nearly one hundred students from Baldwin University and German Wallace College, whose college yells were frequently heard. The Medina Quartet sang several selections. The Seville Band and a drum corps furnished the instrumental music. Prof. M. F. Warner, President of Baldwin University, presented the Berea citizens and the college students. Mr. Charles D. Wightman was spokesman for the Medina delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is indeed a most welcome visit from my fellow citizens of Berea, Cuyahoga county, and from the county of Medina. I like the spirit of the remarks of Professor Warner. This is not a partisan campaign; it rises altogether above that. It is a campaign, as I view it, for the United States (applause and cries of 'You are right') its honor, its credit, its currency, its welfare; and I welcome the assistance which comes to our cause from every quarter of the country, from men who heretofore have not been identified with us in party associations. Professor Warner is a good enough Republican for me this year (great laughter and applause) and he does not stand alone. (Cries of 'No,' 'No') for in every State of the Union there are good old-fashioned Democrats, who love their country's honor more highly than they do former political associations, and they are with us in this contest. (Cries of 'That's true,' 'You are right,' and applause.) I am glad to meet the young men from the College of Berea. We can submit our principles with confidence to the educated men of the United States. (Renewed applause.) I rejoice that in every college of the country, East and West, where a poll has been taken, a large majority is always found in favor of financial integrity and National honor. (Continuous cheering.) It is a good thing for young men to commence right. Dishonesty never pays, either in National or individual life; and if there ever was a question of honesty involved in a political contest, it is involved in that of 1896. (Applause and cries of 'You are right,' and 'That's correct.') I am glad to greet my old friends from Medina county—friends of long ago, friends of many years standing, friends who have stood unfalteringly to the cause of Republican principles ever since the organization of the Republican Party. Grand old county! When my District was gerrymandered in 1884, all they wanted to know in that county was, how many votes I required to elect me to Congress, (great laughter and continuous applause) and then when they found out how many we had to have, they scoured the woods and furnished them. (A voice, 'And all honest votes, too,' and great laughter and applause.) And all were honest votes, too, as my friend says. All voted for that cause because they believed it embraced the greatest prosperity for the American people. Some people seem to think that the way to enrich this country is to coin the silver of the world (laughter and applause) at the rate of sixteen to one Well, if sixteen to one is a good thing, thirty-two to one is better (tremendous laughter and renewed cheering) for thirty-two to one better expresses the commercial relation between gold and silver than sixteen to one. If we are to coin silver into dollars we want enough put into every dollar to make it worth a hundred cents everywhere (applause) so that the dollar will not cheat anybody, either a public or a private creditor. But, my fellow citizens, there is more involved in this campaign than the question of currency. There is the question of whether this is to be a Government by law. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) Whether the law is to be supreme over all; whether the courts of this country, which are a sheet anchor for us in every time of trouble, are to be sustained or to become the mere creatures of a party caucus. Away with doubts as to the efficiency and inviolability of our courts. (Applause.) This is a Government by law and the people will render a verdict on the third day of November, sustaining both law and courts. (Cries of 'You bet we will,' and 'That's right,' and great applause.) Now, my fellow citizens, thanking you for your visit, which to me is both a great honor and a gratification, it will give me pleasure, if it be your wish, to meet and greet each of you personally." (Tremendous cheers for McKinley.)

THE SECOND GUERNSEY DELEGATION.

When the Medina delegation had shaken hands with Major McKinley and marched away from the stand, the second contingent from Guernsey county, principally people from Cambridge, took their places. They cheered again and again as Major McKinley bowed to them from the stand. Dr. W. H. McFarland, of Cambridge, presented the delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I thank you for this visit; I am glad to greet this third delegation of the year from Guernsey county at my home; I am glad to have your presence testify that you have a deep interest in the pending campaign, and that you want your votes to count on the right side—the side that will do most for country, for home, and for family. I am one of those who believe that the majority of the citizens of this country—no matter what may have been their political relations in the past—are interested in achieving for the country its highest prosperity and the well being of its people. (Applause.)

It is a question among the people as to what will bring about such a result. Honest men may differ, but whenever the citizen is convinced that a certain policy will not subserve the highest interests of the people, I am sure he is willing to abandon such a principle and unite in putting upon the public statutes another policy. I assume that all the people are honest, and that they want honest things in government. I assume that a good many people who, four years ago, honestly believed free trade was the best thing for this country, believe now it is not the best thing. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great applause.) And being honest when in 1892 they voted their beliefs, they propose to be equally as honest this year and vote the other way. (Cries of 'Yes, sir,' 'Amen.' and 'That's what we'll do,' followed by tremendous applause.) I believe there have been a great many people who honestly believed that the free coinage of the silver of the world might be a good thing, but, after full investigation of the subject, are satisfied it would be altogether the wrong thing. (Renewed cheering.) The American people want no dishonesty in their Government; they want no dishonest standards of value; they want no false weights, false measures, false values, or false economy. (Great applause.) Now, I think the people of this country believe that we ought to have a protective tariff high enough to raise money to run the Government, (cries of 'You are right') and keep it out of debt. High enough to keep American shops running and American workingmen employed. (Tremendous cheers.) And high enough to preserve the home market, the best market in the world, to the American farmer and agriculturalist. (Renewed applause.) The people don't want short dollars any more than they want short weights, or measures. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'You are right,' and 'You bet we don't.') And now, my fellow citizens, I think you are ready to vote. (Tremendous shouts of 'Yes, sir,' 'Right you are,' and 'We will vote for McKinley.') Is Guernsey county ready to vote? (Vociferous shouts of 'You bet we are.') I thank you for your coming, and bid you all good-bye." (Three cheers.)

MUSKINGUM VALLEY DELEGATION.

While Major McKinley was addressing his friends and neighbors from other counties, a delegation of over two thousand people from Marietta, and Washington and Morgan counties were awaiting their turn. The crowds were so large that they filled the lawn and overflowed upon Market street. It was decided that under the circumstances, the speaking would take place from the stand. As Major McKinley made his way through the dense throng he was compelled to shake hands with hundreds. In the delegation were about fifty members of the Boys' Brigade of the Harmar Congregational Church, of Marietta. They were in full uniform and were presented by Captain J. B. Arbour. Judge Crew was spokesman for the Morgan county people, and Mr. J. H. Grafton, President of the Marietta McKinley and Hobart Club, introduced his fellow citizens and neighbors of Washington county. Judge Crew's address was short, but he said his neighbors and friends would solidly support the Republican standard bearer. President Grafton, in his address, said: "Our country sends to you, today, representatives from each and every voting precinct within her borders. We bring living evidences of our great esteem and affection for you, our neighbor, friend, and champion of the great American principles." He then introduced Master Joseph Arbour, sixteen years old, who spoke for the Boys' Brigade. He said in part: "We do not come today to pay our respects to you because you are the standard bearer of the great Republican

Party, but because you have at all times stood as an example of true Christian manliness and patriotism. Those same principles form the very foundation of our order."

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Yesterday we celebrated what was known as 'Illinois Day.' I think today may well be denominated 'Ohio Day.' (Laughter and applause.) I have been doing little else, since nine o'clock this morning, but receiving and welcoming my fellow citizens and old constituents. I bid you all hearty welcome. I have just spoken to the people of five counties—Belmont, Guernsey, Noble, Medina and Cuyahoga—and I now face thousands of my fellow citizens from Washington and Morgan. This seems to me, therefore, a very appropriate time to indulge in reflections upon the precious memories connected with our Statehood and advanced civilization. These representatives of Marietta recall to our minds that it was the first settlement in this great Commonwealth, and I have thought it might not be untimely to pay some tribute to the great men, the noble pioneers, to whom we owe so much for our civilization and great Commonwealth. I recall many visits to Marietta, and remember with pride and pleasure my receptions there. (Applause.) Perhaps we are too forgetful of the heroic part of our noble ancestors. the first settlers of the Northwest Territory and the five or six States erected from its imperial domain—for we will not surrender fair Minnesota, the great wheat and flour State, if part of it does lie west of the Mississippi, your original boundary. (Laughter and applause.) There was a time when Washington was the only organized county in all that magnificent empire which stretched from Pennsylvania on the east to the Mississippi on the west, and from the Ohio on the south to the great lakes on the north—an empire, I say, today more majestic than was ever presided over by any king or czar, because majestic in the peace, and plenty and prosperity, which its citizens may quickly and readily obtain. (Applause.) Washington county may well boast a long line of eminent and patriotic citizens, for they are the common pride of the State and country. It requires no effort of the memory to recall such great and honored names as RUFUS PUTNAM, Major TUPPER, Commodore WHIPPLE, Judge EPHRIAM CUTLER, RETURN J. MEIGS, Dr. HILDRETH, Ohio's greatest historian, Dr. ANDREWS, of grand old Marietta College, that great organizer of the Volunteer Army, General BUELL, General JOHN H. EATON, commissioner of the National Bureau of Education, sturdy old WILLIAM P. CUTLER, and that hero of Sherman's great march, General FEARING, and that other splendid soldier, Colonel HILDEBRAND, distinguished in the battle of Shiloh. All these come to my mind as I speak to you, but I miss a familiar face and regret his unavoidable absence—that of my old friend, the brave and gallant commander of the Iron Brigade—General RUFUS R. DAWES, (tremendous applause) to whom I wish the greatest peace and happiness in his declining years, which are full of honor with the happy recollection of good deeds bravely done. It is such men as these, my fellow citizens, that have made our country great and deservedly distinguished above all others. I never speak to a Washington county audience, I never see the people from the dear old town of Marietta, the first settlement of the great West, without thinking of the boundlesss blessings those first settlers, perhaps unconsciously, brought to their beloved country and to mankind. (Applause.) It is impossible to speak of them without recalling the glorious Ordinance of Freedom that passed the American Congress on July 13, 1787, with but one dissenting vote. Well has Bancroft said of it: 'An interlude in Congress (between the permanent disbanding of the old Confederacy and the adoption of the new Constitution) was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and humane and eventful in the history of mankind as was the result, it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about. Wisdom and peace and justice for the time dwelt among men and the great deed, which could alone give continuance to the Union, came in serenity and stillness. Every man that had a share in it seemed to be moved by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him. All that was wrongfully undertaken fell by the wayside. Whatever was needed for the happy completion of the mighty work arrived opportunely and just at the right moment into place.' My fellow countrymen, may we all be inspired by the same blessed spirit of patriotism that moved the grand and great men who founded our Government. We have in the contest now upon us that which commands the highest patriotism and noblest aspirations of American citizenship. Our honor is impugned; our currency is threatened; our courts are assaulted; the very fabric of our Government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. (Great applause and cries of 'We will settle it,' and 'We'll vote the right way.') This is not a partisan contest; it is a contest built upon genuine patriotism and looking to genuine Americanism. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'That's right.') I was glad to hear my young friend, Master ARBOUR, representing the Boys' Brigade from the Congregational Church. What he said was well said of the necessity of standing by the country, and I want to say to these young men that there is nothing half so good in all this world as clean hands, pure hearts, and upright, noble purposes. (Renewed applause.) No danger can ever come to this Republic so long as we carry the American flag in our hands and cherish its meaning in our hearts. I speak to all my fellow citizens of Ohio, when I say that this is the year when you are to determine, each for himself, whether or not you want a fifty-two cent dollar or a hundred cent dollar; whether or not you want a return to that prosperity from which you ran away in 1892; and whether or not you want to continue that industrial policy which increases debts for the Government, and debts for the people, and want and destitution for all of us. (Cries of 'We want protection,' and 'We want McKINLEY,' followed by continuous cheering.) The Republican Party stands for an honest dollar; for the maintenance of the public honor; for sustaining the public faith; for keeping incorruptible the courts of the country, and for proclaiming to all the world that this is a Government of law (great applause) and that law must be supreme over all. In this great contest the Republican Party has been designated to carry the banner that represents those great principles (a voice, 'Glory to God') and men of all political parties this year are rallying around that banner, because it embraces what they believe to be the highest good of the people and the glory of the great Republic. I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Continuous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, blowing of horns and beating of drums.)

AN INDIANA DELEGATION.

The sixth and last delegation reached Canton at 4:30 o'clock, on Thursday, October 22nd. It consisted of about three hundred men and women from the neighboring State of Indiana, embracing residents of Valparaiso, Warsaw, Plymouth, Fort Wayne, Stark county, and Porter county, of that State. Though small the delegation was very enthusiastic. The visitors were presented by Mr. WILLIAM H. DOWDELL, of Valparaiso, who was delegated the pleasant privilege at the Canton depot by his friends and neighbors.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I appreciate the fact that you have traveled more than three hundred miles to my home to testify your devotion to the Republican Party, whose success, doubtless, you believe, with me, will be for the welfare of the country. (Cries of 'We do.') I am glad to welcome you to my home and greet you as fellow citizens of a sister State, proud of the record and history of your own Commonwealth and prouder still that her people are citizens of the bravest, freest and best country on the earth—the Republic of the United States. (Cheers.) We want to see to it that the grand civilization that we enjoy, and the splendid free institutions which we have inherited, shall not be permitted to suffer, least of all to suffer at our hands. A government of the people which rests upon the consent of the governed, is a government that can be made by the people to express just such policies as they believe will best subserve their own interests. (Applause.) You will have an opportunity, one week from next Tuesday, to express by your individual ballots what you think of the great questions that divide us this year. They are questions which ought not to be troublesome in rightful determination. The question as to whether good money or poor money is wanted should not create doubt in any mind. We want good money, good at home and good abroad, and good all the time, for when we have parted with our work and labor, or our products, we want something in return of stable value. That is the kind of money we have now—gold, silver and paper, all alike, all equal in purchasing and debt paying power, made good by the Government of the United States. (Applause.) It is now proposed that we shall open our mints to the free coinage of the silver of the world. How is the workingman to get any profit out of that? The only way he can get profit is by his labor. If you should coin all the silver in the world you could not get any profit from it. The trouble is not with our money; it is that we want something to do. It is the lost job we want back. (Cries of 'Right,' 'Right.') It is the lost market that the farmer wants back again. It is our splendid home market that has been surrendered. It was opened up to wide fields by the reciprocity treaty of 1890, and we want it back, and we mean to start to get it back this year. (Loud cheers.) This is all there is to this question, so far as the tariff and finance are concerned. It is not a lack of money, but a lack of markets. It is not a lack of money that the workingman is suffering from, but a lack of work. It is not a lack of money that the manufacturers and merchants are suffering from, but a lack of confidence created by the inauguration of the destructive industrial system which deprived Americans of their own splendid market. (Cries of 'You are right.') What we want to do is to get back that confidence, and we can not do it unless you defeat the party that destroyed that confidence. It is all in your own hands. I know the people of Indiana are in favor of law and order, and of honest money. (Cries of 'And of Major McKinley.') You are in favor of good money, good times, and good markets. You know how you lost some of them and you know the direct route to get them back again, and if you do not follow in that way, I shall be very much surprised. I thank you for the pleasure and honor of this friendly call. I tell you, my fellow citizens, it means a great deal when hundreds of people, men and women, will travel a distance of three hundred miles to give evidence of their unchanged faith in the honor and credit of the United States and in the incorruptibility of its currency." (Loud cheers.)

NEW CASTLE AND LOGANSPORT, INDIANA.

A train of five coaches and a sleeper brought a delegation to Canton, Friday morning, October 23rd, from New Castle and Logansport, Indiana, at 5:30 o'clock over the Fort Wayne road. Editor W. H. ELLIOTT, of the New Castle Courier, acted as spokesman.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Nothing but a deep concern for the future of the country would have induced this body of my countrymen to travel all night that they might bring assurances of support to the great Republican Party, this year. Because they believe that enveloped in its cause are the highest and best interests of our common country. (Applause.) I am glad to welcome you to my home and am glad to have the assurance of your spokesman that the fires of Republicanism are glowing so brightly in the State of BENJAMIN HARRISON, that splendid and patriotic statesman, and the home of that other great statesman and 'War Governor,' OLIVER P. MORTON. (Loud cheers.) Four years ago it was said to the people of this country, who were under prosperous and healthy conditions, that they were suffering, and that free trade would cure all the real or supposed ills they had, and that it would be the panacea for all their troubles We did not have many troubles then—much fewer than we have now. But we tried the prescription they offered us and voted for free trade. You men about me know better the result of that vote by your experiences of the last three and a half years than I can tell you. Free trade did not bring us more trade. (Cries of 'No.') It did not bring us more wages. (Repeated cries of 'No.') It did not bring us better prices for our farm products, did it? (Cries of 'No, indeed.') Did it bring anything but injury and distress to the country? (Cries of 'No, you're right.') Now they propose, having got us into this condition, to get us out of it by the free coinage of the silver of the world. To say that fifty-two cents in silver shall be worth a dollar to the American people, and want us to accept it as such. (Cries of 'We won't do it.') This is the cure they offer for all our present ills. How will free silver increase the demand for labor? How will it increase the demand for wheat? Will it increase the wages of labor in this country, open new markets for the American farmer, or new avenues of work for the laboring man? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Why, if you started all the mints of this country working to their fullest capacity and extent you would not increase the demand for labor, corn, or any American product, and you would not increase wages. Their cry is that we have not enough money. Now everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then. It is not the lack of money that is at fault, it is the difficulty of putting men to work and creating markets for our products. (A voice, 'Open the mills.') You can not make fifty-two cents a dollar and make a gold dollar worth one hundred cents circulate alongside of it. The gold dollar will go out and every paper dollar based on gold will go out, there will be less circulating medium, and instead of the good money we have now we shall have poor money. (Cries of 'You're right.') Can you tell me why the free coinage of silver is going to help business? It will not increase the demand for anything but silver. There will be an increase in the production of silver, but then down goes the price and then you will have to consult your paper every morning to see what silver is worth. (A voice, 'I have been in Mexico and know that is so.') We do not want such money in the United States. We want dollars worth one hundred cents. It is the lost job that is troubling us; it is not money but the lost market that is troubling us. Why, we abolished the reciprocity treaties after the election of 1892, and the splendid market opened up by those treaties to the American farmer was cut off, and then we legislated not in the interests of the American shop, but of the foreign shop. (Cries of 'That's right,' and cheers.) What we want to do is to start the idle mills, start the factories and open the markets which have been closed. This we can do by restoring the confidence which has been lost. We do not propose to repudiate a single dollar of this Government's debt, we do not propose to debase our currency, but we do propose to have a stable tariff law and enough money to pay all the obligations of the Nation. (Loud cheers.) This is all there is to this question and one week from next Tuesday you will have an opportunity to say what you think of the means which are offered to cure our ills. What will your verdict be?" (Cries of 'McKinley,' 'McKinley,' and loud cheers.)

VAN WERT COUNTY PILGRIMS.

More Ohioans came to Canton to pay their personal respects to Major McKinley, on Friday, October 23rd. That afternoon a delegation of about 800 arrived from Van Wert county. The visitors were for the most part farmers. They were presented by Hon. **Frank A. Huffman** in a neat speech, his remarks being cheered frequently by his hearers.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Hoffman and My Fellow Citizens: The people of Ohio are always welcome to my home, and none more so than my fellow citizens of Northwestern Ohio. I recall with peculiar satisfaction the many visits I have made to your county and your principal city. I recall with special satisfaction the warm support you have given to the cause for which I am designated this year to stand, and for the principles of the grand old Republican Party. (Applause.) We are engaged in a great National contest, a contest of far more importance than any since the great Civil War. We have had no campaign in the lifetime of the younger men of this audience at all comparable in its vital effects to the contest waging this year. Most of this audience have come from farming sections and are farmers, who are interested, with the rest of our fellow citizens, in having good government—government regulated by law, and government over which the laws are supreme. (Applause.) You are interested in having peace, good order, public tranquility, and prosperity. What is good for you is good for all our fellow citizens, wherever they may be situated. What is good for one State is good for another, and what is good for one county is good for another. What you farmers want is good times. (Cheers.) You will do your sowing, your reaping, your threshing, and when you have done all that, you want good markets, just as near your farms as you can have them. (Applause.) Some people think that the way to increase markets for farm products is to depreciate the value of a dollar. Do you believe that? (Loud cries of 'No.') Do you believe that cutting down the value of a hundred-cent dollar to fifty-two cents would increase markets, increase prices, and increase the crops? (Cries of 'No, sir.') What you want is not more money coined by the mints, but more money in the hands of the people, and the only way to get that is to set the people to work to earn money. (Cries of 'That's right.') There is no legerdemain in finance, there is no way to get money except by earning it, and by setting labor to work. What you want to do is to restore the good times of 1892. (Cries of 'That's right,' and loud hurrahs.) You want to get the shops open and to restore those times when the workingman was so busy that he hardly had time to attend political meetings. There has been no trouble of that kind for the last three and a half years. (Loud laughter.) We must protect the splendid American markets which we had in those times and the American workshop against the workshops of all other countries. You can not do your work at home and also have it done abroad. (Cries of 'That's right.') You can not have employment yourself if you give it to some one over the sea. (Cries of 'True for you, Major.') I am in favor of giving it to our own people and of protecting our factories so that there will not be an idle man under our flag. This is the doctrine of the Republican Party—good times, steady employment, good wages, peace and public order. I thank you for this call, and it will give me great pleasure to greet each of my old friends personally." (Loud cheers.)

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

One hundred delegates, men and women, who had been attending the convention, at Pittsburg, of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, arrived in Canton, Friday, October 23rd, and were escorted to Major McKinley's residence by the Citizens' Reception Committee. The visitors were introduced by Mr. John M. Goff, of Lancaster.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to welcome the Overseers and Directors of the Poor of the great State of Pennsylvania. I give cordial welcome not only to the men, but to the women who have done me the honor to come to my home this morning. You are engaged in a great, unselfish, noble and necessary work, a work that requires great care and ability, for it is the pride and glory of our civilization that we take care of our poor in every State and Territory of the Union. (Applause.) We have in this country the best hospitals for the unfortunate of every character. It does credit to our citizenship, civilization and humanity that we spend so much for the unfortunate of our population. Your spokesman has very well said that the way to decrease the poor list is to increase the opportunity for work (applause) and, if there is one thing more than another that the Republican Party desires, it is that every man beneath our flag who wants to work shall have an opportunity to do so. (Applause,) When the opportunity is given him to work, the Republican Party means to see, too, that he shall receive payment for his labor in good money. (Loud cheers.) We want every honest day's work to be paid in honest dollars. (Cheers.) We want it understood, for all time to come, that this is a Government of law, that the law is supreme over all, and that our courts, incorruptible as they are, have a high place in the affections of the American people, for they stand as a solid bulwark for our free institutions. I thank you for this call, and it will give me great pleasure to greet each of you personally." (Great applause.)

RAILWAY EMPLOYES FROM KANSAS.

A delegation of five hundred enthusiastic railroad men of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway system reached Canton, Friday noon, October 23rd, via the Baltimore and Ohio system. The excursion was given under the auspices of the Emporia Railway Men's Sound Money Club, and left Thursday morning before daylight. They were on the way more than twenty-four hours, but, despite the fatigues of the journey, cheered vigorously as Major McKinley appeared on the porch. A committee, including H. B. Morris, W. C. Simpson and E. W. Cunningham, was presented to Major McKinley in his library by Judge Baldwin of the Citizens' Reception Committee. The Troop met them at the depot and escorted them to the house. At the conclusion of the address each visitor was given a cordial greeting.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens of Kansas: This is indeed a very great pleasure to me. You have journeyed farther than any other delegation of the United States that has honored me with a visit, and I appreciate your call more than I can find words to express. (Loud cheers.) It shows better than any words that could be uttered by any man what is in your minds and hearts, and what your purposes are touching the election to be held on the third day of November. (Applause.) You are interested in the prosperity of your country. There was a time when some persons were in the habit of saying that it did not make any difference to the railroad men what kind of financial legislation we had, or what kind of a tariff policy we pursued in the United States. I have heard it said a thousand times from the public rostrum that, while the tariff might help the men engaged in the factories, it had no influence upon the wages of the men who were engaged upon the great transportation lines of the country. If any of you believed that statement four years ago you do not believe it now. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great applause.) Because you know that upon the general prosperity of the country depends the prosperity of our great railroads, and upon their prosperity depends your employment and wages. You will have nothing to do if there is nothing to haul (renewed applause and cries of 'You are right' and 'That's so') and the more there is to haul the more and steadier employment you will have, and the better wages you will get for yourselves and families. In the last three and a half years no property has suffered more than railroads. Many of them have been compelled to go into bankruptcy; into the hands of receivers. Many of them have been unable to pay either their bonds or the interest on them; and that is only because the change of 1892 settled a paralysis upon the business of the United States. Now, what we want to do is to get back our prosperity; whatever will do this is what all of us ought to be in favor of—no matter what our occupation or employment. A number of reasons are offered for the congested condition of business and a number of prescriptions are offered for its cure. The most prominent one is that we will all be made prosperous and happy if we only open up our mints to the coinage of all the silver in the world. (Laughter.) Can any workman or employe of the Santa Fe system tell me how the free coinage of silver of the world will benefit him? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No.') Will it increase your traffic or transportation? Will it increase consumers in the East, or the products of the farms of the West? Will it increase the demand for a single day's labor anywhere? Will it increase the wages of any workingman to have this Government declare that the pieces of silver that you can buy anywhere in the world for fifty-two cents shall be coined as dollars by the Government without expense, and we fool ourselves by calling them dollars? Will that help anybody? (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No,' and applause.)

Will that help any American interest anywhere? All it will do will be to increase the production of the silver of the world, and with the increased production of silver will come its certain depreciation, and with that depreciation will be the still further depreciation of the silver coins of the United States. Surely no man wants that. It is not the mints we want to start. It is the great industrial enterprises of the United States that must start. (Applause.) You are prosperous men when every factory in the country is busy and every workingman employed, making products in the East that are shipped to the West, and growing products in the West that are shipped to the East. What we want is, first, a market for the products of the great West, so that you can haul those products from the West to the Eastern shore and not have products that we ought to produce at home sent from the other side of the Atlantic. You want that as interested railroad men—but you do not want a cheap dollar at all. This is not a cheap country. (A voice, 'And this is not a cheap crowd,' applause and cries of 'You are right.') And my friend says this is not a cheap crowd. (Laughter and applause.) A crowd that will journey more than a thousand miles, giving up more than twenty-four hours of their time to make the trip, is certainly a crowd that is interested in the future prosperity of our common country, which we love so well. (Tremendous cheers.) I do not know of any patriotic citizen who wants us to adopt the financial system of either Mexico or China We have today the best money in the world—the gold dollar, the silver dollar, and the paper dollar, each worth a hundred cents, because each has the Government of the United States behind it. Such money is good enough for us, and we have enough of it, but the trouble is it don't circulate Everybody that has a hundred dollars is hoarding it today, for he don't know what the future is going to bring forth. There is not a man in the audience who, making a hundred dollars, is willing to loan it out unless he is certain he will get it back, principal and interest. Isn't that so? (Cries of 'That's right.') There is not a railroad employe who has laid aside a hundred dollars that will not hold on to it until he knows what the future currency of the United States is to be. As you feel in regard to your savings, so the men with thousands and millions of dollars under their control are unwilling to part with that money so long as there is a great party in this country threatening to repudiate, not only public debts, but private debts, (great applause) and as I have said before, Money does not make business—business makes money.' Money does not bring work—work brings money. (Applause.) So all the years of my public life I have been advocating an industrial policy that will protect the American producer against the cheaper products of other countries and other lands. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I have always advocated the policy that protected and defended the American workshop (cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great applause) against the products of the alien or the stranger, who comes from another land and owes no allegiance to the flag of our country, and contributes not a dollar in taxation to support this great Government of ours. There is no place, my fellow citizens, like home, and the United States is our home and it is a blessed home, the best beneath the sun. (Great applause.) It is our business to make our home an ideal one. For a third of a century the United States was an ideal home for all our people, engaged in every occupation, we abandoned that splendid policy three years and a half ago, and when we abandoned it we abandoned our prosperity and good times. What we want to do today is to get them back again. How can we get them back? (Tremendous shouts of 'Elect McKinley,' followed by continuous cheering.) You can get them back by steadily and firmly setting your faces against the doctrine of repudiating the public or private debts of the country, and against the debasement of its currency, and voting for the restoration of a policy that will not only protect every American citizen and investment, but will put enough money into the Public Treasury every twenty-four hours to pay every debt of the Government of the United States. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) Now, my fellow citizens, I have talked to you as long as I ought. Other delegations are coming. What will Kansas do on the third day of November? (Here the crowd shouted 'Kansas, Kansas, rip, ra, re, she is for Mc-Kin-lee,' amidst tremendous applause.) My fellow citizens, I shall watch for the returns on the evening of November third, and I trust that the glorious old State of Kansas will vote on the side of the country, on the side of public honor, and for that public policy that looks after our own interests and lets other nations take care of themselves. I thank you all and it will give me extreme pleasure to grasp each of you by the hand." (Great cheering.)

FROM ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

On the afternoon of October 21st, a delegation of three thousand men, women and children from Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, marched up North Market street to the McKinley home. The delegation came in three sections, with bands playing and banners flying. Congressman HEINER, of Kittanning, made a brief address of congratulation. ROBERT MAYSMITH, in behalf of the plate glass workers, presented Major and Mrs. MCKINLEY with a handsome mirror, the handiwork of the mill workers.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. HEINER AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am honored by this visit from my fellow citizens of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. I am glad to meet the men of all occupations in that fine county. We are engaged this year in a great political contest, and it is the interest you feel in the outcome of it that brings you together in such a large assembly at my home today. It is because you have made up your minds (a voice, 'To vote for MCKINLEY') on the side of the question you mean to vote for this year. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great applause.) You know in your own experience, and from what you have suffered in your employments and in your homes, what this doctrine of free trade has done for you. (Cries of 'We do, it has done nothing for us, but make us poor.') You know, my fellow countrymen, that four years ago you were enjoying a prosperity greater than you had ever enjoyed before. (Cries of 'That's correct' and That's right.') The workingmen of this country in that year had the largest share in the largest products that were ever produced in this country or in any other country on the globe. All that has changed. The people of this country thought they wanted a change of policy. It is their right, it is their privilege—the proud privilege of the people of the United States—to inaugurate any public policy which they believe is best for them. They have tried this policy and they are called upon, or will be, in the next ten days, to express their judgment upon that change. What will the vote of Armstrong county be? (Vociferous shouts of 'For MCKINLEY,' and 'Pennsylvania three hundred thousand majority,' followed by continuous cheering lasting several minutes.) Your county presents within its own borders the best possible evidences of what a protective tariff will do. Twenty-six years ago we did not manufacture any plate glass in the United States. It was all manufactured in some other country.

There were people who said we never could manufacture plate glass in the United States. (Cries of 'They got left,' and great laughter and applause.) That there was something about the atmosphere that prevented us from manufacturing plate glass. (Great laughter and applause.) And yet, in twenty-six years, we have become almost the greatest manufacturing Nation of plate-glass in the world. (Tremendous applause, and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') The price has been constantly falling, so that it is within the reach of the great mass of the people in this country. We have demonstrated, and you have demonstrated in your own county, that we can manufacture tin plate in the United States. (Tremendous applause.) They said we could not do that; we said we could, and we did. The fact is, there is nothing the people of the United States can not do—if you give them half a chance. (Continued cheering.) Now, what we want to do is to restore the policy we abandoned four years ago. Whether we can get back to that high water mark or not, I do not know. (A voice, 'But we do, though.') But the only way to approach it is to overturn the policy that led us away from it. Some people seem to think that the way to return to prosperity is through the mints of the United States. (Great applause and cries of 'We know better,' and 'No more mints for us.') Some people seem to think that the way to keep up prices is to dilute the money of the country in which prices are paid. (Laughter and applause.) Some people seem to think that whenever the price of a product go down, then the value of the money ought to go down, (laughter and applause) and whenever the price of wheat falls then the value of the dollar must fall. (Great laughter.) They seem to think that whenever a change of price, or the cost of production in this country, leads to lower prices, the standard of money must go down. We do not believe any such thing. If you had lowered the value of money as you have lowered the price of plate-glass in the United States, what would its value be today? What we want is an honest, unchanging standard of value. We want an honest dollar for honest labor. All we ask in this country is an opportuity to earn honest dollars. My fellow citizens, I want to express the great gratification I have had by the frequent calls from your great State of phenomenal Republican majorities. If every man from Pennsylvania, who has visited me in the last two months, will vote the Republican ticket, we will have a larger majority than you gave even to General Hastings two years ago. (Applause.) I want to thank Mr. Maysmith and the men of your great glass works for this beautiful gift, a specimen of their handiwork, which they have brought me today. I esteem it the greatest honor that could come to me to have the confidence of the men who toil in my own country. I appreciate the confidence they have given, and the sympathy they have expressed for me, and their assurances of support, more than I can find words to worthily and adequately express. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this visit. I wish you a pleasant stay in the city of Canton, and a safe return to your homes." (Three vociferous cheers.)

DELEGATIONS FROM EIGHT STATES.

Saturday, October 24th, was not notable for the greatest number of speeches in a single day, nor did it eclipse previous records in the size of the delegations, but the attendance was large. The people came steadily, commencing early in the morning, before the city was astir, and continuing until late in the evening. There was at no time a jam completely blocking the streets, but there was an almost continuous stream of people to and from the McKinley home, and collectively, the many delegations, combined into twelve audiences, constituted an enormous number. The remarkable feature of the day was the long distance which the travelers came to pay their respects to the Republican standard bearer, as the majority came from beyond the borders of the State of Ohio. They were present in organized bodies from seven States, and unorgannized from several others. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa each contributed delegations. The majority of those who reached Canton, Saturday, had left their homes on Friday, and some as early as Thursday night. Many traveled over a thousand miles. One of the notable delegations was railroad men from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana. The first special train of 'delegates to Canton,' arrived at 5:45 o'clock in the morning on the Fort Wayne railroad. It brought the Business Men's McKinley and Sound Money Club, of Reading, and the McKinley Club, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. There were three hundred and fifty persons in the party. The Lebanon Band came along as escort. The crowd was enthusiastic and paraded the streets after obtaining breakfast, cheering all the while. Soon after nine o'clock the delegation was escorted to the McKinley home by the Reception Committee and Troop and there introduced, ex-Mayor J. R. KENNEDY speaking for Reading, and J. VICTOR SMITH for Lebanon.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I give hearty and sincere welcome to the people of Lebanon, Berks and Chester counties, Pennsylvania. The heart of the American people is always right, you can safely submit any great public question with confidence to them. Mr. LINCOLN once said that there was no safer tribunal on earth than the American people, and 'if the Almighty Ruler of the universe is on our side, or on your side,' that side which he favored would surely prevail. (Applause.) The aspiration of the American people is for advancement towards the realization of the highest destiny for this, the freest Government on earth. What our people want is an opportunity for work, an opportunity for honest labor, to develop the great resources which God has given us; an opportunity to work out a high and glorious destiny, not only for ourselves but for all the universe—for, the higher the destiny we achieve for ourselves, the better and the more we benefit all mankind. (Applause.) Now, it occurs to me, that before the people of this country can be expected to have confidence in that wing of the Democratic party that is now in control of its organization, before we can be expected to entrust it with further power or control of the Government, and accept its promise, that with free silver will come better times to all of us—before we do that, it seems to me that the Democratic party ought to make good the ills it entailed upon us in the last three and a half years. (Great applause.) They can hardly expect us to have confidence in their present prescription (great laughter) when the prescription which they gave us in 1892,, and which they insisted was the cure for all our troubles, was so complete a failure. They now say the present prescription, entirely different from the old one, will correct all our difficulties and it does seem to me that they are asking a great deal of the confidence of the American people. (Laughter and applause.) We can not very well forget the former deception, for the people were deceived. Their policy not only injured the people of this country in their occupations, not only injured the great manufacturing and mining and farming industies of the country, but it almost wrecked the Public Treasury. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's so,' and 'You are right.') Now I do not need to make any argument to the men of Pennsylvania. They know all about this question. (A voice

'You bet, we've been there,' and great applause.) And I think they are all ready to vote. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right, we are,' and 'And we'll vote the right way.') Are you ready to vote? (Loud shouts of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' we wish it was tomorrow.') Then, my fellow citizens, it is needless for me to say another word, as another delegation is waiting, but I will be glad to meet and welcome you all." (Three cheers.)

CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN.

The second formal address of the day was made to several hundred members of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange and Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of Chicago. They arrived over the Cleveland Terminal and Valley road and were met by the Grand Army Band as well as by the Citizens' Reception Committee and Canton Troop. The committee in charge of the delegation was L. W. Fuller, J. R. Laing and Messrs. Vinnedge, Kimball, and Hines. Harvey S. Hoyden made the introductory address.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am indeed pleased to meet this body of representative business men of the city of Chicago. I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that your great city by the inland sea will give to the Republican cause the largest majority of any city in the American Union. (Applause.) I am glad to note that your registration is larger than that of any other city of the United States, and that that registration means there is to be an increased vote for sound money and National honesty on the third day of November. What we want, whether we are Democrats or Republicans, is a return of confidence—confidence that will start the wheels of industry, confidence that will bring the money out from those strong boxes, to which your spokesman has referred, and invest it in productive enterprises that will give employment to labor, wages to the workingmen and prosperity to all our people. (Cheers.) We know, my fellow citizens, that at one time we had this confidence; we know when we lost it and we know how we lost it. We know also, how to get it back again. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right,' and great applause.) We can not get confidence back again by threatening repudiation. (Great applause.) We can not get it back by debasing the currency with which we do our business. No man will loan anybody money who has openly declared that after he gets it he proposes to pay it back in fifty-cent dollars. Isn't that true? (Loud shouts of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'that's true.') That's the proposition of the political party which stands opposed to us this year. Confidence, my fellow citizens, is the capital of the world. We do business on confidence largely; we do not transact all of our business with actual money, as every business man knows. We do it by checks—by what we may call credit money. You draw your check on a bank and the man who receives it from you has confidence, first, that you have the money in that bank, and, second, that the bank is good and will pay the check when presented. But when confidence is gone, then before you can get credit for that check it must be known that you have the money there, and the bank is solvent. This is the condition we have been in for the last three years and a half. We want to get away from that condition; we want a return of business confidence and to do that which will raise enough money every month in this country from a protective tariff and internal revenue, to pay every obligation of the Government and stop going in debt. We want a policy that will encourage American industry, enterprise, energy, skill and genius.

(Applause.) It is the business of the American people to look out for themselves, for nobody will look out for them. We have discovered during the last three and a half years that if we do not keep business, our business will not keep us. I thank you for this call. I congratulate you upon the magnificent progress Chicago has made, for the greatest achievements known to the cities of the world have been those of the great city of Chicago. I am glad to know that this year your people in Chicago and in the great State of Illinois, irrespective of party, Democrats and Republicans alike, are vying with each other in patriotic endeavor to maintain the public honor, and sustain the Nation's flag unsullied, and unquestioned, forever more. I thank you and bid you good morning." (Three cheers were then given for "Governor McKinley" and three more for Mrs. McKinley.)

TWO DELEGATIONS IN ONE.

Two delegations were united for the third audience addressed by Major McKinley, Saturday, October 24th. One of these came from the State of New York representing Chemung, Steuben and Allegheny counties, and included residents of the towns of Elmira, Corning, Bath, Hornellsville, Cuba and Jamestown. The other delegation came from McKean county, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Veterans' McKinley Club and the Young Men's McKinley Club, of Bradford. District Attorney W. W. Clark spoke for the New Yorkers and W. W. Pond, of Bradford, for the Keystone visitors.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to find Pennsylvania and New York united this year, and vying with each other as to the size of Republican majorities they will give one week from next Tuesday. I could not take sides with either State in that matter, but I wish both success. (Loud laughter.) You have my sincere thanks for this demonstration and are most welcome to my home. Steuben county represents not only your State in its diversified interests, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, but affords a good example of the advantages which you enjoyed under the protective tariff policy, and which our people abandoned by their votes in 1892. Under its beneficent influence your county, and the city of Hornellsville, steadily advanced and became an important manufacturing center, with, I believe, manufactures of shoes, leather, gloves, silk goods, wire fencing, electric supplies and mowing machines; but it was, perhaps, not especially distinguished from other cities of Southern New York, such as Binghampton, Olean and Jamestown, that come to my mind as illustrating the special advantages which the policy of home industry and development brought us. How has it been, my fellow citizens, since 1893? Have you enjoyed the same degree of prosperity since then? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Well, I take it that you know the reason why and any comment, therefore, seems unnecessary. You know that in 1892 we were enjoying the greatest prosperity the world ever saw and then, by the voice of the people, the policy changed under which we had lived for more than thirty years, and there came a disastrous change to the business of the country. Everybody knows that. The great heart of this country yearns for a return of that prosperity. I do not know that we shall be able to bring it all back again, but we can overturn the policy that deprived us of it and take back the policy that gave it to us. (Loud cheers and cries of 'We'll do it.') You have demonstrated in your county of Steuben what was believed to be impossible, namely, that you could make as good cut glass as any that is made anywhere, and your cement is distinguished above all others. (Applause.) You want those industries promoted. This is also true of the industries of other States. What is good for New York is good for Pennsylvania; what is good for one section of the country is good for another; what will make the citizens of the North prosperous will make the citizens of the South prosperous. It is the country's business and our chief concern that our great family is protected from the competition of the outside world. (Cheers.) What we want is to do our own work, pay our own wages to our own workingmen, and we have discovered that just to the extent that we have our work done in Europe, to that extent we deprive the American workingman of the wages which are his by right. We must return to that policy which protects our own workingmen, and I make no apology to any man anywhere for having through all my public life stood for the protection of the American workingman and American industries. (Loud cheers.) I want a tariff high enough to protect our industries against foreign industries, which compete with ours, (cheers) a tariff that will bring cheer and happiness to every American home. A tariff high enough to raise enough money for this great Government to pay as it goes. (Cheers.) Why, what have we got after three years and a half experience under the policy inaugurated in 1892? (Loud cries of 'Nothing.') I hear voices say 'Nothing.' Well, we have our votes left (cheers) and we still have the skill and labor of the American people. We have the same men and manufacturers, and we propose to set them to work (loud cheers) and, when we have set them to work, we do not propose that they shall be cheated by a short dollar. When we work all day for our employer and night comes, we want to be paid in dollars that won't change in value before morning. We ought to go to our homes in New York and Pennsylvania feeling that we can hold that money as long as we want to do so without any fear of its depreciating in value. This is the kind of money we have now, whether gold, silver, or paper, every dollar worth a hundred cents, and every one good in every market place in the world. (Cheers.) But another delegation is waiting, and I am sure you are all ready to vote. I need, therefore, do nothing more than to thank you heartily for this kind visit.'' (Loud cheers.)

DELEGATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The special train which came in on the Fort Wayne road brought visitors from Horton and other Kansas towns, from Trenton, Missouri, and vicinity, from Elden, Iowa, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. The party embraced men from all branches of railway interests, from section hand to general passenger agent. The party was accompanied by the Horton, Kansas, Band. The spokesman for the the party was Major T. J. Anderson, of Topeka, Kansas. O. J. Ringe, of Trenton, Missouri, spoke on behalf of the Iowa and Missouri contingent.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am more than glad to welcome to my home the employes of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, coming as you do from those three great imperial States, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. It is a remarkable tribute to a political cause, that so large a body of citizens should travel a thousand miles to testify their devotion to the country and to the principles which the Republican Party represents this year. You have come from no idle curiosity, but because you have a deep concern for your own individual welfare and for the prosperity of our common country. (Applause.) You are here because you are citizens of the freest Government in the world, equal citizens; and because one week from next Tuesday, you will exercise that majestic power of sovereignty residing in every individual elector of this Republic, but in the citizenship of no other nation of the world. (Cheers.) By that sovereignty you will express your purpose, so far as policies and administrations are concerned, for this Government, for the next four years. You are here because, somehow, you feel, and deeply feel, that things have been going wrong with us for nearly four years, and because in your hearts you want to right that wrong if possible. We may differ about how to right it, we may differ about minor policies of government and about internal affairs, but we do not differ about the great vital question that this country is suffering, and that some remedy is required that will speedily bring back to us the prosperity from which we foolishly ran away four years ago. (Great applause and cries of 'We'll bring it back, too.') Some people seem to think that the way to bring back this prosperity is to debase the currency of the country. Some people seem to think that we can bring back work and wages, traffic and transportation, by calling fifty cents worth of silver a dollar. (Laughter and applause) Does anybody in this audience believe that? (Tremendous shouts of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') They say, too, that coercion is going on. (Laughter.) The only coercion that is operating in the United States today is that of reason, conscience, and experience. (Immense applause and cries of 'That's right.') This is the mighty force that leads, but never drives; and all this talk about coercion comes from a source that four years ago deceived you. (Renewed cheering.) Is not that so, my fellow citizens? (Cries of 'You bet'' 'Yes, sir,' and 'That's right.') If they want to strike a balance with us, this 'Popocratic party,' we are willing to do it. We are willing to take the thirty-three years of Republican control of this Government when we ran it upon a protective tariff and a sound money basis, and ascertain what those two policies have done for the American people, for you, for the men on the railroads, the men in the factories and in the mines. And contrast any three years of that period with what the free trade policy has done for the American people in the last three years and a half, for the balance is found to be largely in our favor. (Prolonged cheering.) If they want us to believe that this remedy of a fifty-two cent dollar will be a cure for all our ills, I insist that they make up the loss they put upon us during their present Administration. (Great applause.) What you railroad men want is to put all your cars to work, to turn all the wheels of your great railroads; and you know that your wheels will not revolve unless the wheels of industry are started in the shops and factories. (Cheers.) Also, no man knows better than the railroad men, that when trains are taken off men are taken off the payroll (tremendous applause and cries of 'That's right,' and 'You're correct') and that trains are never taken off when they have any business to do. None of you want to be sidetracked (great laughter and cheering) and every one of you wants to be on the payroll, (a voice, 'We want to be on the main line') and on the main line, too. (Great laughter and cheering.) You are on the main line this year. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'You are right we are.') Coercion! Why, you would have to coerce men from thinking, reading, and feeling, to keep them away from the cause of country and public honor this year. You would have to make them insensible to what they have experienced in their own lives under this policy. (Applause.) Now, what we are in favor of, is getting back confidence, which lies at the foundation of all business, and without which it is stagnated. We have had little or no confidence during the last three years and a half, and as though partial free trade and business paralysis were not enough, our opponents now raise as their shibboleth that what we need is to adopt the Mexican or Chinese system of finance. (Cries of 'Never,' and 'We won't have that.') No, I answer, forever no. We want that confidence that will lead the business men to trust in the future and make plans for their year's work. We want that confidence that will induce the men of capital to pay their money out, having faith that it will be paid back to them in as good coin as they loan, principal and interest; and until you get that you will have no permanent prosperity or business activity. We have in this country, today, the best money in the world, but the trouble is we do not get enough of it individually; and the reason for that is because we haven't work. The thing the people of the country are looking for this year is the lost job (vociferous cheering) and you can't get back the lost job by destroying business. (Cries of 'That's right.') You destroy business when you destroy confidence and you destroy confidence when you defiantly propose to pay off debts, public and private, in a depreciated currency. (Tremendous applause.) Now, what will Missouri do this year? (Vociferous shouts of 'Elect McKinley.') What will Kansas do this year? (Shouts of 'Elect McKinley,' and 'Give you 50,000 majority.') What will Iowa do this year? (Tremendous yells and cries of 'Give you 100,000 majority.') You are all fighting for the same cause; moved by the same considerations; inspired by the same splendid principles. You want this great Government of ours, the freest and the best in the world, the Government that for nearly a third of a century after the war made more splendid progress and matchless advancement than any other nation of the world, that gave more to labor and industry than under any other nation since the world began, to get back to that policy of confidence—confidence in each other, confidence in the future, confidence in our country—and spurn that doctrine that would array class against class, the rich against the poor, or the employe against the employer. (Applause.) When you support pernicious doctrines, then there is chaos and business paralysis. I would rather teach the doctrine of the common brotherhood of man. We are all equal, under the law, equal in privilege beneath that starry banner of the free, equal in possibilities, and equal in opportunity. (Renewed applause and cheers.) If the older men in this audience have not realized all they hoped for in their own lives, they have boys and girls for whom they desire a grand future. I beg you shut not the door of opportunity in their young faces. Encourage their ambitions; inspire them to struggle to the front; under our form of Government they can get the highest title which it is possible to achieve, that of being an American. (Tremendous applause.) You are proud of your States, as you justly have a right to be proud of them, but you are prouder still to be citizens of the greatest Government in this world. (Great applause.) I thank you for this call. It is an inspiration. It is an encouragement not only to me but to every patriotic citizen everywhere that you should travel thousands of miles that you might give evidence of your devotion to the great cause of protection, reciprocity, sound money, the supremacy of law, public honor and good government. I am very glad to meet you, and it will give me extreme pleasure to grasp the hands of these Western friends of mine, Democrats and Republicans, for all are patriots this year." (Loud cheering.)

A GUERNSEY COUNTY DELEGATION.

The fifth address was delivered to a delegation from Cambridge and Guernsey county, Ohio, composed of iron and steel workers, tin-plate mill employes, farmers and citizens in general, some five hundred in all, marching to the music of the Cambridge Band. State Senator JOHN H. MORGAN spoke for them.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The faces about me of those who have called at my home, this morning, are not unfamiliar to me. I have met most, if not all of you, before (cries of 'Yes, sir,') and when I have met you it has usually been in the midst of a political contest where parties and principles were striving for supremacy in State or Nation, and I believe that in the many visits I have made to the tin-mill men of Cambridge, you will acquit me today of ever having undertaken to deceive, or mislead you. (Cries of 'That's right.') I have always proclaimed the doctrine of a protective tariff. I do not abate one bit of my faith in that great principle. I believe in self preservation for this Government of ours; in a tariff that protects our products; that maintains the American scale of wages; that gives steady and constant employment to labor, and that provides enough money for the Government without the necessity of its going constantly into debt. (Cheers.) I believe in that great principle now. Whenever a man is thrown out of employment the wage fund is reduced, the fund that belongs to labor, and I could not calculate for this audience the millions of dollars thus lost to that fund in this country in the last three and a half years, or the millions lost to your families and homes and the thousands of others like you. Whenever the fires go out in factory, or mill, cheer goes out of the home of the American workingman, (applause) and whenever you want to bring comfort back to the Amercan fireside, you must put fires in American furnaces and put the American workingman to work. (Applause. When we all have work we come to the home market of the United States—the best market in the world, and make it a cash market, for we pay as we go. Now, my fellow citizens, I remember when I addressed you a year or two ago, I asked you to support Mr. MORGAN, your fellow workingman, for State Senator, and you did so, and I said to you then that the workingmen had an opportunity to show that there was no such thing as class or caste in the United States, and that any man from the mine, or from the mill, might aspire to the highest place in the gift of this people as freely as anybody else And if you do not get that yourselves, you might hope for your boys to get it. (Laughter and applause.) I do not teach the doctrine of hate. I prefer the doctrine of hope. Never give up as long as you have the ballot." (Loud cheers.)

PITTSBURG COLORED PEOPLE.

The next audience before whom Major MCKINLEY appeared was composed of Afro-American residents of Pittsburg, including mill men, miners, professional men, and skilled and unskilled workmen. Their spokesman was Hon. WILLIAM M. RANDOLPH, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, who was introduced by Dr. A. T. HILL, of Pittsburg.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I give you warm welcome to my home, and I can not refrain from expressing to you my pleasure at the words so fitly, so beautifully, so eloquently uttered by the gentleman who speaks in your behalf today. I congratulate you and him upon the marked distinction which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have given him in the pending contest. (Applause.) I am glad to greet you as my fellow citizens. It is our pride and glory that in free America we know neither race, color, class, or caste distinction; the native born and the naturalized, black and white, all have equal rights under our Constitutional laws. They are equal in responsibility, opportunity and possibilities. You have always been true to your country (applause) and that is a great distinction to any race. You have always followed the dear old flag wherever it led and at whatever cost to yourselves. I am glad to know you are enrolled in the ranks of the Republican Party, and that we can count upon you as willing allies in this great contest for the National honor, the supremacy of our courts and the preservation of law and order." (Great applause.)

THE SCHOOL IS NEXT TO THE HOME.

A party of about fifty school teachers, nearly all ladies, who came from the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Institute, in session in Cleveland, was addressed separately. They were presented by Major F. C. Bryan, of Akron, a member of the Board of Education in that city. There was no formal speech making and aside from shaking hands with each of the callers Major McKinley only made a few impromptu remarks, bidding the teachers godspeed in their life's work.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Fellow Citizens: It seems to me I might well be excused from making a speech, as I have already met and welcomed many delegations today; but I can not refrain from greeting the teachers who have so kindly assembled at my home. I assure you I have the most profound respect for the men and women engaged in the noble calling of educating the youth of the country. Next to the home, the school lies at the foundation of all that is good and exalted in our citizenship and civilization. I beg to express my great pleasure at meeting you, and hope you will excuse me from further remarks." (Great applause.)

AKRON'S LADY STENOGRAPHERS.

The school teachers were followed by about fifty lady stenographers from the offices of the Goodrich and Whitman and Barnes Companies, of Akron, Ohio. They were introduced by Miss Lea Carbough, who said: "The stenographers of Akron realize as much as any one else the necessity of electing you, Major McKinley, to the Presidency. It is to our interest, as well as to the interest of every other occupation and profession. While we can not vote for you, we will use our best efforts to induce those who can to do so." They brought a bunch of splendid yellow chrysanthemums, tied with a ribbon inscribed, "Mrs. McKinley. You are always mistress of our hearts; we want to see you mistress of the White House." Mrs. McKinley received this delegation in her rooms.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Ladies: I have received at my home a good many delegations in the last two months, representing every occupation, every calling and profession known in our country except the one which honors me with its presence today. This is the first call I have had from the stenographers, but you are most welcome and I greet you as interested, along with the men of the country, in the rightful settlement of the important public questions which are now confronting the American people. I am glad to know that it has been demonstrated in the United States that the women of the country can do so many things and do them equally well with the men, and I believe when they perform like service to men, they ought to be paid as well. (Applause.) I have always believed it was right—I am sure it is just—and I hope the time will come when the public will everywhere recognize it as an act of equity and justice to all the women who work for their living throughout the United States. I am glad to meet and greet you and trust you will have a pleasant stay in Canton and a safe return to your homes." (Applause.)

EMPLOYES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

One of the largest delegations of Saturday, October 24th, was made up of railroad men employed by the Pennsylvania Company, east of Crestline; by the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railway; by the Toledo and Hocking Valley Railway; and by roads entering Tiffin and Mansfield. They arrived on special trains over the Fort Wayne road during the afternoon. All branches of railroad work were represented in the party which marched to music by the Crestline Cornet Band. The crowd by this time was large and speaking from the porch had to be abandoned, the stand on the lawn being brought into use. The spokesman for the party was R. M. Burgess, foreman of the Pennsylvania Company's freight house at Toledo.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to receive this visit from the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, I know something of the cities you represent—Mansfield, Crestline and Toledo, and of the great railway system, on which you are employed. Without being invidious as to other roads, I think all will concede that it is one of the greatest railroad companies of the world. (Applause.) I am glad to observe the interest which you feel in the pending election. I rejoice that the railroad men of the country believe in a sound, honest, undepreciating dollar; that when they have performed service for the railway they want to receive dollars that are good when they are received and good for all time. This is the kind of money we have today. Every kind of dollar is just as good as any other dollar and there is no better money anywhere in the world. What you want, in common with your fellow citizens, everywhere, is employment. (Applause.) You want your railroads to be busy. When they are, the men are busy, and when the men are busy they receive wages which bring comfort and happiness to their homes. (Applause.) When the railroad business of the country is dull, then labor is unemployed, and when trains are taken off the roads, then great numbers of railroad men are taken of the payroll. You know from experience that unless the country is prosperous, in every part or corner of it, that you suffer as quickly as any other industry, for the railroads are a certain barometer of the business of the country. Now, what we want in the United States, no matter what our politics have been in the past, is more business activity. We want all our spindles running; all our mines running and all our factories busy; and when they are all at work and products are being made, you have employment in hauling those products from one end of the country to the other. We want, in short, a return of such prosperity as we had in 1892. I do not think we can get it back at once, but I hope we may speedily and fully restore it. Certainly the only step in the direction of getting it back is to overturn the policy that took it from us (continuous cheers) and you know what step that is. (Cries of 'You bet we do.') No sooner had the American people declared in their might in 1892, that they proposed to change the Administration and its settled and tried policies, than the country felt the shock from one end to the other. Distrust settled upon every enterprise. Men who had already invested their capital in shops and factories, when that election was over, failed to equip them. Men who had given orders for work, cancelled them, because they did not know what the future had in store, and for three years and a half, the business of this country has been waiting—waiting for confidence, waiting for stability, waiting for wise legislation to protect our own industres and enterprises against those of all the world besides. (Applause.) My fellow citizens, I know not what your policies may be, but I believe in a protective tariff. (Prolonged cheering.) I believe we ought to protect every industry and enterprise in the United States against like industries and enterprises of the old world. (Cries of 'That's right,' and tremendous applause.) I believe that we should make our own goods in the United States (cries of 'That's right') and employ our own labor. When we do that we will have plenty to do, not only in the factory, but on all the railroads of the country, and then, more than all that, we never want to consent to do our business with a dollar that is short, even a penny, of being a one hundred cent dollar. We want every dollar as good as gold and we will always have it so. We want to stand by the public honor and credit, for the supremacy of law, and incorruptible courts of justice (renewed applause) which are our bulwarks in every time of trouble. (Loud cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's the stuff.') We want a sound Government, a sound Treasury, sound railroads, sound currency, and sound laws. You are to determine, one week from next Tuesday, whether you want the continuance of the industrial policy we now have in the United States or prefer to change it; whether we shall enter upon a system of finance that will debase our currency, and degrade our credit, or continue to have good, honest, one hundred cent dollars with which to do the business of this great country. (Cries of 'That's what we want,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley and sound money.') I am glad, my fellow citizens, to know that the railroad employes of the United States are in earnest upon this subject. I have already spoken this morning to railroad men from Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, the employes of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. I have spoken to thousands and tens of thousands of railroad men during the last two months, and have been glad to note from their earnest faces that they believe in the great principles for which the Republican Party stands this year—principles which involve the honor, prosperity and glory of our common country. This is our country and nobody else's, and if we don't protect it ourselves, nobody else will. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's the stuff,' and great applause.) If we don't take care of our business, our business will not take care of us. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and 'You are right.') Therefore, I favor a policy that is purely American. (Continued cheering.) That is patriotic from beginning to end. A policy that would as soon think of lowering that great emblem of freedom (pointing to an American flag) as to sully our credit or National honor. I thank you for this pleasant call and trust you may have a pleasant time in our little city and a safe return to your homes." (Three cheers.)

A NORTHWESTERN OHIO DELEGATION.

Five hundred Ohioans came in a body from the counties of Auglaize, Allen and Henry, principally from the towns of Lima and Spencerville, Saturday, October 24th. Bands from both of these places came with the visitors, among whom were farmers, business men, professional men and citizens from almost every walk of life. Their spokesman was GEORGE R. DAVIS, Esq., of Wapakoneta.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It was generous on your part to come to see me, inasmuch as I am not doing this year what I formerly did in going about to see you. I am very glad to meet my old friends of Auglaize, Allen and Henry counties, before whom I have stood so many times speaking for the cause, the same glorious cause, for which our party stands this year The difference between the contest now and former contests is that we can count on our side hundreds, thousands and even hundreds of thousands of good old fashioned Democrats, who are with us in the fight to maintain public order and the financial integrity of the United States. (Applause.) We are glad to have them in association with us. Patriotism is never partisan; it is above that plane. One thing has never been said and never will be said of the Government of the United States, and that is that it is a Government of repudiation. (Applause.) We have always paid every dollar of our public obligations, whether contracted in peace or war, in the highest and best form of money known to the civilized world. We never stopped to inquire what the letter of the contract might be, we only knew that any agreement by the United States Government meant that it must be paid in one hundred cent dollars. We do not propose to commence now, after a hundred and twenty years of glorious history, of glorious life, and of glorious achievements, to repudiate our obligations, public or private. (Cheers.) We do not propose to attempt to ever do our business with a dollar one cent short of a hundred cents. We do not propose to accept our financial standard from either Mexico or China. (Cheers.) We propose to run our finances exactly as we have always run them, with fairness and absolute integrity on the part of the Government and people, and we propose another thing, and if the people are with us, we shall realize it. We propose to protect ourselves against the products of the old world; to uphold our own factories rather than build up factories for any other nation on the face of the globe. (Applause.) The American workshop, the American farm, the American factory and the American people, of whatever occupation or calling, are our chief concern, and we must see to it that there is no idle man in America, and that none of our work is done in Europe so long as there is a man in this country who wants to work. (Cries of 'That's right,' and cheers.) It is a policy of honesty, of patriotism and intense Americanism, that our grand old party steadfastly maintains. I am glad to meet you and to greet you. I am glad to know that this year, as in the past, the Republicans of your counties are enrolled in the ranks, and that sound money Democrats from every walk and calling in life are with you. We welcome them as valuable allies in this great contest, for good money and the supremacy of law. I am pleased that you have paid me this call and I bid you a hearty welcome, but, as another delegation is waiting to see me, I must now bid you all good afternoon." (Great cheering.)

CLEVELAND WELL REPRESENTED.

When the city of Cleveland sent a delegation to greet Major McKINLEY it usually sent a large and enthusiastic one. This proved to be the case, Saturday, October 24th, for the Forest City's British Isles American McKinley Club was exceeded in numbers by only one other delegation, that of St. Louis. In point of enthusiasm, both were on equal footing. The British Isles Club was accompanied by employes to the number of about 300 from the Standard Tool Company and a like number of workingmen from the Standard Machine Company of the Forest City. In the British Isles delegation were represented naturalized Welshmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, Manxmen and Scotchmen, and each had their spokesman. The speakers for the delegation were Colonel WILLIAM MONAHAN, for the Irish contingent; DAVID W. JOHN, for the Welshmen; Captain GEORGE WARNER, for the Englishmen; WILLIAM R. CREER, for the Manxmen; WILLIAM DOWNEY, for the Scotch; WILL H. PIRRONG, for the Standard Tool Company, and W. C. TALMAGE for the Standard Machine Company.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I give hearty welcome to my fellow countrymen, descendants of the people of the British Isles, but now free and independent American citizens. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.') Whether we are Englishmen, Irishmen, Manxmen, Welshmen or Scotchmen, by birth, we are now all for the great American Union and the glorious old Stars and Stripes that floats above us. (Tremendous applause.) Yielding none of the love we have for the mother country, we love this free Government, with its glorious institutions, which has become not only the country of our adoption, but the Nation of our deepest love. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) I greet you all today. You are the descendants of men whose blood has been shed upon every battlefield of this glorious Republic; men whose blood was shed in the first great contest for independence, a hundred and twenty and more years ago, and in every crisis of American history many men from the British Isles or their descendants, stood for the indissolubility of the Union and the perpetuity of American liberty and free institutions. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and great cheering.) We follow the flag our fathers established, the same they bore, the same our grandsires lifted up in many a battle's tempest. What God hath woven in his loom let no man rend in twain. (Applause.) I am glad to hear, here at my home, that you are deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the great questions that confront us this year. I am glad to welcome in the same body the employes of the Standard Tool Company and the Standard Sewing Machine Company, both famous institutions in the city of Cleveland. (Cheers.) You are here, no matter from whence your ancestors came, no matter in what occupation you labor, moved by the common impulse of love of country. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and 'That's right.') You are here because you will never consent to have our National honor trailed in the dust and this Nation set down as favoring repudiation. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') The Standard Sewing Machine Company and the Standard Tool Company believe in sound machines and sound tools. (Cries of 'That's what,' and 'You bet we do,' amid great laughter and applause.) And they believe also in sound money. (Renewed cheering.) They want a sound government, sound laws and (a voice, 'WILLIAM MCKINLEY for President,' followed by tremendous applause and laughter)—and they propose to use their good sound sense this year in the deposit of their ballots one week from next Tuesday. (Continuous cheering and cries of 'You bet,' and 'We'll vote right.') What are you all interested in? First in the prosperity of this country, in its honor and its future glory. The past is secure. Our fathers did their whole duty and they have transmitted to us the best fabric of government known among men. Shall we preserve it unimpaired to the latest generation? (Tremendous shouts of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' followed by applause.) I know you can be counted upon to do it. (Cheers and cries of 'Sure,' 'Sure,' and 'Right you are.') This is no personal contest; this is no party contest. It rises above party and personality, and is placed upon the plane of patriotism; for patriotism knows neither party nor nationality. 'Cries of 'That's right,' and loud cheering.) It is the noblest sentiment of the human soul, for it is love of home, wife, mother and children. (Loud and continued applause.) With those blessed flags in your hands, and all that they represent in your hearts, no danger can ever come to this great Republic. (Continued applause.) God bless and keep you, and guide you into the paths that will give to you, to your families, and to posterity, the highest destiny attainable under our free institutions. (Renewed cheering.) Another delegation is waiting, for this year there is no end to the army that carries the old flag. (Tremendous applause.) They talk about coercion—the coercion of employe by employer. They mistake the spirit of the campaign. It is not coercion, but it is cohesion (great laughter and continued cheering)—cohesion between employer and employe, made stronger by a common interest and a common experience. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Right you are.') I thank you for this call and your generous greetings, and wish you all good night." (Three cheers.)

MISSOURI'S BIG DELEGATION.

Missouri sent the last delegation of the day and gloriously wound up a splendid series of receptions to the visiting thousands. The Missourians were not to be outdone at any point, and all shouts raised in opposition to their's were drowned by the cheers and huzzas of these railroaders from the west. They came in three sections, the third being delayed several hours, not reaching Canton until nearly dark. The Tabernacle was used as a temporary rendezvous while awaiting the last sections. The delegation, which numbered about 3,500 people, was composed of members of the Railroad Men's Sound Money Club, of Missouri, and were from St. Louis, East St. Louis, De Soto, Jefferson City, Sedalia and Moberly. Headed by Canton Troop, the Citizens' Reception Committee, the Grand Army Band, Canton's Railroad Men's Sound Money Club and the Sixteenth Ward Drum Corps, of St. Louis, the delegation marched to the "Republican Shrine." The spokesman for the party was Mr. J. S. TUSTIN, of St. Louis, who said:

"Major MCKINLEY: I have the pleasure of introducing to you these citizens from St, Louis and other points in our great State. They have traveled eight hundred, nine hundred and, some of them, twelve hundred miles to testify their unswerving allegiance to National honor and American institutions. Railroad men look with delight on that condition of things called good times. (Applause.) They 'like to see the wheels go 'round,' rushing trains, heavily loaded cars, and all the workshops running. We can't have this condition now because of chaos and industrial confusion. We believe the only way to get good times is to follow out the sentiments of the St. Louis platform and elect WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, President of the United States. (Here tremendous cheers and waving of flags, hats, etc., followed the mention of Major MCKINLEY's name.) A storm of protest has been gathering in the political sky of Missouri, but her loyal citizens will strike the clouds with the lightning of their ballots and the bright sun of victory will burst through and shine upon your illustrious name. About ninety per cent. of the railroad men will vote for you." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: Some of you were a little late in getting here, but you are here just the same (laughter and great applause) and I bid Missourians and Illinoisans (a voice 'And Kansans') and Kansans welcome to Ohio. This visit on the part of three thousand or more of my fellow citizens from Missouri and Illinois and, as my friend on the left suggests, Kansas, traveling a thousand miles to express their allegiance to Republican principles, deeply stirs my heart. You are a great people in the West and Southwest. When I was in Missouri in 1894, the motto I saw everywhere paraded was 'Stand up for Missouri.' (Tremendous applause and waving of flags.) The motto this year, regardless of section, or party, is 'Stand up for (a voice 'McKinley, every time') the United States.' (Applause.) When we from our respective States stand up for the re-created Union, we are standing for the highest and best interests of our respective Commonwealths, and the highest welfare of all their people. In 1894, Missouri gave her voice for sound money and a protective tariff. (Cheers and cries of 'She'll do it again.') She elected ten Republican Congressmen out of fifteen to the National House of Representatives. What will Missouri do this year? (Vociferous shouts of 'Elect McKinley,' followed by continuous cheering and the waving of flags and hats and the tooting of horns) in this most important crisis of our Nation's history? What we must have in a country like ours, if we would enforce public policies, is not only the Chief Executive of the Government, but we must have the National House and Senate. (Cries of 'We'll get them,' and great applause.) We can not make or unmake any law by executive authority merely, or by legislative authority merely, but it must be done by the concurrence of both legislative and executive branches of the Government. Missouri has an opportunity this year to elect a Legislature that will send a sound-money-hundred-cent-dollar Senator to the Senate of the United States. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Bully for you, Major,' followed by tremendous cheering.) This will be a splendid contribution to make to the Senate, in favor not only of a sound dollar and the maintenance of our National honor, but to give us once more a true and genuine American policy that will promote American development and uphold American labor. (Vociferous cheers and waving of flags.) Railroad men of Missouri and Illinois, no matter to what party you have belonged in the past, this is no year for the voice of the partisan. The voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of patriotism that sounds from one end of our country to the other. It is a voice appealing for country, for the country's honor, for the country's prosperity, and nobody knows so well as the railroad men of the United States when this country is prosperous and when it is depressed. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'You are right, Major.') The sparks, which your eloquent spokesman referred to, and which he loved to see, and we all love to see, always shine the brightest when every industry in the United States is most actively at work. (Cries of 'That right,' and cheers.) You can not have traffic on your great railroad systems if there is not confidence in the business world. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right.') You can not get anybody to invest his money in making products if he has not confidence that he can sell those products at a profit. (Cries of 'That's correct,' and 'You're right.') If he can not be induced to manufacture then there is little for you to haul. (Renewed cheers.) When there are no products for you to haul, this or that train is abandoned, the crews are laid off and their wages stopped. (Cries of 'We know that,' and 'True,' 'True,' and great cheering.) When trains are stopped employes are dropped. (Laughter and applause.) Am I not right? (Vociferous shouts of 'You are,' 'You are.') What we want is a restoration of public and private confidence. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') And you can never get that by defiantly declaring that this is a Nation of repudiators and that we propose to pay our one hundred cent debts with fifty-two cent dollars. (Tremendous applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') I said to an assemblage of railroad men, the other day, that what they wanted was to get a good road and when they had that they wanted to be paid in good dollars. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's correct.') Missouri has a most brilliant future before her. I do not know a State in the American Union with greater possibilities in material wealth than your glorious State possesses. You have within the bosom of Missouri everything that God above has implanted anywhere; you have all of nature's richest treasures. (Applause.) What you want is to unfold and develop them, and the only way you can do that is by the magic touch of confidence, which will develop the skill, the genius and the industry, and invite the participation of the capital of the country. My fellow citizens, Missouri is the third State in the Union in the value of her agricultural products. (Tremendous applause.) Missouri farmers want a good home market; (cries of 'They do that') and a good foreign market, and when Missouri has a good home market you have all you can do to transport her products to the fields of consumption in the East or across the sea. When Missouri had, with the other States of the Union, a reciprocity that opened up the foreign market to the agricultural products of the United States, you were busy transporting those products to the seaboard (great applause) and in returning you brought back the manufactured products of the East and so you had freight both ways, and you had fare both ways. (Tremendous applause and laughter.) I thank you for coming to my home. I send by you my message to Missouri. This is not a campaign of sectionalism. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'You are right.') But a campaign of patriotism. I say to Missouri, your interests are our common interests, no longer is there a North or a South, an East or a West, but one glorious Union forever." (Tremendous cheers and applause.)

GREETINGS FROM MANY STATES.

Major McKinley began his first speech in the last week of the campaign, at about eleven o'clock, Monday morning, October 26th, to an Indiana delegation. While the address was in progress another crowd, coming from Ohio, waited at the arch until the lawn was vacated. In turn some New Jersey people waited at the same place till the Ohioans got out of the way. New Jersey was followed by delegations from Pennsylvania, from Massachusetts and a second company from Indiana. The first arrival was the several Railway Men's Sound Money Clubs, of Seymour, Washington and North Vernon, Indiana, composed principally of employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system, the party numbering about 350. Their special train had been on the way since three o'clock the previous afternoon, but the long journey of over four hundred miles had in no wise dulled the enthusiasm of the visitors. The introductory address was made by O. H. Montgomery, of Seymour, Indiana.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: The call which you men of Indiana have seen fit to make upon me, this morning, gives me sincere pleasure and is greatly appreciated. I am glad that the railroad employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern are deeply interested in the pending campaign. And why are they interested? Because in the settlement of the questions that now divide us, and upon which, one week from tomorrow, you will express your several judgments, is involved public safety, public honor, public confidence and the stability of the credit and currency of the Government of the United States. There are some people who seem to think that the best way to get on in this world is to be against each other and everybody else (laughter and applause) and that there is a natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed. They are disturbed whenever they discover that the employer of labor and labor itself are on good terms, and whenever that occurs they commence crying coercion. It is not coercion; it is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good, and for their advantage severally. (Applause.) We do not want antagonism between capital and labor in this country; they ought to be close together all the time. The one can not get on without the other, and instead of their being enemies they should always be friends. Instead of discouraging sympathy between them, which we all ought always to advance, there are those who would create antipathy between them; for example, between railroad managers and those who are employed by the railroads. Now, I do not believe in any such doctrine, myself. I believe in the common brotherhood of man. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right,' and 'That's correct.') I believe that labor gets on best when capital gets on best, and that capital gets on best when labor is paid the most. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'That's the stuff,' and 'You are right.') Instead of there being a natural antagonism, there is a natural alliance between them, and the people who are forever seeking to create antagonisms between those who employ labor and those who are employed, are the people who never give any employment to labor at all. (Great applause and cries of 'That's good,' and 'You are right.') Am I not right? (Great shouts of 'You are,' 'You are.') Now, what we want in this country—and I am now addressing the Sound Money Club of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad alone—is first, confidence, confidence in each other, confidence in the credit of the country, confidence in the future, confidence in our money, confidence that if we invest our money today we will get something out of it at the end of the year. If we haven't any confidence of that kind, no one will feel like investing money, and if money is not invested there is no employment for labor. (Cries of 'Right you are,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') Then, too, as your spokesman has well said, we want a tariff that will raise enough money to keep this Government out of debt. (Applause.) We do not want any more debts and deficiencies either in the Treasury or among the people. We must pay as we go. (Cries of 'That's the stuff,' and 'That's right.') And we want a tariff that will enable us to pay all our bills, and we want that tariff so adjusted as to encourage American protection and uphold and sustain the dignity and independence of American labor. (Cheering.) The labor of this country was never so independent or prosperous as during the thirty-three years when we were under a protective policy and on a sound monetary basis. (Renewed cheers and cries of 'You are right.') Labor never had so many comforts and the homes of our laboring men never had so much cheer, hope and contentment as during those thirty-three years. Four years ago we abandoned that policy. A good many men who voted to abandon it would have been glad to have voted at any time within the last three years to restore it, and they are all awaiting now a chance to vote it back. (Applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'You are right we are.') They believe in a policy that not only provides revenues for the Government, but gives a chance to the workingman to earn money for himself and family. (Renewed applause.) It is the business of the American people to look after their own interests, their own shops, their own factories, their own railroads. They used to tell the railroad men that a protective tariff did not help them. Well, it may not help them directly, but it helps them just as effectively as it benefits those who work in mines, or in the factories—and why? Because without a protective tariff the shops, the factories and the mines will close, and when they are closed, the railroads have nothing to do; and when the railroads have nothing to do, their men have nothing to do. (Cries of 'That's right,' and great applause.) As I said last Saturday, in an address to a large railroad delegation, when the trains are taken off, the employes are put off the payroll, and when trains are stopped the men are dropped. (Renewed cheers.) Now, what we want to do, not as partisans but as patriots, is to stand for that policy that is best for ourselves, our homes, our wives and children, as well as our State and country; and then we want to teach a reverence for public law and to stand firmly for tranquility as against violence. We want to stand by the great, incorruptible judiciary of the country, which is our bulwark of safety in every hour of trouble and peril. We do not want any dishonest dollars. I like the name of your club—'Sound Money.' (Applause.) We do not want anything unsound in this Government. We want a dollar that is as good as gold, as your spokesman has said, and just as good in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the rich. The first mission that a poor, depreciated, debased dollar performs, is to find its way into the hands of some poor man who can't afford to lose it. (Great applause.) This has been the errand of poor dollars ever since the Government began. The poorest dollars always eventually land in the pockets of the poorest people, for when the break or crash comes, the poor man loses it. (Great applause) The man of capital keeps his finger upon the financial pulse; he knows when money is going down, and when it is going down, he parts with it. Now, my fellow citizens, I thank you for this call. I am glad the railroad people of the country are in favor of retaining public honor and financial honesty and to know that railroad officials and railroad employes are no longer, anywhere, in antagonism but in hearty co-operation for the good of their roads and the good of the country. I will be glad to meet you all personally." (Three enthusiastic cheers, and a song by the Glee Club.)

OHIO RAILWAY EMPLOYES' DELEGATION.

The employes of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad were next to present themselves. They were about 800 in number, among whom were many ladies. This delegation was a particularly enthusiastic one and made it manifest by shouts and hurrahs. In the party were representatives of all branches of railroad service from the general officer down to the section man, including also a number of the dock hands at Lorain. Ohio. They were headed by a band. The spokesman was L. H. EDDY, a locomotive engineer.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have done me great honor, and the cause which I represent, greater honor, in assembling in such large-numbers at my house to give assurances of your zeal in the cause of our country. (Applause.) You are here because one week from tomorrow you intend to vote the ballot which you believe better represents your interests and the interests of the country than any other. The ballot is a shield against injustice and wrong, and is given the citizen to correct the mistakes of any Governmental policy that may have been made. The power is his to inaugurate new and better policies for the good of the whole country, and I believe that the men who stand before me, who are entrusted with the care of life and property, such as no other class of workingmen are entrusted with, can be safely relied upon to guard their own ballots for their country's good and for the benefit of their families and homes. (Loud cheers and cries of 'You are right.') I believe that they can be trusted to do this without counsel or advice from anybody. Whatever you may wear on the outside of your coats, I bid you vote in accordance with what is on the inside. (Loud cheers and cries of 'We will.') I bid you vote on November third just as your consciences dictate when you are within the sacred precincts of your homes. I believe the Republican Party this year stands for what is best in a government for the people. I believe that it represents in a greater degree than any other ever did before, the honor and glory of the Nation and the integrity and intelligence of American labor. (Cheers.) The men who are accustomed to giving heed to danger signals, as all railroad men are, intend to heed the signals of danger pointed out not by Republicans alone but by Democrats themselves; not by partisans but by patriots. (Applause.) I believe they can be trusted to look out for themselves. I make no personal appeal to you. Men are nothing in a great contest like this, but principles and policies, are everything. What we want in the United States is prosperity and we can not get it if we announce to the world that we propose to repudiate one half of the debts, private and public, of the country. (Loud cheers and cries of 'You are right.') No railroad company can borrow money to make improvements if it is known that the money will be repaid in fifty-two cent dollars, and no workingman wants to be paid in dollars worth only fifty-two cents. One hundred cent dollars are small enough; those who have them wish that there were a greater number of cents in each dollar than one hundred. (Loud laughter and applause.) The great test of a National policy is the labor of the country. We have been for thirty-three years—with the exception of the last three—under a protective policy, and under good, safe, sound money, and while the products of the workshop and factory were cheapened, labor itself was not cheapened. Down to 1892, under protection and sound money, while everything else lessened in price, labor more than held its own. I thank you for this call, and will not talk longer, as there is another delegation waiting, which I am sure you will be glad to give way to, a delegation from the State which has furnished us that splendid and patriotic candidate for Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART." (Loud cheers.)

A NEW JERSEY DELEGATION.

Major MCKINLEY had hardly finished his address to the Ohio railroad men, when the delegation, headed by the famous Newark Drum Corps, marched up the street. The chief feature of the delegation was the Frelinghuysen Escort Club, of Newark, which was organized in 1868. This club, numbering 120 men, was elaborately uniformed and performed many difficult manoeuvers. The Grand Army Band escorted the un-uniformed members of the delegation. As the parade approached the McKinley residence, the Ohio delegation viewed it from the lawns along Market street. Major MCKINLEY mounted a small table in lieu of the reviewing stand which had not been again erected, and bowed in response to the repeated and continued cheers which arose as the marchers passed. The delegation then filled the yard and JOHN B. GIBSON, of Newark, made the presentation speech. He said:

"MAJOR MCKINLEY: It is my pleasant privilege to present to you this substantial delegation of citizens of Newark, New Jersey—a city which has been styled the 'Birmingham of America,' because of its many and diversified industries. No city of this continent, contained within the limits of one Congressional district, equals the chief city of New Jersey in these respects. (Applause.) With us we have as an escort the Frelinghuysen Lancers, the oldest and finest uniformed political organization in the State. They bear the honored name of Newark's great statesmen, who more than a half a century ago, stood with HENRY CLAY in a momentous battle for protection. You will probably recall that they formed your escort when you visited Newark, four years ago, and entertained you after your speech at a great mass meeting of our people. (Applause.) Four years ago, under the operations of the great industrial measure which bore your name, our people were prosperous and happy. Forty-eight thousand of our residents were pursuing profitable employment in two hundred and fifty factories. Their wages amounted to $24,000,000 annually, and the circulation of this vast sum quickened every channel of business and trade. Under these beneficent conditions great numbers of our workingmen acquired homes; the deposits in our savings banks aggregated $11,000,000, and investments in building and loan associations were proportionately great. But 'a change came o'er the spirit of our dream'—the change wrought by the tariff for deficiency only. Since then our artisans have suffered from lack of employment and loss of wages, and thousands, at times, have been compelled to depend upon public and private charity for subsistence. Capital has been withdrawn from industrial channels, our merchants have suffered from contraction of trade, and the capacity of the wage earner, having been lessened in the many industrial cities and towns of the State, the home market of the New Jersey farmer has been lessened to that extent. With this great object lesson before us, it was not strange, when the Republican Party was considering who should be its candidate for the Presidential office, that Jerseymen of all conditions favored the nomination of the great exemplar of protection. (Applause.) And now that it is proposed to add depreciated money to depreciated opportunity for labor and trade, it is not strange that Jerseymen of all political convictions are concentrating in support of the great leader who advocates an honest dollar in payment for honest toil and honest products. (Applause.) With these facts in view we have journeyed nearly a thousand miles to bring you a message of cheer from the citizens of our great industrial city, and to give you the assurance, if further assurance is needed, that the State of GARRET A. HOBART (applause) will give a majority of 50,000 for the restoration of our industries, for the better employment of our citizens, and for the continuance of a financial policy as sound as the Government itself." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY: I bid you warm and sincere welcome to my State, my city and home. I think we all have a growing affection for the original thirteen States that laid the foundation of our splendid political fabric. For more than a hundred and twenty years that fabric has stood the shock of battle from without and from within, and is stronger and more patriotic today than it has ever been, as will be seen by its vote a week from tomorrow. (Loud cheers.) New Jersey has the distinction of being one of those glorious thirteen original States. She not only has the distinction of membership in that original family, but she is full of historic memories and sacred historic events leading up to our National independence. I am glad to meet you, members of this old and historic company, twenty-eight years old, and bearing the honored name of FRELINGHUYSEN, one of the most illustrious, not only in the annals of your own State, but in the annals of the Nation. (Applause.) A name that is synonymous with protection to our industries, and to National honor, with honest finance, good currency and public and private morality. (Renewed applause.) I am glad to welcome you, my fellow citizens, from the State and home of my distinguished associate on the National ticket, that splendid, typical, representative American, that honest citizen, that incorruptible statesman, GARRET A. HOBART. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) No ordinary event could have brought you a thousand miles to the city of Canton; no ordinary political contest could have assembled on this lawn thousands and tens of thousands of men and women from every quarter of this country. It is only because in the public mind there exists a belief that we are confronted with a great public peril and because we mean by our votes to shun and avoid it. This is the meaning of it all. We have experienced only calamity by following false teachers. We do not propose to experience another and even greater calamity by following the same teachers. (Loud cheers.) We have already withstood the experience of partial free trade, a policy, the result of which your eloquent spokesman has so fitly described; a policy that has brought idleness to our workingmen and extinguished the fires in many furnaces. This has been your experience in the past three and a half years. It is proposed now to add to that, as though we had not suffered enough, that fatal heresy that, in some way or another, people can get rich by debasing our currency. They have reduced wages, reduced employment and now they want to reduce the value of the money in which they are paid. So that we are suffering in both directions. What we want in the United States is a stable tariff law that will raise enough money to pay all the current expenses of the Government, that will obviate the necessity of borrowing and lay up a surplus to wipe out the existing debt. (Cheers.) In 1835, the Government of the United States paid off its entire debt. It was $85,000,000 in 1804 and the people believed it never could be paid off. It was reduced to $45,000,000 after 1812, and by pursuing a protective policy for thirty-five years every dollar was paid. By pursuing the same policy from 1861 to 1893, we paid off more than two-thirds of our great war debt, reaching more than two billions of dollars, and, if our prosperity had not been interrupted and the Republican policy had not been abandoned, we would have paid it all off by today. (Loud cheers.) Now, what we want to do is to get back to that good, patriotic, protective policy that stands for the American people and American development against all the world besides. (Loud cheers.) Then we want to pursue a correct financial system and have every dollar in this country as sound as the Government itself and as unquestioned in its integrity as the flag that waves above us. We want public honor kept inviolate. We want to teach and practice reverence for public law, respect for our incorruptible judiciary, love for our free institutions, veneration for our flag and zeal for public and private honor. Let that be the shield of exalted American citizenship. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to meet you. I remember years ago to have been in your State and city. Twenty years ago I spoke in the city of Trenton. I was then a young man but we were battling then, as now, for honest money—for an honest dollar and a protective tariff. Then later on, I spoke in the chief city of New Jersey, your home city, the city of Newark. That was four years ago. I was the guest of this brilliant company the Frelinghuysen Lancers. You were my escort while I was in your city, and you will remember that I appealed to you to stand for a protective system, and I told you that the abandonment of it meant business revolution and business paralysis. But we had to try it, and we have tried it. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Now what have you got by it? (Loud cries of 'Nothing.') And how do you like it? (Cries of 'Not a bit.') Now, this year Democrats and Republicans are united together, not as partisans but as patriots, for the voice of partisanship is hushed in the grand chorus of patriotism that vibrates from one end of the country to the other. Democrats and Republicans alike stand for National honor, for the supremacy of law and order, and for the prosperity and glory of the great American Republic. (Loud cheers.) I thank you and bid you good morning." (Great cheering.)

EMPLOYES OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The largest delegation of the day was made up of employes of the Erie railroad, hailing from four States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The party numbered about 3,500 people, coming on three special trains over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad. The visitors were introduced by locomotive engineer GEORGE MENISH, of North Judson, Indiana. He said that they were a representative body of wage earners—a body of men who had not been coerced into voting the Republican ticket, but who came of their own volition to assure Major MCKINLEY that they were his friends

Major McKinley's Response.

"MR. MENISH AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I welcome you with the sincerest cordiality to my city and home It is a special honor to the great cause which I have been designated to represent, to recieve this large body of employes of the Erie railway system, extending from New York to Chicago. (Applause.) I am glad to note among your number your wives and families. The women of this country are quite as much interested in the rightful settlement of political questions as the men. They are quite as much interested in good times, good laws, good morals, and unsullied patriotism, as the men are, and it has been a pleasure to me to note that in all the months of this exciting and interesting campaign, the women of the United States have manifested a deep and profound concern. (Applause.) You are here today, thousands in number, from a half dozen States of the Union, because one week from tomorrow you are to perform the supreme and most sacred duty of American citizenship. (A voice, 'And we will elect MCKINLEY, too,' followed by applause and laughter.) There is one glory of which we can boast that no other nation can, and that is that ours is a Government of the people, and for all the people, and not a part of the people. (Great cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for MCKINLEY.') The vote of one man, no matter what his occupation, no matter what his surroundings, whether humble or whether exalted, counts just as much on that supreme day as the vote of any other man. (Continued applause.) It is our proud boast, too, that every man controls his own vote. It is his priceless privilege which no other man or combination has a right to assail or question. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and 'That's right,' and applause.) I want the people of this country this year, as in all the years of the past, each for himself and his family, to cast his ballot so as to subserve his and their highest and best interests. (Applause and cries of 'That's what we'll do,' and 'We'll vote for you, Major.') Why, there is almost a panic among some people of this country because employes and employers are marching under the same flag (applause) as though there was something un-American about a fraternity between the men who employ labor and the laborers they employ. Why, there is no union, anywhere, that should be stronger than the union between labor and capital. (Continuous cheering and cries of 'That's right,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') The one can not get on without the other, and labor, thank God, is at the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity beneath our flag. (Great applause.) Capital will not run a railroad without profit any more than a conductor will run his train without pay. Capital will no more work at a loss than an engineer will run an engine without compensation. (Great applause.) What we want in this country is a restoration of that confidence that will give profit to capital and have it make liberal investments and employ labor at liberal American wages. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.') Whatever policy will do that should be the policy of the American people for all time to come. (Cries of 'You are right.') Will a policy do that that encourages the foreign workshop against the home workshop? (Cries of 'No, sir.') Will a policy do that that has American goods manufactured in England rather than in the United States? (Loud shouts of 'No,' 'No,' 'Never.') No, I answer, forever no. There is just one thing that will do it, and that is to protect every industry in this country from ruinous competition from abroad and give our producers this splendid home market and our wage earners this magnificent wage center. Then we want to open up, by reciprocal provisions, a foreign market for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, and when we have done that, we have put every man to work in this country; and when every workingman is busy, every home and family in the land is happy. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Good,' 'Good,' and tremendous applause.) When every factory and man is at work in this country the railroads have plenty to do, but when they are idle and silent the railroads have little to do. The men standing around and about me know better than I can tell them, how much they have suffered from a policy that has stricken down enterprise and industry and transmitted our work beyond the seas to be done beneath other flags. (Continuous cheering.) You know how much you suffer and you know that whenever a train is taken off your road, one less engineer and fewer brakemen and switchmen, are required. In a word, every time a railroad company lays off a train, it lays off a crew, and what does that mean? It means idleness. What does idleness mean? It means poverty and suffering. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') My fellow citizens, we want to vote, if we believe in protection, we want to vote to restore industry. We want further to have it understood by all mankind that this is not a Nation of repudiators (loud and continued applause) that we believe in paying our debts in good, sound, honest dollars—not only our public debts but our private ones, also; not only paying one body of our people in good money, but all in the same kind of money, unquestioned and undepreciating forever. (Renewed cheering.) This is the kind of money we have today—gold, silver and paper, all alike equal, and all worth one hundred cents to the dollar everywhere; and that's what we propose to continue. (Cries of 'That's what we'll do,' and 'That's no lie,' followed by great applause.) There is no man who thinks for a moment that will not reject the suggestion that you can enrich anybody by debasing the dollar, (laughter and applause) or that you can make anybody under the sun better off by coining a piece of metal that is worth only fifty-two cents everywhere else in the world, and then try to fool each other by calling it a dollar. (Laughter and renewed cheers.) If there is anything in this world that ought to be unquestioned and above suspicion, it is the money of the country. We want no false weights; we want no false balances; we want no false measures of value to cheat the unwary. And let me tell you that those who suffer most from a poor currency are always and inevitably men who toil. (Cries of 'That's the stuff,' and 'Bully for you, Major,' and great cheering.) There is not a man in this audience who was drawing wages prior to 1860 that does not remember that he was always paid in the poorest dollar that would pass current. (Cries of 'True,' 'True,' 'That's right,' and 'Your are correct.') When he got it at night, it may have been good, but before morning came the bank was broke and the money lost. (Cries of 'That's true, 'That's right,' and 'I know that.') We have had no such experience in the last thirty years, for every dollar in this country is good—as good as the Government and as untarnished as our flag; every dollar representing one hundred cents, and good not only among our own people, but wherever trade goes, in every mart and market place of the world. (A voice, 'Who made it?') It was made by the Republican Party. (Laughter, and tremendous cheering lasting several moments.) But let me say while it was made by the Republican Party, the administration of Mr. CLEVELAND has maintained it all good, every dollar as good as gold. (Great applause.) Then, my fellow citizens, another thing we want in this country. We want public peace and tranquility. (Cries of 'That's right.' and 'That's the stuff.') We want to teach respect for law. (Cries of 'That's it,' and 'Good,' 'Good.') And reverence for our free institutions, the grandest and the best beneath the sun. (Renewed cheers.) I tell you, I sometimes fear that we don't know how priceless these free institutions are. (Cries of 'We don't,' and 'That's true,') I sometimes think we don't appreciate what they're worth. Think of a Government of seventy millions of people, all of them equal, equal in responsibility, opportunity and possibility! But some of you may say, 'I have not had as good luck as I ought to have had; I have been unfortunate; I haven't risen as I hoped I might.' Possibly that's true; the world is full of disappointments; but because you haven't succeeded as well as you would like to have done, you want your boys and girls who come after you to succeed, and I therefore bid you maintain unimpaired these splendid institutions. (Cries of 'We will,' and tremendous applause.) And, now, my fellow citizens, having said this, and thanking you for the long journey you have made to come here to testify your devotion to Republican principles, and knowing as I do that no class of people like a straight track better than the railroad people (long and vociferous cheering) I am certain you will, one week from tomorrow, take the straight track to public honor and National prosperity." (Cries of "That's what we'll do," and great applause.)

NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD MEN.

Twenty-three members of the Railway Men's Sound Money League, of New England, representing 30,000 railroad men, reached Canton, Monday afternoon, October 26th, in the Wagner car "Venus," which was attached to the regular Cleveland, Canton and Southern train, having left Boston on the morning previous. The visitors were met at the depot with carriages, and Major McKINLEY received them in the library, where they were introduced by ALEXANDER ROBERTSON as the representatives of every branch of railroad life, sent here by their fellow workingmen with greetings and assurances of support for the Republican Party.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Robertson and My Fellow Citizens of New England: I am delighted to have you pay me this visit. I appreciate that, while you are few in numbers, you represent quite as large a constituency as any one of the larger delegations that has honored me with a visit. It is especially gratifying to know that, in a measure, this is a great non-partisan campaign, as the title of your organization indicates. This is a year when the fires of patriotism are burning in our hearts and the flowers of patriotism are blooming over the garden walls of politics. I am glad, indeed, to meet you all and I value, more than I can tell you, your good wishes and assurances of support. We have much at stake this year in the soundness of our currency and the integrity of our Nation, and I feel highly complimented in the support and assistance of the railroad men of the United States. I greet the representatives of New England and give them sincere welcome." (Three cheers were then given by the visitors.)

THREE STATES REPRESENTED.

Three States were represented in the first crowd on the McKinley lawn, Tuesday, October 27th. The party was composed of the Ladies' Sound Money Club, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in which about sixty women wearing large ribbon badges inscribed "McKinley and Sound Money," marched like veterans. They were at the head of the parade organized by the delegation from Maryland and West Virginia. In the latter party were residents of Mineral, Grant and Preston counties, West Virginia, and Garrett and Allegheny counties, Maryland, the crowd coming principally from Piedmont, West Virginia, and Bloomton, Maryland. They came in a special train of fifteen coaches and were accompanied by two bands, the Gilbert Military Band and the Consolidated Band, both of Piedmont. The introductory address was made by Hon. E. A. Sincell, of Oakland, Maryland. The ladies from Martin's Ferry were introduced by Harry Pratt without any formal speech. Major McKinley greeted them personally and addressed them in his talk to the other delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me much pleasure to greet representatives from the States of West Virginia and Maryland—one of them among the oldest States of the American Union, and the other among the youngest and newest; but both equal in the great sisterhood of States and both having the same interest in the progress, development and glory of the Union, which we love even more than our own State. (Applause.) I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that both States can be counted this year in the Republican column; and if on the evening of the third day of November the result should be different, then I shall not regard your spokesman as a good prophet. (Much laughter and applause.) The State of West Virginia was Republican two years ago. The State of Maryland was Republican a year ago. I know of no good reason why you should alter your respective verdicts then rendered in favor of Republican representatives; do you? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'There are reasons why we shouldn't.') The people of the whole earth are divided into great governmental systems, the projectors of each believing that their system will best subserve their country's interests and best secure the highest destiny for their own people. We think we have the best system under the sun. It is certainly the freest, for up to this hour, this has been a Nation not of dishonor, but of honor; and I believe the people of this country, North, South, East and West, will maintain the unsullied honor of our Government and the unquestioned integrity of our currency forever. (Great cheering.) What we want in this country is an opportunity to develop it. (Applause and cries of 'Yes, sir, that's what we want.') Your two States are only waiting for the magic touch that will unfold the wealth of treasures which the Almighty has put into your hills. You were just beginning, prior to 1892 to experience the largest development you had ever known. Your coal and your iron, your splendid industries scattered all over the two States were enjoying the very highest prosperity that had ever been enjoyed. Suddenly confidence was shaken. Business was paralyzed. Men had no faith in the future. Men did not know what was to await them in their business. Capitalists sat with their money hoarded in strong boxes, and while capital is so hoarded labor is idle on the streets—all because there is no confidence, all because the people in their might did what they have a right to do always. They changed from a policy under which we had been operating for more than half the lifetime of the Government and entered upon a new policy under which, whenever it had prevailed in this country, we had realized business depression—and from that hour to this, this country has suffered. Every interest has suffered, every industry and every workingman in his income and his wages; and the Government itself has suffered in revenues, and has been forced to go into debt and borrow money. I take it that no man around me believes in such a policy. (Cheers.) You don't want to pursue any such a debt-creating policy; you don't want to pursue a policy that impoverishes the people and depletes the public treasury. We want to get confidence back. The only way to get it back is to defeat the party that destroyed confidence, and to put into power the party that for more than a third of a century conducted this Government to the highest development and the greatest prosperity it ever possessed. (Continued cheers and cries of 'You are right,' and 'That's the way to talk.') We might just as well commence now to have the whole world know that our people intend to take care of themselves and do their own work in the United States, and not suit the convenience of any other country. (Continuous applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right.') The Republican Party proposes to preserve this splendid home market for American farmers and agriculturalists, and to open the American workshops to the American workingmen. (Renewed cheers.) This is the policy of the Republican Party. It's the true American policy, it's the policy of patriotism, of home, of country, and the policy that represents each and every great and valued interest in the United States. Then, my fellow citizens, there is another thing we propose to do We propose to prevent the inauguration in this country of a system of finance such as they have in Mexico and China. (Great applause.) We propose to have our dollars always worth a hundred cents each everywhere. (Continued cheering and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') Good in Maryland, good in West Virginia, good in every State of the American Union, and good in every commercial center of the world. This the kind of money we have today and it is the kind we propose to continue. We want everybody to understand that we never lowered the standard of public honor, and after more than a hundred and twenty years of existence we don't propose to do it now. (Applause.) We want the whole world to know that we do not believe that we can enrich ourselves by depreciating our dollar and changing our standard of value. Then, my fellow citizens, more than that and above that, far overshadowing every question, is the question of government itself, and we must establish once for all that this is a Government of law, and that the courts of justice shall be maintained in their integrity and incorruptibility. (Applause.) The only way we can work out our highest destiny is by always being honest and observing those great fundamental principles of justice and righteousness that have characterized our citizenship from the beginning of the Government down to the present. Next Tuesday you will have an opportunity to express your views upon public questions by the ballot. Every man's ballot is his own; it belongs to nobody else; it is to be controlled by nobody else; and the only guide you want for its use is that which you believe will be best for your fireside and family, for your country and your country's welfare. (A voice, 'We will vote for McKinley,' followed by applause and laughter.) I thank you for this call. Another delegation is coming. This year delegations are coming from every quarter of the country, for this is a year of genuine patriotism and not partyism. (Renewed cheering.) It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of my fellow citizens from Maryland and West Virginia." (Three cheers.)

CLEVELAND WORKINGMEN'S GREETING.

The reviewing stand, from which Major McKinley witnessed so many parades and from which so many speeches were made, was replaced, Tuesday morning. Scarcely was the work finished than there was occasion for its use. The Maryland and West Virginia delegations were not yet out of the yard when the Clevelanders marched up North Market street. This party of nearly a thousand men, really contained three delegations comprising the Sound Money Clubs of the Upson Nut Company, headed by Kirk's band of Cleveland, and of the Lamson-Sessions Company and the Peck, Wilcox Company, headed by the Grand Army Band of Canton. The introductory address was made for the combined delegations by William McKenzie.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I give sincere welcome to the representatives of the three manufactories of the city of Cleveland, for which your spokesman has already presented assurances of good will and support. I have observed in this campaign the great interest which the men of toil have in the rightful settlement of the questions presented to the American people at the ballot box. I do not know of any portion of our population that should be more deeply and personally, and are more vitally interested in the success of right principles than the men who depend upon their daily toil for a living. (Applause.) This whole question of American development is to a great degree a question of labor more than anything else. We have in this country just as good machinery as they have in Europe and just as skilled workingmen, who possess quite as much inventive genius as can be found in the world. (Applause.) The only reason we want a tariff, aside from revenue purposes, is to protect the American workingman and the American scale of wages against the cheaper labor and lower scale of wages prevailing in other parts of the world. I have always believed that it was true statesmanship to adopt that policy that would give to labor and American citizenship just as high a reward for toil as possible. (Cheers.) I have never believed that free trade, or partial free trade, would be a good thing for the United States; for I have always recognized the difference between the labor conditions in the old world and the new. I have always recognized, what every thoughtful man must recognize, that free trade would open up our markets to foreign products as freely as to American products and that this would mean idleness, or cheap wages, to our workingmen, and that it would bring our standard down to the European standard. To this I have always stood, and will always so stand, unalterably opposed. (Loud cheers.) I believe it is the business of every nation to work out the highest destiny of its own people. We are a peculiar Nation—different from any other in the world in this, that every man in our country is given a voice in the control of the Government. (Cheers.) We must, therefore, have, as far as possible, free and independent citizenship, which can not come with extreme poverty and reduced wages, but must come from better wages that will give us better homes with more cheer and comfort. Ours is a Government that can not afford to divide its people into classes. It can not afford to array one part against the other; it can not afford to array one section against another, because we are all equal citizens and have equal power by the ballot. The better off all our people are, the better citizens they are, and the better citizens we have, the better country this will be. (Applause.) And so, in all my public life, in talking to my old friends and neighbors, I have insisted upon a tariff high enough to protect American products against those foreign products which compete with them, and to make up the difference between the wages paid in Europe and those paid in America. (Applause.) You have tried the other policy. Since 1861 until 1894 we had been living under a protective tariff (when a change was made under the new Administration) so that it was hard for people to believe that industrial conditions had anything to do with wages; but they have discovered in the last three years that cheap foreign goods and cheap labor displace American goods and labor and the American workingman. You have the best argument in the world on that point from your own experience. (Applause.) We can not get on without money, for it takes more than a million dollars every twenty-four hours to run this Government. The only way to get money is by taxation—by taxing foreign products, or by direct taxation of our people upon their incomes, wages and lands. Is there any question about how best to raise the money to run this Government? It is better to tax the products of other people than our own, and so protect our own people, shops and manufacturers. (Loud cheers.) You will have an opportunity to settle that question by your votes next Tuesday, for this is a Government that rests upon the consent of the governed, and as you vote next Tuesday, so will our governmental policy be for the next four years. Besides we want to advise the whole world that we are not a Nation of repudiators. (Loud cheers.) We want, when we have worked a full day, to be paid in full dollars that do not depreciate over night, and if there are any of you of foreign birth who wish to send a little back to the old folks in your fatherland, you want to be sure that it is just as good there as it is in the United States. (Applause.) Then we want, by a policy of sound money and a protective tariff, to restore confidence to the business world; and we can not restore confidence to the business world by threatening the repudiation of our debts. I have talked longer than I had any idea of doing, but looking into your earnest faces, I could not help feeling that you intend to vote next Tuesday for what, governed by your own consciences you consider best, not for me, not for my party, but for yourselves, and for our common country." (Loud cheers and cries of "For McKinley," "McKinley.")

STEEL WORKERS FROM MINGO JUNCTION.

Major McKinley was called upon by about 500 iron and steel workers from the Mingo Junction Iron and Steel Works, at one o'clock, Tuesday, October 24th.

In the party were a large number of ladies, who, upon arriving at the home, presented Mrs. McKinley a circular floral piece made of chrysanthemums in imitation of a gold dollar. In one side, in gold letters, were the words: "In God We Trust—November 3, 1896," and on the reverse side was the motto: "Protection and Prosperity, March 4, 1897." For "Mother" McKinley they brought a basket of very fine flowers. The delegation was headed by the Canton Troop and Citizens' Committee, who escorted them from the railway depot. The visitors were introduced by Captain N. J. Urquhart. Mrs. W. H. Bradley spoke in behalf of the ladies.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: Your spokesman seems rather cheerful under this coercion he talks about. (Loud laughter.) I am very glad to meet the men and women of Mingo Junction and of the Junction Iron Company. You are not strangers to me, for many, many times I have addressed you, either in the city of Steubenville, or at your own works, and I recall, as I look into your faces, that the last visit I made your great plant, was when I spoke upon a platform built of iron and steel billets. (Applause.) I remember the warm greeting you gave me upon each occasion, and following that visit I recall the splendid Republican vote we had from your place. I take this opportunity to thank you, one and all, not only for the greeting that you gave me at your homes but for the splendid support that you gave to the great Republican cause. (Applause.) You are here today, as your spokesman has well said, moved by the same inspirations that have brought hundreds of thousands during the last two months from every part of our common country. You are here because you are citizens of a great Republic, and are proud of American citizenship; for each and every one of you have a ballot, which is our manner of expressing a freeman's will. You are here because there are to be settled the most vital questions, affecting every interest of our country. (Applause.) Questions affecting our products, our wages, our manufactures, the prosperity of our people and the progress of the Nation itself. Questions affecting the public honor and the credit of the Government of the United States, of public law and order and of domestic tranquility. These are on every man's and woman's minds, for the women are as much interested in the rightful solution of these vital National questions as the men. (Cheers.) I am glad to see the wives and daughters of the men of Mingo here today, marching together, and keeping step under the glorious old Stars and Stripes which we all love so well. What will your answer be, my countrymen, to those several questions? Your ballot must express your judgment upon every one of them. There is no mistake as to what a Republican ballot means this year. It means a protective tariff; a tariff that will uphold the integrity and intelligence of American labor; a tariff that will raise enough money to keep this Government from the necessity of borrowing. (Cries of 'That's what we want,' and cheers.) It means the stopping of debts and deficiencies in the public treasury and the ending of the want, the misery, and the idleness of the American workingman; that the credit of the Government of the United States must be sustained, and that the honor of the Government of the United States, which for more than a century has been unquestioned and unquestionable, must never be tarnished or impaired. (Applause.) It means that every dollar of the currency of the United States, whether gold, silver, or paper, must be worth just what it professes to be, and that is, one hundred cents. (Cheers.) It must be worth, too, as much in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the rich; in the humble home as in the great bank; and abroad as at home; and when we give a full day's work of brain or brawn to our employer, we want him to pay us in money that will not depreciate in a night (loud cheers) so that we shall not have to consult the market reports in our daily newspapers next morning to determine its value. (Cheers.) We have that kind of money now. Let it be understood from this time on that we must always have a stable and unfluctuating currency and sound money, so that when a man buys a manufacturing plant he can tell at the end of a year whether or not it has been a profitable investment. This is all I have to say, my friends, except to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warm and cordial greeting you have given me this morning and for your warm assurances of support on election day." (Loud cheers.)

EXCURSION FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Herald excursion reached Canton at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, October 27th. The delegation numbering 200, was composed of both Democrats and Republicans, but all sound money men. Hon. FRANK W. ROLLINS, President of the New Hampshire State Senate, introduced the party, saying among other things:

"MAJOR MCKINLEY: We bring you greetings from New England. Two hundred of the sons and daughters of New England have journeyed here to look into your face, to grasp your hand, and wish you godspeed. We bring you greetings from the State of Maine, with its 50,000 majority. (Applause.) From the State of New Hampshire, which promises you 25,000 majority. (Applause.) From the State of Vermont, with its 40,000 majority. (Renewed applause.) From the State of Massachusetts, which will give you 200,000 majority. (Cheering.) From the State of Rhode Island, which will give you 15,000 majority. (Cheering.) And from the State of Connecticut, which will give you 30,000 majority. (Continuous cheers.) We bring you good tidings; we are the harbingers of victory; a portion of the mighty army, grander in honesty, virtue and intellect than any host ever gathered under one standard, which is marching toward the polls to cast its ballots for you on the third of November. (Applause.) You have received delegations from nearly every section of the country, but this is the first one from New England. You must not think from this that the people of the East are lukewarm in the cause. Nowhere in this broad land do hearts beat more warmly for WILLIAM MCKINLEY, honest money and protection; nowhere is there more singleness of purpose, more unselfish patriotism. Our people are not demonstrative, but no good cause ever prospered without them; their record is clean and white; there is no stain upon their escutcheon. (Applause.) We represent a laboring people. Our wealth has been wrung from a stubborn soil by unremitting labor. Look into the faces of those who accompany me. You will see no idlers, no drones, not one among them but knows the value of an honest dollar from having worked for it, as did their fathers before them. (Applause.) Today the hundreds of streams and rivers which turned the spindles of our prosperity run idly murmuring to the sea, while our operatives wait with folded hands and anxious eyes the outcome of the struggle; but the hills and valleys of New England are now clad in the golden glory of the autumn, emblematic of the golden dawn of prosperity which is to follow this night of death and inactivity. (Cheers.) We do not come to you as self-seekers. We claim no office, no gifts. Our motives are as pure and unselfish as were those of the Pilgrims of old. Never before in any land, I believe, has such a spectacle been witnessed. Great bands of people, laying aside their business, their work, their professions, and journeying hundreds of miles simply to grasp the hand of a man, to hear a few words from his lips, and then turn about and return quietly to their homes. (Cheers.) What does it mean? Does it not evince a great uprising of the people, a determined purpose to place the country before self, the flag before all? It is patriotism, pure and undefiled. I can not forbear to speak one word for New Hampshire, the State of my birth, the State I love. From her rocky hills and teeming cities I bring you the love and respect of her people. Their eyes are upon you; their trust is in your integrity." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Colonel Rollins and My Fellow Citizens: This public manifestation of the zeal of New England for the Republican cause and the triumph of Republican principles is most encouraging and inspiring. I do not feel that New England people are altogether strangers to me. (Cries of 'Not a bit of it,' 'Of course not,' and 'We've heard of you before.') I have met them at their great meetings in public discussion for now nearly twenty years, and it has been my observation that whatever considerations move New England to any action, move every other part of our common country. (Great applause and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') What is good for New England is good for Ohio (Cries of 'Sure,' 'Sure,' and 'Right you are,' and applause.) What is good for New England is good for the great West. (Cries of 'That's right.') What is good for one part of our country is good for every part. (Tremendous applause.) This is a year, my fellow citizens, when partisanship counts for but little and patriotism for everything. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'You are right,' followed by loud cheers.) This assemblage furnishes an impressive tribute to the cause of National honor and the upholding of the American name. No other audience, anywhere, could I more properly address on the subject most dear to my heart and most dear to the American people, I am sure, than this assemblage from dear old New England. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Thanks,' and tremendous applause.) We have presented in this campaign a question that should in no sense be political, partisan or sectional; a strange but very serious question, astounding, indeed, at this juncture of our National affairs; a question fraught with the greatest peril to every interest of the United States. The problem is not one of the present, but of the tomorrow and of the hereafter—the bold, bald question of National integrity and National honor. (Great cheering.) Both these are involved in the die of our ballots one week from today. (A voice, 'We will cast them the right way, too.') It is not a question simply as to whether one party, or another shall win, as in times past—that sinks into comparative insignificance, in a crisis like this—but it is a question whether now, in our greatest strength and majesty, we shall proclaim to the world, that we are a Nation of people that can be trusted, or whether we will allow it to be said that we, the people of the United States, believe in paying our honest debts in bits of metal stamped in the name and by the authority of the great Republic as worth a hundred cents for all dues, public and private, when in fact they are worth but fifty cents. (Cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and tremendous cheering.) My fellow countrymen, the mere statement of the proposition brings the instant answer of indignant and instinctive condemnation. (Cries of 'Amen,' and great applause.) My friends, I do not know what you may think of such a proposition, except as I judge of your past history, resplendent as it is and has been in the annals of human affairs and government; but I feel, as I believe all Americans must feel, when I contemplate such a project, like invoking the prayer of Patrick Henry, when he cried aloud with fervent voice: 'Forbid it, Almighty God.' (Cries of 'Good,' and 'Amen.') We can not afford to be indifferent, listless or unconcerned on such a question, and we are not. Men in every part of the country are quickened into activity to avert the threatened danger as they have seldom, if ever been quickened before. There is more in life, vital as they are, than food, lands, and wealth—more in life than power and riches. Whatever our condition, relatively speaking, there comes a still small voice more penetrating than the tempest, that asks and insists that we shall answer: 'Is this just, true and righteous?' And that question addressed to every man's conscience must follow us into every election booth in the country. (Great cheering and cries of 'It will,' 'It will.') If we could profit by public dishonor, we would still spurn it, but no nation, state or individual ever did or can profit by dishonor. (Cries of 'True,' 'True,' and 'You are right,' and renewed applause.) I repeat, my fellow citizens of New England, that there is more in life than the accumulation of riches and property or the development of material resources. The essence of life is right living and its exaltation is in decency and honor. (Continued cheers.) The essence and strength of Government among men is virtue and honor, liberty and law. The men of New England will spurn, as they have always spurned, repudiation or dishonor in any form or guise in which it may be presented. (Cries of 'Indeed we will,' and great applause.) On December 20th, next, I believe, you celebrate the 376th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The shades of over three centuries are looking down upon you and us, for your history is ours, and your triumphs the common heritage of us all. (Cheers.) With the Pilgrims came the institution of freedom of speech, freedom of faith and worship, individual responsibility, and inviolable personal and public honor. With them came the priceless gem of American liberty; with them came love of family, church and school and the blessed institutions of public law and order; of a reverence for courts and respect for constituted authority (cries of 'Hear,' 'Hear' and great cheering) and these are to this day the leading characteristics of our people, the very corner stone of our National fabric. (Three cheers.) Shall we abandon our love for any of these? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.' 'Never.') Shall we turn our old time respect into disrespect for them? (Cries of 'Never.') You can not forget the town meeting of two centuries ago, when even then the voice of the majority was always for the strictest and severest public integrity. (Applause.) Has our faith in Republican institutions weakened? Has patriotism lost any of its force and vigor? (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'Not at all.') Has the spirit of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and of the ADAMS' and of LINCOLN and of GRANT left the American people of today? I answer no, forever no. Will we yield to the suggestion of National dishonor, and consent to a debased standard of value? I do not believe it. American spirit was never higher, stronger or firmer than now; American sentiment was never dearer to the hearts of the people than now; the love of the American name, which has hitherto never been besmirched, and upon which no dishonor has ever settled, is still close to the consciences and hearts of the American people, stirred as they are to their profoundest depths by the new and unexpected peril which confronts them. (Applause.) We will not forsake the paths of our fathers; we will not assist in any act of dishonor to this Republic; we will not aid in the destruction of the confidence, which is the very basis of our credit and business prosperity. New England, with its glorious ancestral memories, guided by the spirit of those who made our first great declaration of liberty, and who helped frame the Constitution of the United States, and those who have since sustained and upheld public faith and public honor, will not be found this year, or any other year, on the side of repudiation. (Cries of 'You are right,' and 'That's so,' and great cheering.) That grand group of heroes, that noble band who periled life, future and honor in the cause of freedom, the signers of the Magna Charta of our liberties—JOHN HANCOCK, JOHN and SAMUEL ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY and ROBERT TREAT PAINE, of Massachusetts; JOSIAH BARTLETT, MATTHEW THORNTON and WILLIAM WHIPPLE of New Hampshire; STEPHEN HOPKINS and WILLIAM ELLERY of Rhode Island; and ROGER SHERMAN, OLIVER WOLCOTT and WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Connecticut—whose descendants still live among you—could never look down approvingly upon any act that would blacken the good name of the country for which they risked so much. Nor will their descendants be false to them now. (Cheers.) Men of all sections, North, South, East and West, will not now falter in the presence of an impending danger. (Applause.) What we want in this country above all else, is to keep and sustain our honor. (Cries of 'We will do it.' and applause.) My fellow citizens, we want to adopt a policy that will give the workingmen of this country an opportunity to work. (Vociferous cheers.) We want not only a policy that will settle and start the wheels of industry and utilize the mighty water power, to which your spokesman has referred, but we want a policy that will put enough money into the Treasury each and every twenty-four hours to pay our running expenses. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right,' and great applause.) No form of words, and no eloquence can portray the duty of New England in the pending campaign better than those of your own illustrious son, DANIEL WEBSTER, that is 'To stretch forth the arm, with whatever vigor it may retain, against all who would in party strife, or blind ambition, hawk or tear at our National honor, our fair name, our future, our hope.' Men of New England, I know you will guard it from blot, or suspicion, and contribute your part to add further and greater glory to it, and you need not fear, aye, you can go back home without the slightest apprehension that the great West will be one whit behind you in sustaining the holy cause of country and our proud American name. (Continuous cheering.) They, with the men of the South, will march with you, side by side, contributing each their share to the continued enthronement of public honor, and the triumph of sound money uniting with you in upholding the inspiring old maxim 'Honesty is the best policy', believing that no people can permanently prosper without obedience to the eternal laws of justice and right. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this call—not as a tribute to me, far from that, but as a tribute to the holiest cause in which citizens of a free Republic ever were engaged, that of maintaining their honor and credit. It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each of you personally." (Great applause.)

A DEMONSTRATION BY NORWALK LADIES.

The Ladies' McKinley Club, of Norwalk, Ohio, brought about 250 women to Canton, Thursday, October 27th, and it was certainly the handsomest delegation of the day. They arrived at 2:30 and were met by a reception committee. When the marshal, Mrs. A. T. BLOXHAM, had massed her command on the lawn, Major McKINLEY appeared on the porch in charge of Mrs. L. C. LAYLIN and

Mrs. GEORGE S. TITUS, of Norwalk, and Mrs. WILLIAM R. DAY and Mrs. GEORGE B. FREASE, of Canton. Mrs. DAY said: "Governor McKINLEY—On this bright October day, permit me to present to you some of the bright ladies of Norwalk, among them Mrs. LAYLIN, who will now address you." Mrs. LAYLIN then said:

"Major McKINLEY: Permit me to present the ladies of Norwalk and vicinity. We come today a band of earnest, zealous women to bring to you and your good wife our greetings and best wishes. We have long honored and revered you as the highest type of American manhood, the ideal son, husband, citizen and statesman; a man whose every act has been pure and noble, and who will grace the chair filled by WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GARFIELD. Though we are allowed no voice in the coming contest, yet we have the right to express our preferences. We want a statesman for our President, not a demagogue. We want a party in power that stands for purity, honesty, financial stability and protection to American industry, and not one that favors anarchy, repudiation and demoralization of our business interests. Though we are not politicians, yet we love our country and glory in those principles that will promote in the highest degree the welfare of our people. And we believe, sir, that you represent those principles, and that your triumph in the coming contest is already assured. We wish to assure you that we shall use our influence in every way possible to help roll up that glorious majority that will greet you one week from today. And our prayers and blessings shall go with you as you go forth to lead our beloved country into the golden era of prosperity." (Enthusiastic applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"MRS. LAYLIN AND LADIES: It gives me sincere pleasure to receive this visit from the women of Norwalk, made to Mrs. McKINLEY and myself. She very deeply regrets that by reason of illness she is denied the pleasure and honor of receiving you personally, and bids me to say to you that she appreciates most highly the compliment and honor of this call. It is a good omen when the women of the country manifest an interest in public affairs. That they should have and show a deep concern is not at all surprising, or unnatural, for none can be affected more than they. They profit from good laws and suffer from bad laws quite as much as the men. Every interest which they have is in favor of good government, good morals, clean politics, and wise legislation. The interest that they are exhibiting in the rightful settlement of the public questions at this time, can not but be helpful and their influence elevating and inspiring. They have been effective for good since the world began. They exalt every cause they touch, and never can be enlisted for the wrong. It will not be forgotten that 'the hand that rocks the cradle writes the songs for the millions,' and, in some of our States, wields the ballot. The voice that sings the lullaby, that sweetest song of all, entrances the world with dearest notes, and speaks with mighty eloquence and always for the right. The head that plans for the family is never too much occupied to embrace the cause of country. The hand that made bandages for the country's soldiers will never cast a ballot against the country's honor, or against the American home. It is incapable of striking a blow against country and will never cast a ballot except for the country's glory. I congratulate you upon what woman has done in the past for humanity, morality, and civilization; and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the wider opportunities that are before you for still greater usefulness in all that helps mankind, blesses the race, and elevates the country. In closing a sanitary fair in Washington, Mr. LINCOLN, on March 18, 1864, said:

'I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets, in praise of women, was applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war.' I will close by saying, as Mr. LINCOLN closed: 'God bless the women of America.'" (Great applause and waving of handkerchiefs.)

TWO HUNDRED INSURANCE MEN.

The last callers of the day were about 200 insurance underwriters of Cleveland, organized as a Sound Money Club, and made up of men of all parties, united in the support of the Republican ticket and platform. Captain A. R. MANNING, President of the Club, presented the delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a campaign of many and interesting phases. I doubt if ever in our history, we have had a political contest just like the present; one which has drawn into active participation so many men and women from every section of our common country. Men and women are vying with each other in demonstrating their zeal for the principles for which the Republican Party stands this year, and their desire for the triumph of those principles. I do not know of any agency that has been more effective in its nature, or that has furnished more and better reasons, for the maintenance of sound money and public honor, than the insurance companies of the United States. (Loud cheers.) Some of the best literature touching the whole money question has eminated from the insurance companies, and it is a great tribute to them, this magnificent stand they have taken for the maintenance of an honest dollar, and to insure private and public confidence to the citizens of our country. (Applause.) I am glad to meet and greet you. You know quite as well as the men of any other calling, or profession, when we have prosperity, and when adversity. Your business is good only when general business is good and your business is quite as poor as anybody else's when the general business of the country is poor. Therefore, you are interested in that policy which insures to the whole country the highest and widest prosperity and that insures to the American Republic the greatest development. (Cheers.) You are interested because without commercial honesty there can be no prosperity. You are interested in maintaining the currency of the country and keeping the dollar worth a hundred cents at home and abroad, good every day of the year and good everywhere, and you know we can never get that confidence back again, which is so large a part of the credit of the country and so essential to our prosperity, by threatening to pay our debts in fifty-two cent dollars. (Loud cheers.) Then, again, you, with your fellow countrymen generally, are interested in public law and order; you are interested in the perpetuation of free institutions in every branch of the Federal Government. We must settle for all time that this is a Government under law and regulated by law. (Loud cheers.) We must show that law is supreme over all. (Renewed cheering.) And why should not law be supreme over all? We are different from any other people in that we make our own laws; and, if we do not like them, we do not have to break, or violate them, but can elect public servants that will change them. I thank you for this call, and bid you good afternoon." (Loud cheers.)

THE FAMOUS CANTON TROOP.

On the morning of Wednesday, October 28th, Canton Troop called in a body at the McKinley residence. In the short address made by Captain Harry Frease, particular reference was made to the coercion charge and to the statement made by Mr. Bryan that members of the Troop were receiving pay for their services. The Troop was composed of old soldiers, business and professional men and workingmen. After introducing the members individually, Captain Frease made substantially the following remarks:

"Major McKinley: We have been accused of doing for mercenary purposes, what we have done in the way of escorting delegations to your home and some even think they hear the jingle of the money we have received, in our pockets. (Laughter.) But I want to assure you it has been purely a desire to serve you, and the cause you represent, and to see that the callers that you have received from different parts of the country should have efficient escort from the depots to your home. Another thing we can assure you; we have had no trouble to coax the people to come here. (Laughter and applause.) We will take this occasion to say that it will be our pleasure to serve you in the same capacity as long as these delegations continue to come. We also wish to thank you most heartily for the courtesy shown us from the reviewing stand on every occasion, and we want you to feel that you have our friendship, and that the desire of the Troop is that you may be as successful now as you have been in the past." (Three cheers were then given for Major McKinley.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: I certainly appreciate your kind expressions and reciprocate them fully. I know you will be glad to be assured that you have made a great impression upon the people who have come to Canton from all over the country. I am sure that in no campaign in the past, where there have been delegations, have the receptions been so cordial and so hearty as they have been in the city of Canton. This has been mainly through your efforts, and I doubt if a delegation comes here that does not go away with a better opinion of our little city than when it came. It goes without saying that I appreciate, more than I can find words to express, your splendid loyalty and devotion to the city and to me, and I hope that next Tuesday you will in the result find some reward for your unselfishness." (Applause.)

PATRIOTIC WELLSVILLE WOMEN.

A regular train on the Fort Wayne road, Wednesday, October 28th, brought a party of seventy-five women from Wellsville, Ohio. They came to pay their respects to Major McKinley and to present Mrs. McKinley some choice flowers. Rain was falling when they arrived and instead of going to the house they were taken to the Tabernacle where Major McKinley went to greet them. Dr. B. R. Parke acted as their spokesman.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens and Ladies of Wellsville: I thank you sincerely for the compliment, courtesy, and encouragement of this call. No greater strength can come to our cause than that of the support of the loyal women of the United States. The government of the American home is like the Government of the American Republic, it is one of mutual interests, of right and reciprocal obligations and duties. The American home lies at the very foundation of our political fabric. If the home be pure and virtuous, American citizenship will be pure and virtuous, and with that characteristic of American citizenship our Government must be of the best. The women of the United States in every crisis of our history have been for the right. They were a mighty power in our great Civil War. They upheld the soldiers who were fighting at the front with their prayers, and sympathy, and their labors at home. This year it is a good omen to find them so deeply concerned in the questions of the National contest. You have quite as much interest in good government, wise laws, and good public officials as the men can have; for you are just as much affected by wise or unwise legislation, as the men themselves, and any support you give is always sure to be on the right side. (Cheers.) Among the many evidences of encouragement I have received, standing as I do the representative of a great cause and party, there has been nothing that has given me greater inspiration or higher hope for the future than the feeling that the women of the United States were enlisted in the cause that stands for the good of our homes, the good of the State and our common country. (Loud cheers.) Mrs. McKinley regrets exceedingly that she has been prevented from meeting each of you personally. It is a source of very deep regret to her that she can not welcome to her own home the women of Wellsville, who have done us the honor to pay this call. I trust you will have a pleasant stay in our city and wish you a safe return to your homes. If it is your desire, it will give me great pleasure to meet each of you personally." (Applause.)

SIX HUNDRED VISITORS FROM BUFFALO.

A party of about 600 people went from Buffalo to Cleveland by steamer and thence came to Canton by rail, on Wednesday, October 28th. The delegation was principally composed of the members of the Buffalo Republican League Club and the Italian Central Club, both organizations being handsomely uniformed. Addresses were made by Messrs. E. P. Close and H. I. Powers. The weather being inclement the reception was held in the Tabernacle.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the assuring messages which you bring to me from the city of Buffalo and Erie county, in the great Empire State. (Applause.) I do not feel that we are altogether strangers, for more than once it has been my pleasure to meet you and enjoy your greetings and hospitality. I am glad to meet, at my home, members of the Republican League of the Thirty-Third New York District, and to greet the Central Italian Club of the city of Buffalo, born in a land other than ours, but this year keeping step to the music of the Union and marching with us under the glorious Stars and Stripes. (Long and enthusiastic cheering.) I bid you all welcome to my State, city and home. I appreciate that your coming from such a distance and at such inconvenience, means that you are deeply and profoundly concerned about the outcome of the election which occurs next Tuesday. (Applause and cries of 'That's right,' and 'We're going to vote right, too.') The Republican Party occupies this year a post of most distinguished honor and responsibility. It has been given to few parties, in the history of the American Republic, to take the position thus occupied by our grand old party today, standing, as it does, for country, sound currency, public honor, the supremacy of the law, and the great Federal courts, that have been incorruptible in the past and have been our safeguard in every time of peril. (Great cheering.) The Republican Party assumes the responsibility which has been assigned it, and congratulates itself that this year, carrying the flag of our Nation and the standard that represents the best things in government, that around such a banner will rally not only Republicans but Democrats from every section of our common country. (Renewed cheering.) Men born beneath our flag and men born beneath another flag, men belonging heretofore to other political parties, are with us this year in heart and purpose to save the Nation from dishonor and repudiation. We are all interested, whatever may have been our political faith in the past, in the prosperity of our country. We have suffered now for three years and a half from business depression and an absence of business confidence, and the people are only waiting this year—waiting impatiently—for an opportunity to overthrow the policy they adopted four years ago and re-inaugurate that splendid American protective policy that sustains American labor. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good' and 'You are right, Major,' followed by tremendous cheers.) We have had all the free trade we want in the United States. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right,' and 'We have that.') We have not only suffered in our occupations and employments, in our incomes and earnings, no matter in what profession we have been at work, but we have suffered alike in the revenues and credit of the Government itself. (Vociferous cheers.) We want to return to that policy that protects and defends American labor, the American workshop, and the American market, and takes into account always that the best thing for any country is that which gives work to the men of the country and insures labor against idleness. (Prolonged cheering.) Then we want a policy that will raise enough money from tariffs and taxation to pay as we go. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's the stuff.') Stop debts, deficiencies and bonds in time of peace. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right,' 'That's good,' and 'Give it to 'em.') Then, my fellow citizens, we want to continue the present splendid monetary and financial system we have today, where every dollar is the equal of every other dollar, and where each is equal to one hundred cents in gold everywhere. (Renewed cheers.) We don't want any short dollars. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and 'You bet we don't.') We have tried short hours in the last three years and a half. (Tremendous laughter and enthusiastic applause.) When we perform an honest day's work in the shop or the factory, on the farm or in the great transportation companies of the country, we want to receive in payment for our work a dollar that won't depreciate over night. (Cries of 'That's right,' followed by prolonged applause.) I am glad to know that the great State of New York is aroused this year as she has never been aroused before, to the perils of an unsound and dishonest currency. (Applause.) I am glad to be advised that your great State, the first in the sisterhood of States—that magnificent Commonwealth, the like of which has no parallel in history the world over—is marching almost to a man under the banner of public honor and National integrity. (Long and enthusiastic cheers.) I am glad to know that party lines are almost totally effaced, for it is no longer a question of party, or party triumph, but it is a question of triumph for the country. (Renewed cheers.) I bid you take back with you the message that Ohio, and the great West, will, with you, unite in securing a victory that shall be significant for the honor of our country, for the upholding of public law, for peace and tranquility; and against every proposition that would debase or degrade the American name or American honor. (Continuous cheering and waving of hats, helmets and flags, and cries of 'Good,' 'Good.') I thank you for this visit. It is one of hundreds during this remarkable campaign, but I can not permit to pass unnoticed the observation of your spokesman, and what had not slipped my recollection, that the Thirty-third Congressional district gave to me her loyal and devoted support months and months ago. (Tremendous cheers.) But the past is behind us, and what we have to do now is to deal with the future, and much of the future is involved in the ballots that we shall cast next Tuesday. The only message I give to you, men of New York, and would give to the men of the country everywhere, is to write on your ballots what you think and believe will be the best for your homes, your communities, your families, your country. I thank you." (Tremendous cheering.)

RAILWAY CLUB FROM CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

The Kanawha and Michigan Railway's Sound Money Club, of Charleston, West Virginia, several hundred strong, was the next to claim Major McKinley's attention, and was introduced with a few remarks by Mr. W. W. Brown.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Brown and My Fellow Citizens: I give to the Sound Money Club, of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company, a sincere and hearty welcome. I am glad to receive word through your spokesman that, acting as free independent citizens, you bring tidings of good will to me as the candidate of the Republican Party, as well as assurances of your purpose to give to that party your unfaltering support on the third day of November. (Applause and cries of 'We will.') It is the proud boast of our American citizenship that every one of us is equal before the law; that our Constitution and our laws recognize neither creed, color, nor condition, but all alike are amenable to the Constitution and laws; all alike enjoy their blessings and benefits; all alike are equal in the exercise of that great soverign power, the ballot, which next Tuesday you will, I trust, cast for your own best interests and the interests of your State and country. (Cries of 'We will,' and renewed cheering.) Some people seem to think that the way to get rich in this country is to depreciate the quality of money we have, (laughter) and some people have gone so far as to say that it does not make any difference about the quality of the money, so we only have the quantity. (Great laughter.) I think some of the men standing around me today, who were across the river during the late Civil War, will remember that quality had very much to do with the value of the money, and that while there was quantity in plenty of a certain kind of money, the quality of it was so poor it would scarcely buy a breakfast. (Cries of 'That's right,' 'That's good,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley.') General Longstreet recently said in a speech at Augusta, Georgia, 'It was said of the Confederate money during the war that a big hamper basket full of it was sent to market for a basket full of supplies for daily family use. The last breakfast I had in Richmond, before General Lee pulled us away from there, was a small steak, plain biscuit and warm water that had a faint suspicion of coffee about it; and this sumptuous repast cost me exactly twenty-nine dollars in Confederate money, and I felt then I was swindling 'mine host' as Grant's guns called me to work on the field. I have heard a poor private had to pay two hundred dollars for a still scantier meal.' What we want in this country, my fellow citizens, no matter where we live, no matter what our occupations may be, is a good, honest dollar that has value in it.

(Cries of 'That's what we want,' and 'You are right.') When we give our labor to our employer, when we give our eight or ten hours as a day's work to the railroad company, we have given them the best we have, and we want in return good dollars that represent the full value of the work we give. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Hurrah for McKinley,' and great applause.) We want no depreciated dollars in the United States. We have had short hours for the last three years and a half. We don't like them and we don't want any short dollars. (Cries of 'That's the stuff,' and 'That's no lie.') Then there are some people who seem to believe that the way to get on best is to have one class arrayed against another. I do not believe that. I believe we are all brothers and all equal under our Constitution and our flag, and all of us have a right to aspire to the highest and best things in a free Government like ours. (Continuous cheering.) The most glorious part of all our history has demonstrated that the poorest and humblest boy, with the poorest surroundings, but with clean hands and a pure heart, may reach the highest place in the gift of our free Republic. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's good,' followed by tremendous applause.) I spurn the attempt to array one class of my fellow citizens against another, and I resent with indignation the idea that workingmen are not patriots. They have been patriots in every crisis. They require no coercion to make them love their country, their homes, their wives, their mothers and their children. (Loud cheering.) I am glad to know that the railroad employers and employes are marching this year under the same flag—the flag of National honor and of public integrity. (Renewed cheering.) I am glad to know that the employes of railroad lines all over the United States, for they have visited me from nearly every State, are standing together as never before for the maintenance of sound currency and for the perpetuity of our free institutions that recognize neither class nor creed nor condition. (Great applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. We are now so near the time when this great jury is to render its verdict, that arguments seem wholly unnecessary. I think you are all ready to vote. (Loud shouts of 'We are,' 'We are,' and 'We'll vote right, too.') I think you are waiting with supreme impatience for the hour when you can put in the ballot box that little ballot that will express the best aspiration of your heart, not only for yourselves, but for your families. (Renewed cheering.) I bid you welcome and give you hearty greeting to my home. I wish you all a safe return to your homes and I trust that after the election shall be over, that the voice of the American people will be found to be on the side of right, of justice, and of patriotism. I will be glad to meet and greet you all personally." (Three rousing cheers were then given for the "Next President of the United States.")

SIX HUNDRED MINERVAITES.

Minerva, Ohio, was represented on October 28th, by about 600 citizens, business men, farmers and laboring men, who came over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road. The delegation was met by the Grand Army Band and Canton Troop and escorted to the Tabernacle. There were many women in the delegation. Mr. Hiram Hostetter, seventy-two years of age, was spokesman for the delegation. In the party was Mr. M. Unger, of Minerva, ninety-four years old, who cast a ballot for President Jackson; also Mr. J. E. Hostetter, aged seventy-five years.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Hostetter, Ladies and Gentlemen: This assemblage of my old friends and constituents is a most interesting one, and brings to my mind many memories connected with your village and township and their relation to political events of the past. (Applause.) Almost the first political speech I ever made was in your town, and around and about me then were the men who are around and about me today. The gentleman who presided on that occasion sits on this platform now—Dr. Hostetter—a citizen of your community. And on this platform are the old men who encouraged me in my youth and of whose kindness I can never say too much and for which I will ever hold them in tender and constant remembrance. (Loud and long continued cheers.) There are in this audience young persons who have not yet reached their majority and many women who, of course, can not vote, but all of you, men, women and children, are this year enlisted in the same holy cause of country and for the honor of the Republic you love so much. (Loud cheers.) Old Father Unger is here. (Cries of 'Three cheers for Mr. Unger,' and much applause.) Dear old man, I have known him all my life and I want to assure him that although his first vote was cast for General Jackson, he is voting this year for the same principles which Jackson represented sixty years ago—for Jackson was for a protective tariff and sound money. (Loud cheers.) This year, my fellow citizens, we must all have the true and genuine American spirit. We have not had so much of it since the war but we need it now. Nothing does accomplish so much good as a revival of patriotism, and that is what we are having this year from one end of the country to the other. (Applause.) All this means that the people are to be trusted with the conduct of the Government and they are fully competent of attending to the interests of the Republic, and are especially zealous this year for the honor and credit of the United States. I am glad to meet the men and the women and the boys and girls of Minerva. I am glad to meet them here at my home. I am glad to know that this year, as in all the years of the past, they are standing for the best in government and for what is right and just in our individual as well as in the Nation's life. (Loud cheers.) We might just as well settle this year for all time that this is not a Nation of repudiators, and that we propose to pay every obligation of the Government in the best form of money known to the civilized world at the time of payment. (Loud cheers.) We do not intend to repudiate either our public, or private obligations. (Renewed cheering.) The fair name of this Government has never been besmirched and it never, never will be. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We created a mighty debt of more than two billions of dollars to preserve this Government of ours. We gave up the best blood and some of the noblest lives that this Republic has produced, that its glory might shine on forever; but, after a hundred and twenty years of splendid achievements such as no other Nation has ever been able to boast of, some people seem to think that we can be deluded into the theory that we will enrich ourselves by calling fifty-two cents worth of silver a dollar. (Laughter and cheers.) We are not to be misled or misguided in any such fashion. We hold that the money of this country should be as honest and as untarnished as the flag that waves above us, and having paid off more than two-thirds of our great war debt—one billion and seven or eight hundred millions of it, in the best money known to the world, and having only six or seven hundred millions of it to pay, does anybody suppose that this Government is going to enter upon the business of repudiating one cent of that great debt? I say no, not one. (Cries of 'No, sir,' and loud cheers.) We do not propose to have the pensions granted by the Government cut in two by false finance. My fellow citizens, the hope of this country and its future, are in the keeping of the plain people, in the plain American homes, where virtue presides and truth reigns. You love the things that are good, and, loving them, you are going to vote for them, for it will bring honor and glory to the Republic. (Cheers.) I thank you for this call more than I can find words to express. Of the many, very many, delegations that have come from every part of the country, none has touched me more deeply than this assemblage of my fellow citizens from the eastern end of Stark county, and I can never forget that in every contest in which I was designated to act as a candidate, your good old township supported me with unfaltering loyalty." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

FROM TIRO, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A small but enthusiastic delegation of farmers and laboring men from Tiro, Crawford county, came in on the Fort Wayne road, Wednesday afternoon, October 28th. They were escorted to the Tabernacle where Major McKinley was addressing the Minerva delegation. They waited until the Minerva people had filed out and then took their places. Mr. Charles McConnell presented the delegation.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. McConnell and My Fellow Citizens: I have listened with great pleasure and satisfaction to the address of your spokesman and to the assurances he has given me of your devotion to the welfare of the country and the progress and glory of the Republic. I am glad to welcome you to my home and city. (Applause.) This is one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of our country. It is remarkable in this that party lines are almost obliterated and that the leaders of the old and time-honored Democratic party stand in opposition to the Chicago Democratic platform, and are insisting that that platform is opposed to the best interests of the country and inimical to its honor. So that Democrats and Republicans this year are acting together in a common purpose, a purpose which they believe will best subserve the great interests of the United States. I am glad to know that in Crawford county, there are many Democrats, old-fashioned Democrats, honest money Democrats, who will vote for the Republican Party this year because they believe it stands for what is best in government. (Loud cheers.) I hope you will be able to send your representative, 'Uncle Steve' Harris back to Congress this year. (Applause.) You elected him triumphantly two years ago. I am glad to meet you as farmers, as workingmen and as old comrades. You are all alike interested in the subjects that are now before us. What the farmer wants is a restoration of the good home market which he lost three years and a half ago. He wants to get back that foreign market, which was opened up by the reciprocity clause of the tariff law of 1890, that splendid market for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. I take it there is no farmer in the land, who does not want that market restored. What the farmer needs after he has done his sowing, reaping and threshing, is a good market. If he can have it right at home the better it is for him. (Applause.) The only way to get a good home market is to set all the factories of this country to work, set every wheel in motion, start all the fires in our furnaces and put all our idle men to work, and when you have done this, you have created the most magnificent market the world ever had. This is the kind of a market you had in 1890. You want it back again, and propose to get it back again by your votes next Tuesday. (Loud cheers.) We want a protective tariff that will protect the American workingman against the cheap labor of other countries. The only way to hold our market is to have a protective tariff law, or cut down labor in the United States—which would you rather have? (Cries of 'Protection' and loud cheers.) This is the American way to do it. We do not want to reduce wages in this country. The better conditions of citizenship we have, the happier and better will be the condition of our country. We want a policy that will protect American markets for the American farmer. We do not want bad money. We do not want our currency depreciated. The older men in this audience will remember that in the days of State banks when they sold several bushels of wheat and got a dollar for it, that dollar might be good when they got, it but in the morning they were likely to find that the bank had failed. (Laughter.) We do not want our currency debased so that we shall have to consult our daily newspaper reports every day to see what is the value of the so-called silver dollar. We want a full, round dollar, and we want above all and more than all these material things, a Government of law. (Loud cheers.) We want the law to be supreme over all and we want to sustain the courts of this country, which are the only safeguards of the people in times of trouble. Thanking you for the courtesy and compliment of this call, I bid you all good morning." (Loud cheers.)

THE TICKET OF 1869.

One of the most pleasant incidents of the campaign was the reunion, Wednesday afternoon, October 28th, of the survivors of the first ticket on which appeared the name of William McKinley, for public office. This was the Stark county Republican ticket of 1869. The meeting occurred in Major McKinley's library, and the six survivors who attended were Hon. Samuel C. Bowman, of Massillon, and Hon. Ellis M. Johnson, of Alliance, nominees for the State Legislature; James W. Underhill, for Probate Judge; T. G. Stanley for Sheriff; Ira M. Allen for Treasurer; and William McKinley, Jr., for Prosecuting Attorney. All of these candidates were elected. The affair was arranged by Mr. R. E. White, of Alliance, who, when the party assembled at the McKinley home introdued Judge Underhill in the following words:

"Major McKinley: I have the pleasure of coming to your home with a delegation, not as large in numbers as many of those that have come to greet you, but one that dates back to the beginning of your magnificent public career. You are surrounded by those today who, with you, in 1869 led the Republican Party to victory in Stark county. It was a victory not alone in Stark county but it was at an election when your gallant commander in the Army was chosen Governor of the grandest State in the Union. Since then you, sir, have risen by your faithfulness to county, district and State to the same position that he held. In 1876 the State of Ohio gave one of her noblest sons to the Nation for its President, Rutherford B. Hayes. Now in 1896 the same Nation calls you, one of the greatest of Ohio's sons, to the same position, and these men around you today stand with you as they did in 1869. They know that you will hand down to their children a clean record, and the flag with spotless honor, and that in your hands their families will be protected against mobbery and socialism. I have the honor of presenting one who will address you on behalf of those who were the closest to you in 1869, and have been your friends ever since." Judge James W. Underhill spoke as follows:

"Major McKinley: I think it would perhaps be more suitable to all of us if I say what I have to say publicly in as few words as possible. Memories of the past are always pleasant, especially to those who have reached my time of life. I feel proud that the Nation had in 1869 men who stood together and a party that was united to guard it against harm and to that condition of unrivaled prosperity, which we enjoyed until 1892. We have traveled a level road; some of us, I hope, have done good; some of us have no time to do more good than we have done, while you have been climbing the ladder to preferment in a manner most gratifying to all your old friends, and are now almost at the topmost round. You have a big task before you; you have got to bring order out of chaos; for disorganizers are scattered throughout the country and united against the Republican Party, but the men that met at Indianapolis, are men worthy to be mentioned and to be remembered. Please accept our warmest congratulations and may everything you desire be yours." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Judge Underhill and Gentlemen: I have had a great many calls made upon me during the last three months, but, I assure you, none of them have given me greater pleasure, or have awakened more tender memories, than the call of my associates on the Republican ticket of 1869. That was twenty-seven years ago. It was the first time I had ever stood for public office, and I remember with what unanimity I received the nomination of my party, and what encouragement I received from you, my associates, who were older, and more experienced in politics, than I was. I recall that campaign with sensations of the greatest pleasure. I do not know of any ticket that was ever more harmonious, and we won, as I remember. While this call has its pleasant feelings, it has also its sad memories. On that ticket there was a name dear to every Ohioan and American, Rutherford B. Hayes, then candidate for Governor, and that splendid citizen of Toledo, John C. Lee, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. On it, too, was that great jurist, whose memory is dear to all of us, Judge Luther Day, candidate for the Supreme Bench of Ohio. Then for Attorney General there was Francis B. Pond, whom we all knew well, and who is well remembered by Canton people. For Member of the Board of Public Works, there was that sturdy pioneer Republican, Richard R. Porter, of Canal Fulton. These have all gone to their reward. The only candidate on that State ticket now living is Sidney S. Warner, for Treasurer of State, one of the best and noblest of citizens of our State, now living at his old home in Wellington, Ohio. Benjamin F. Potts, whom we all remember well, was our candidate for State Senator. He too, is gone. He became Governor of the Territory of Montana. Our two candidates for Representative, Messrs. Bowman and Johnson, are here, and that veteran of all of us, Judge Underhill, is still with us, and we trust that many, many delightful years are yet before him. When I first came to Canton, he was easily the leader of the Republican Party in Stark County. I remember the first political speech I ever made, Judge Underhill then stood beside me in the little village of New Berlin and encouraged me. That other good friend of us all, another of the pioneers, Ira M. Allen, was on the ticket for County Treasurer, with whom I think I traveled into every nook and corner of the county during that campaign. And there was our candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Stanley, always active. But of that county ticket, Daniel Dewalt, William Barber and Richard C. Lee are gone. We have all witnessed many changes in these twenty-seven years, but the pleasantest thing for me to recall now is, that I have had the unfaltering friendship of every one of my associates on that ticket, from that hour to this. I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart for this call and for the kind words you have seen fit to express. I wish for all of you lengthened years full of peace and happiness." (Applause.)

CANTON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE.

No higher tribute was ever paid to mortal man than was the testimonial of love, esteem and confidence given Major McKinley, Wednesday evening, October 28th, by his neighbors and fellow citizens of Canton. The demonstration was announced as a visit of the business and professional people of Canton to the Republican standard bearer. But it was only in the parade that the affair was thus limited. All Canton's population seemed to have turned out for some part in the affair. Thousands stood on the sidewalks between the McKinley home and the Square, watching the parade form and move. Thousands preceded the line to the house. Thousands followed it. Old and young, men and women, boys and girls were there. Babies too young to walk were carried by fond parents. Men too old and feeble to march were hauled to the house in carriages. Not only the McKinley lawn was filled but all the lawns adjoining as well as the streets far on either side. In the parade, which was a compact line almost as wide as the street, and so long that when the leaders were filing in on the McKinley lawn others were still forming at the Square, marched men from every branch of commerce and manufacture and of every profession, employers and employes, side by side. There was no effort at classification or organization, except that the druggists were well bunched and displayed a banner. The Grand Army Band, Thayer's Band and Fiala's Military Band, with the various drum corps of the city, volunteered to furnish music and were assigned positions in the parade, and they made the welkin ring with patriotic airs. The venerable Alexander Hurford, a pioneer in Canton's commercial life, was the first speaker. He said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am here this evening to fulfill a duty assigned me by our honorable committee, and deeply feel the honor conferred. I am one of those unfortunate beings unaccustomed to speaking in public, and, well knowing that the honorable gentleman whom I am about to present to you, is even more than able to remove any doubts in which any of you may be indulging. I trust that the Lord will be on our side on November third, 1896, and that this, now the most famous city in the United States, made so by our beloved and illustrious townsman, William McKinley (deafening applause) will give to him such a majority that each and every one of us will feel that old Canton has done herself proud. Fellow citizens, I have the pleasure and honor of presenting to you one of our most respected citizens and fellow townsmen, who needs no introduction to a Canton audience, Mr. W. W. Clark." Mr. Clark spoke in part as follows:

"Major McKinley and My Fellow Citizens: I feel as if a great and lasting honor has been done me in giving me the privilege of presenting to Major McKinley the business men of Canton. (Applause.) But, my dear Major, I never before imagined that Canton had half as many business men as we see before us this evening. (Great laughter and cries of 'What's the matter with Canton,' and 'The woods are full of them.') I hope that these are all voters, even if they are not all engaged in mercantile pursuits. The business men of Canton have come to pay their respects to you as their fellow townsman and as the leader of the great Republican Party in this campaign. They are all proud of you, and have good cause to be. (Applause.) They are proud of the party you lead, and for good cause. The Republican Party for forty years has stood as the embodiment and personification of everything that is noble in this country. It came into being for an express purpose. It came into power in 1861, confronted by a great war, by a bankrupt treasury, by disorganization throughout the whole of the land. It carried through that war with success, and this country came out rebaptized 'A Nation'; and this Nation, controlled by this Republican Party for a quarter of a century, made strides in every line of advancement, not only in the accumulation of wealth, but in the mechanical arts, in the lines of benevolence, in all that stands for love to fellow man. (Applause.) In fact, the advancement of this country during that twenty-five years while the Republican Party controlled the destiny of the Nation, was such as to cause all other nations of the world to stand amazed. But we wanted a change. (A voice, 'We got it,' followed by laughter and applause.) We had been doing well, but we thought we could do better. The one thing then supposed to be needful was cheaper goods, and we got cheaper goods. In 1892 the government of this great Nation passed into the control of the great 'Opposition Party.' Free trade was its battle cry. It was not unknown, it had been in power before, and the calamity was not fully apprehended. But our ship of state, with free trade as the goal, has floundered among the shoals, has beaten against the rocks and has had out the flag of distress all the time. Now, we are asked to intrust the destinies of this Nation to another party—not with tried and experienced leaders, not with a crew of seamen who have sailed this sea before, but an inexperienced captain and an untried crew; a ship without a compass and without a chart, a ship without a rudder. Can we expect this raw and color-blind captain to carry this great ship through an unknown sea and pass these breakers, when for four years the old and tried Democratic party with its own experienced leaders has floundered? But, fellow citizens, what is this all about? What are we contending for? (A voice, 'To elect McKinley,' followed by tremendous yells and waving of hats and flags.) I want to say in brief, that if we, as a Nation of voters, on the third day of November, elect Bryan as President of the United States, (cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley,' and great applause) and this country is placed on a silver basis, it will mean that every dollar today, except gold, used as currency in the United States, will depreciate fifty per cent, because every dollar will be redeemable in silver and the paper money can never raise above the value of its redeemer. If a fifty cent dollar is the dollar of redemption and is not supported by gold, then every paper dollar descends to the same level with the same depreciated silver dollar. The gold would be withdrawn from circulation and we would be relegated to a paper currency and a silver currency worth fifty cents on a dollar, and the result would be we would have but one-third in actual purchasing power in currency of what we have today. But I am digressing. I don't want to make a speech but only to congratulate Major McKinley over his brilliant prospects of election." (Great applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Clark and My Fellow Citizens: It would be a hard heart indeed that would be unmoved by this magnificent assemblage of neighbors and fellow townsmen, gathered here without regard to party, nationality or creed, to give expression to their good will for the great cause, for which I have been designated to stand. (Loud cheers.) The great demonstration of two weeks ago by the workingmen of the city (a voice 'They are here again, Major,' followed by laughter and applause) was one that filled me with the most profound feelings of gratitude; but to have this supplement to it, from the business men of the community—the men and the women (cries of 'That's right,' and 'Don't forget the women') is the crowning assurance of your confidence and regard (Cries of 'You bet,' and 'That's right,' and continued cheering.) I have become so accustomed to receiving from your hands so many kindnesses for so many years that I was prepared for almost any demonstration, but this latest one fills me with gratitude and thankfulness quite inexpressible, and brings to me an honor the appreciation of which I could not conceal if I would, and would not conceal if I could. (Tremendous cheering and waving of flags and hats.) To have this great company of my fellow citizens with whom I have lived for now nearly a third of a century; to have present the oldest and most venerated citizens of Canton—the men who helped to build it; the oldest business men as well as the youngest; the representatives of the largest enterprises as well as of the smallest; those who employ, and those who are employed, gather about my house tonight, fills me with a gratitude unspeakable, and is an inspiration that will dwell with me as long as I live. (Vociferous cheering and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') There are honored veterans of twelve Presidential elections sitting on this platform, who come, without regard to party, to testify as to their love for the free institutions of our Republic and their desire that they 'shall not perish from the face of the earth.' (Cries of 'You bet,' and 'You're right,' and great applause, and a voice 'We will elect you on the third of November, and don't you forget it.') We have had many great demonstrations in Canton this year, but such meetings have not been confined to this city, county or State, nor limited to any part of the country. Great meetings have been held everywhere from Maine to California because great issues are involved in the pending struggle. The people are aroused as never before, and I believe that the elections next Tuesday will show a much larger vote than was ever before polled in the history of our county, State and country. (Cries of 'You bet,' and 'You are right,' followed by continuous cheering.) We polled twelve million votes four years ago, and I will be surprised if the vote of the Nation on the third of next month does not far exceed that. (Renewed applause and cries of 'It will,' 'It will.') In every voting precinct, each American elector feels that he has a grave duty resting upon him, and I don't believe that any one will willingly absent himself from the polls. (Cries of 'You bet they won't,' and a voice, 'I don't think they will go fishing, like Grover,' followed by much laughter and great applause.) They are not only going to vote, but they are going to vote right (cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's what we are,' and applause) as God gives them to see the right, independent of old party, or political relations. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and immense cheering.) It is not a question of candidates, it is not a contention for office, it is a contention for country; not a contention inspired by sectional considerations, but of devotion to the duty which affects and inspires the great heart of the American people. Not since the first shot went crashing against the walls of Sumter, rudely awakening the startled Nation to the realization that Civil War had commenced, have the masses of our fellow countrymen ever been aroused as now. (Continued and enthusiastic cheering.) With what shall always seem to me unaccountable rashness, it is proposed at the end of a hundred and twenty years of a glorious National life—proposed in earnestness for the first time in our history, to cast reproach upon the honor of the American name. (A voice, 'We will never consent to it,' followed by great applause.)

To give effect and force to that, not merely an act of State or Congressional legislation is sought, bad as that would be, but the American people are asked as they enter their booths next Tuesday to solemnly ratify a proposition that means National dishonor and repudiation. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') I do not believe they will ever do it. (Renewed shouts of 'Never,' 'Never.') The issue may be obscured as it will be, brilliant orators or talented writers may weave their most alluring sophistries, but the plain, bold proposition can not be hidden. The voters of the United States are asked to say by their ballots that they are willing that our National obligations shall be redeemed by the Government in money worth only about one-half as much as the Government received for them; and that the pensioners of this Government—the men who were willing to give the best they had, the best that any man possesses—their own life's blood, shall have their pensions cut in two. (A voice 'Not this time,' and loud and continuous cheering.) The proposition is unworthy of American citizenship (cries of 'That's true') and is an insult to the integrity, the good faith, and the inspiring history of our great Republic. (Renewed cheers.) It should receive, and I believe it will receive, fitting rebuke from the ballots of a great majority of our fifteen millions of free men. (Cries of 'You are all right,' and 'That's good,' and vociferous cheers.) It should be so overwhelmingly defeated that no National Convention of any great party will ever again dare to make so debasing a proposition in any important political campaign. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Give 'em sixteen to one,' followed by continuous applause.) Why, if it prevails, how can the American name escape dishonor? What use to boast of the glories of the past, if we discredit them all in the living present? Shall we proceed by reason of them to cast reproach upon the honored name of the past by actual dishonesty now? No nation can by the fiction of the law justly absolve itself from any honorable obligation. No nation can by the wrongful exercise of power, contravene the eternal principles of truth and justice and not escape deserved and fearful retribution. (Renewed applause.) The American people will never take so rash and wicked a step as to invalidate and impair the value of their own Government's obligations. They will never consent by popular vote, or otherwise, to the repudiation of one farthing of their National debt. They will never brook the thought of not looking the whole world in the face and challenging any nation to point to a more honorable or creditable record than ours. There can be no danger of American citizens having to go with bowed heads and shamed faces either at home or abroad. (Cries of 'That's true,' and 'That's right,' and applause.) But, my fellow citizens, the arguments have been made; the case is ready to go to the jury, and the jury is waiting impatiently to announce its verdict. (Tremendous applause and waving of flags and hats.) And we, as Republicans, confidently and willingly submit our contention to the great tribunal of the American people—the highest and best hope in the world. (Renewed cheering.) They will, I am sure, give the most emphatic endorsement of the great principles of our Government, and demand the continuance of our glorious institutions, unimpaired and unthreatened, which for more than a century past have made this the most highly honored, as well as most prosperous Nation of the world. They will be true to their time honored traits as a mighty people. They will show the world this year that they respect law and order. (Cries of 'You bet,' and great applause.) And that they believe in public peace and public tranquility, and not in disorder and chaos. They will teach the world that they will support the constituted authorities, created and sustained by their own free will. (Prolonged cheers.) They will show their reverence for the courts of justice, their devotion to the constitutional doctrines of free government, and their love of home and family, and education and morality. (Renewed cheering.) To what extent these matters are involved in this campaign, however some of them may be threatened by the leaders of an unworthy cause, and whenever and wherever the obligations of good citizenship may lead them, I am confident that the American people can always be relied upon to do their whole duty bravely and well. (Cries of 'You are right, Major, we can,' followed by tremendous applause.) My fellow citizens, it has been my good fortune to have lived in this city and among you for nearly thirty years. In that time I have seen this city increase from a population of less than eight thousand to one of nearly forty thousand, while in wealth, and in commercial and manufacturing importance it has made still more wonderful strides. No city was ever blessed with more enterprising, public-spirited, industrious and honorable business men than have lived in Canton during all these years. (Loud and continuous applause.) Although in public life almost constantly because of your partiality, I have all the time taken great pride in Canton's advancement and growth, and I have always earnestly supported, with whatever poor ability I possess, that great economic policy, by which, not only Canton but Massillon, Alliance, and all other thriving, enterprising cities of the country have been steadily advanced. (Cries of 'Three cheers for McKinley and protection.') Protection has always seemed to me to be the true, patriotic American policy, and I want to see it restored in the legislative and administrative branches of the Government. (A voice 'And so do we,' followed by continued cheering.) Some of our political opponents have been denying that this question of the tariff is an issue in the present campaign. (A voice 'We'll fool them,' and great laughter and cheering.) They will not even tell us how they propose to raise the money with which to run this Government. (Cries of 'They don't know,' and 'They haven't got sense enought to know,' followed by much laughter and applause.) They will not discuss that at all, and yet they have declared in their platform that not a single dollar of money shall be borrowed, even to maintaining the credit and honor of the Government in time of peace. (Cries of 'What's the matter with the hole in the Treasury now?') But I am confident that they will discover that the tariff question is in the election returns of next Tuesday. (Vociferous cheering, lasting several moments.) After a protective tariff is restored, Canton, in common with all such thriving manufacturing cities, will take a fresh start and make still grander advancement—or such I hope and confidently believe will be the case. My fellow citizens, you have paid me many compliments and honors in the past, but never one that I appreciated more highly than this. I wish you all the greatest prosperity in your several branches of business. I wish for you all happiness and contentment in your homes, and bid you good night." (Three tremendous cheers.)

PITTSBURG BUSINESS MEN.

Thursday morning, October 29th, a party of business men and manufacturers of Pittsburg called at the McKinley residence. They were shown into the house and greeted by Major McKinley very cordially. In behalf of the visitors, Colonel J. M. Shoemaker made a short informal address.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Colonel Shoemaker and Gentlemen: I very much appreciate this call, and it gives me great encouragement to have assurances of your confidence and good will. It is a good omen to the country when its business men become actively concerned in the rightful settlement of public questions; and it is a glorious omen to us all that, not only the business men, but the workingmen of the country are in harmony and coming together for the triumph of correct principles, sound money and a tariff that will give us sufficient money to run the Government besides encouraging home industries and labor. As you say, the campaign is a most vital one. It is vital to every American interest, as I view it. It is a proud post of honor that the Republican Party occupies today. No party ever occupied a prouder or more advanced position, representing so much that is good and valuable in government in which so many of our vast industries are involved. I trust that Tuesday next will find that the American people, by a large majority, are standing for country and the country's honor. I thank you for this call." (Applause.)

MORE ENTHUSIASTIC BUCKEYES.

The delegations from Hancock and Seneca counties, announced for October 29th, came in one party and numbered about 700 people. They arrived on a special train via the Cleveland Terminal and Valley road, and headed by the Findlay Band, Canton Troop and Citizen's Reception Committee, marched directly to the McKinley home. Introductory addresses were made by Senator T. H. McConica, of Findlay, and W. A. Dickey, of Tiffin.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: For more than twenty years I have journeyed through my native State, speaking to the people upon public questions, so that I have become personally acquainted with a large part of the population of Ohio. (Laughter and applause.) I see in this audience many faces that I have often met and addressed before—both from the county of Hancock and the county of Seneca; for, as Senator McConica has told you, for more than ten years I have visited his county, and quite as often, I believe, visited the other county that is represented in this yard today. I bid you all welcome to my city and home. We have indeed, a proud heritage. We can justly glory in the splendid achievements of our own State and the grander achievements of our country. We have been blessed as no other people in the world have been blessed. I am glad to meet this representative body, coming from all callings, occupations and professions, from these two counties, and I am especially glad to meet the good women, who honor me with their presence. (Great applause.) No cause can ever go very far wrong, if it has the approval of those who preside over the American home (renewed applause) and we would all of us get on better, both in public and private affairs, if we talked them over more with our wives, mothers and sisters, and took them into our confidence. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) I am glad to know that the women of the country are as deeply interested as the men in the rightful settlement of the public questions that are upon us. What is all this contention about? What does it mean that from one end of this country to the other, in every State and Territory of the American Union, there are assembled today millions of men discussing questions of great National import? It is a question as to whether we are to continue doing business with good money, or commence doing it with poor money. (Cries of 'We want good money every time,' followed by loud and continuous cheering.) This is the plain, simple question, touching the great problems of finance. We have today in this country money as good as can be found anywhere in the world. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and 'That's right.') Every dollar of it is as good as gold and passes current everywhere. It is now proposed that we shall change this splendid financial system and enter upon a program of an irredeemable paper dollar, or a debased silver dollar. (Cries of 'Never,' 'Never.') It seems to me that the naked statement of the proposition should bring its instant condemnation. If there is anything that the workingman wants, if there is anything that the merchant wants, or that the farmer wants, that shall be stable. fixed and unvarying in value, it is the money he takes in exchange for his labor or products. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') As I said a moment ago, this is the sort of money we have now, and is the sort that next Tuesday we mean to decree shall be continued. (Loud and continuous cheering.) What is the other question, my fellow citizens? The other question is one of taxation. It takes money to run the Government. and our political opponents say they won't borrow any money to do it, but they do not tell us how they will run it. (A voice, 'They don't know,' and much laughter and applause.) They will not discuss the tariff at all. (A voice, 'They're afraid of it,' and renewed laughter and cheering.) They say it is not in the campaign. I can imagine nothing more important than a revenue system that will provide money enough to run the Government. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's good.') We haven't had enough money to run this Government for the past three years (cries of 'No, 'No,' 'We haven't,' and applause) under a false system of political economy. So the question is, how shall we raise that money? (A voice, 'Vote for McKinley,' followed by great laughter and continued cheering.) Do you want to raise it by direct taxation? (Cries of 'No,' 'No.') By taxing the property and the lands or the incomes and the wages of the people? ('Cries of 'No,' 'No.') Well then, the other way to raise it is by taxing the products that come here from European and other foreign countries in competition with American products. (Cries of 'That's right,' and tremendous cheering.) That's the way to raise it; its the old-fashioned American way of raising it. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and 'You're right.') This is the way Washington pointed out as the way to raise the money to run this Government. When we have agreed upon the tariff as the way to do it, then I would so adjust the tariff upon foreign products that compete with American products, the products of our factories and farms, so as to give full, round, adequate protection to every American producer. (Loud and continuous applause.) This is the other contention upon which we must speak next Tuesday. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'We'll vote the right way.') Then there's another contention; we propose to have no stain of repudiation cast upon the American name. (Loud shouts of 'No,' 'Never.') And we propose to stand by law and order and the constituted authorities of the State and Nation. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'You are right.') We propose, moreover, that we will have no other flag in the United States than the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Vociferous cheers.) I thank you for this call from the bottom of my heart. Take back my message of good will and regard to your friends at home, and I beg the spokesman from Seneca county, especially, to carry back to that venerable old lady, the widow of that distinguished General, William H. Gibson, whom we all loved so much, and who loved his country so much, the best and warmest regards both of Mrs. McKinley and myself." (Three cheers.)

FROM DEMOCRATIC ASHLAND.

A delegation numbering over 300 people came from Ashland county, Ohio, Thursday afternoon, October 29th, with greetings and assurances of support and coming victory to Major McKinley. The party was composed of farmers, laboring men, business men, professional men and a number of old veterans. They were introduced by Mr. Thomas Carey, of Perrysville, who said in a very few words that they had come to bring greetings to the Republican standard bearer, bid him godspeed, and to express their earnest desire for his election.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I can do little more than simply make acknowledgment of your gracious call and thank you for the assurances which your spokesman has brought me of your zeal in the cause for which I have been, for the moment designated to stand. I am glad to meet all from the farms and factories. You are alike interested in the questions of the pending campaign, and all, in my judgment, have already made up their minds how they are going to vote. (Cheers and cries of 'Yes, for McKinley.') Indeed, I think the American people were never more in readiness to vote than at this moment, and I believe that they intend to vote on the side, which, in their consciences, they believe will bring to the Nation the greatest honor and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) It is my opinion that the American people will never, by their votes, deliberately put a stain upon the honor of the country or debase the money with which the people do their business. We want good money, good times, good markets and permanent prosperity, then we will proceed on that magnificent march of progress, which for the last one hundred and twenty years has been the marvel of the civilized world. I thank you, one and all, and bid you good afternoon." (Loud cheers.)

SIX OHIO COUNTIES.

Six Ohio counties were represented in one of the audiences addressed by Major McKinley, Thursday afternoon, October 29th. The party, numbering about six hundred people, was headed by the Barracks Band, of Columbus, and included the Kurtz Club, of Columbus, and miners, farmers, mechanics and citizens in general from Vinton, Hocking, Athens, Jackson and Fairfield counties of the Hocking Valley, and from Huron in the Reserve. Judge L. D. Hagerty introduced the club, pledging 3,000 Republican plurality in the city of Columbus. Dr. C. B. Taylor, of McArthur, spoke for Vinton, Hon. F. S. Purcell, of Logan, for Hocking, George Mordorf, of Wakeman, for Huron, and W. S. Wincook, of Lancaster, for Fairfield county.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I bid hearty and sincere welcome to all my fellow citizens of Ohio here assembled in my city and at my home. I am more than honored that the Kurtz Republican Club, of Columbus, should pay me the compliment of this call. I do not forget that the gentleman whose name you bear, is now at the head of the Republican organization in Ohio, fighting the battles of the State and assisting in a glorious triumph in November. I beg you will convey to him assurances of good will and appreciation for the splendid services performed in behalf of State and country. I am glad, too, to welcome my fellow citizens of the

Hocking Valley, from the counties of Fairfield, Athens, Hocking, Vinton and Jackson, who have done me the honor to travel so great a distance to give assurances of their hearty and unfaltering support. I welcome, also, my fellow citizens of Huron County, who are in this assemblage. (Applause.) You are all here because there is a common sentiment in your hearts, a sentiment for the maintenance of sound money, of public honor and the supremacy of law. You come because you are personally and deeply interested in the campaign now almost at its close. This is not a year of mere partisanship; it is not a contest—in the old sense of the term, between the Republican and Democratic parties. This is a year when patrotic men of all parties are banded together for the common weal. This is the year when men have broken away from their party organizations because they believe that otherwise there lurks danger and peril to the country they love so much. Next Tuesday will be the battle of the ballots. Next Tuesday, seventy millions of people, through their legal electors, will determine the National policy for the next four years to come. What will it be? Will it be for honest money? (Loud cries of 'You bet,' and cheers.) Will it be for public honor? (Loud cries of 'Yes, sir,' and renewed cheers.) Will it be for the restoration of that splendid tariff policy under which for a third of a century we made the mightiest progress of any nation in human history? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and loud cheering.) You are here from the mines, shops and farms, and all you want is that we should adopt that policy that will give the widest opportunity for the employment of labor; that is all we want, a policy that will enable us to do our work at home with our own labor rather than abroad by the labor of other countries. (Cheers.) A policy that protects every American interest, whether of farm, factory or mine; in a word, we want to get back to that splendid prosperity of 1892 from which we ran away and which we overturned by our votes four years ago. (Applause.) I am glad to be assured that in old Franklin County, the capital city of the State will give the splendid Republican cause this year the unprecedented majority of three thousand. (Cheers.) I am glad to be assured, also, that the old capital district, which was two years ago put into the Republican column, will this year return to Congress that splendid representative American, Hon. DAVID K. WATSON, who richly deserves such endorsement at your hands. (Loud cheers.) I welcome you all to my home and wish you a safe return to yours, and I hope that the time is not far distant when every man in this country, who wants work, shall have an opportunity to do it, and that cheer, contentment and happiness will drive out the despair that has settled upon so many American homes." (Loud cheers.)

A THOROUGHLY REPRESENTATIVE CROWD.

The last audience addressed on the McKinley lawn, on October 29th, was composed of delegations from DeKalb and other counties of Northeastern Indiana, and Williams and Fulton counties, Ohio. The whole crowd numbered about 500 people, and they arrived over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road shortly after three o'clock. The Melroy Band, of Butler, Indiana, led the parade to the McKinley home. J. C. VENIER, of Butler, spoke for Indiana, and J. B. TEMPLETON, of Swanton, spoke on behalf of the Ohioans.

Major McKinley's Response.

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Your call upon me this afternoon, from two of the great States of the American Union, is most gracious and gratifying. We are fortunate this year that our contention is of that character that its discussion is suitable to any county of any State of the Nation. (Applause.) What is good for one part of the United States is good for another; what is good for Ohio is good for Indiana, and what is good for the North is good for the South. I am glad to note the deep interest that the people of the country are taking in the pending election, now but a few days off. I was struck by an expression of one of your spokesmen, that you were ready for the contest. I believe all the people, everywhere beneath our flag, are ready for the contest. (Cries of 'You bet,' and 'You're right,' and great applause.) I believe there has been no time in our history since the war, that the people were so anxious and impatient to vote, and so decided in their convictions as to the character of their votes, as they are this year 1896. I believe, too, that on the third day of November the verdict of the American people will be for sound money, public faith, public morals and protection and reciprocity. (Loud and continuous cheering.) It seems almost incomprehensible that the proposition which comes from a certain quarter, to debase the standard of value in this country and degrade the currency with which we are doing our business—it seems almost incomprehensible, I say, that it should have lodgment in the heart of any American. (Applause.) If there is any one thing in government that should be fixed, and as stable, and unvarying in value as the wit of man can make it, it is the currency that measures the exchange of the people, and which is given for their products and their labor. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.) We don't want any poor money in the United States. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'You're right we don't.) The experience of mankind has been that whenever poor money has been used the loss has fallen upon the poorer people of the country. (Cries of 'Every time,' and 'You're right,' and continuous applause.) If the white bearded men of this audience will allow their memories to sweep back, they will recall that in the days before the war, when we had State bank currency, that, whenever the farmer sold his wheat at the market town taking the bank notes that were good at that hour, the next day he discovered that the bank was broken and the value of his wheat therefore was taken from him. (Great applause.) We don't want any such money as that or anything approaching it. (Cries of 'No,' 'No,' and 'You are right.'} We want what we have now, the best money in the world. Every dollar of it as good as gold. Every dollar as good as the best money in the civilized nations. (A voice, 'We want it worth a hundred cents on the dollar,' and applause.) A dollar that is not only good in one State, but good in every State; not only good in all the States, but good in all the great nations of the world; passing current always for its face value. There is nothing that cheats labor, or the farmer, the producer, or laboring man, like an unstable and fluctuating currency. (Renewed cheering.) We want our money to be as sound as our Government, (cries of 'That's right' and renewed applause)—and there is no government in the world any sounder than ours. (Great applause.) Then, my fellow citizens, we want a return to that American policy, inaugurated at the very beginning of the Government by the first President of the United States and by the first Congress that assembled under the Constitution; the American policy that will raise enough money to run the Government by placing a tariff upon imports; and then, when we are levying those tariffs, we will so adjust them as to protect the American workshop, the American market, and the American people. (Continuous cheering.) We want to get away from the debt-making, bond-increasing policy under which we have been suffering for the last three years and a half. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'We'll do it, too, Major'.) And we want to get on a basis that will enable the Government to pay as it goes. (Cries of 'That's good,' and 'Right you are.') Then we want to put the people on the same basis, for they have not been upon it for the last three and a half years. (Laughter and applause.) The policy we have had for almost four years has not only depleted the public treasury, but the savings, earnings and incomes of the people as well. We can make this great Government just what we want it. We have that power ourselves. (A voice. 'We're going to make it right,' and great applause.) The ballot that you next Tuesday use and put into the box (a voice, 'We will put it in for McKinley,' followed by continuous laughter and applause) must express the will of the freemen of the United States, and that, I am sure, will be on the side of good money, protection, reciprocity, the supremacy of law, and in opposition to riots and to public disorder. I believe the voices of Indiana and of Ohio will both be in favor of maintaining the Federal Judiciary of the country, always incorruptible and always in time of trouble our safeguard and our mainstay—the bulwark of our liberties. (Tremendous cheering.) I thank you for this call and bid you carry back for me, to the friends you have left at home, my best wishes and kindest regards. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (One of the spokesmen for the delegation, Mr. Venier, then proposed three cheers for "McKinley and Victory," which were given most enthusiastically.)

ADDRESSES TO COLORED MEN.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was a guest of Major McKinley on the afternoon of Friday, October 30th. He was making a speaking tour of the State and stopped for a social call. After reaching Springfield Mr. Depew made speeches from his car at various points between that city and Cincinnati. While at the McKinley home a delegation of colored men, the "Original McKinley Club" of Cleveland, called and were introduced by Mr. J. E. Benson. After a brief address to them, Major McKinley introduced Mr. Depew to the club and to the many Cantonians who had collected in the yard.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Benson and My Fellow Citizens: I bid you warm welcome to my city and home, and feel that I am honored to have you give my name to your club. (Applause.) I have been glad to note in this political campaign that the colored men in every section of the United States have demonstrated their zeal for the triumph of Republican principles. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and renewed applause.) You, in common with all your fellow citizens, believe in liberty, and you believe that liberty should be regulated by law. You believe that this country should have as the medium of exchange for doing its business, dollars that are good, not only in the United States, but recognized as good in every commercial center of the world. (Applause.) You believe also, that the courts of this country, which are our safeguards in every time of peril, should be sustained in their dignity and incorruptibility. I am glad to count you, and those whom you represent, as allies in this great contest for good currency, public honor, and general prosperity. I know you will be glad to hear from a distinguished citizen of another State, one of the best known men in the United States, or in the world, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew." (Tremendous applause.)

Address of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

"Fellow Citizens: I came here to pay my respects to Governor McKinley, and not to make a speech. My speech making does not begin in Ohio until tomorrow. (Laughter and applause.) I feel that I ought not to make any speeches in Ohio any way, and the reason is that I want to have the State of New York give a larger majority in proportion to its population than any State in the Union. (A voice, 'You can't beat Ohio,' followed by tremendous laughter and continued cheering.) And if by any chance my coming here should lead to Ohio beating us, I don't know whether I could live again in New York or not. (Much laughter and applause.) Anyway I can move to Ohio. (Renewed laughter and cheering.) It affords me very great pleasure on arriving here at this spot, which will be one of the historic places of the country for all the future of our history (great cheering) to find the first delegation of those thousands of delegations of which we read in New York, to be a delegation of colored men. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) And I say that for this reason: it has pleased the Popocratic party, or else rather, the Popocratic leaders, to place this campaign upon a plane which it never before has been put in this country. They are trying to array one class against another class—as if there were classes in this country, or permanent classes. They are trying to array the employed against their employers, and to array the man who has not prospered against the man who has prospered a little more than he, as if it were the spirit of American liberty that a man should not rise from his condition to a better one, where all are equal before the law. If any one has a right to complain and the right to be an anarchist and a socialist, it is the colored man. It is only one generation since he came from slavery to a free man's estate—but no one ever saw a Negro socialist or a Negro anarchist. (Loud and continuous cheering.) The colored people of the United States accept the Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as it was given to the world. They accept American citizenship as it came from the pen of the great liberator and that great American citizen, that all men are created equal with one another and with inalineable rights; that no man is better than another man before the law but are all equal. And the rest is American opportunity under American liberty. (Continuous cheering.) And so it is that the colored men of this country, this generation, which has gone to the schools and received American education and is enjoying American opportunity, are all for MCKINLEY, prosperity and liberty." (Three tremendous cheers were given for Mr. DEPEW and then three cheers for Major MCKINLEY.)

REPRESENTATIVE COLLEGE MEN.

The college boys, who arrived on the various regular trains during Friday, October 30th, organized a parade soon after two o'clock in the afternoon, and headed by the Grand Army Band marched to the McKinley home, where the Republican standard bearer was greeted with distinctive "yells" of the students of many institutions of learning. Case School of Applied Sciences of Cleveland was represented by a good sized delegation. The other schools were represented by small parties. According to Mr. M. J. HENNING, of Chicago, who was prominent in arranging the demonstration, thirty-three colleges were represented. Mr. WILLIAM BURNS WOLFFE, of Harvard, editor of the College Republican, spoke in their behalf. Major MCKINLEY addressed the students most earnestly and at considerable length, when he had concluded Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was introduced.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen of the Republican College Clubs: You have done me great honor in journeying so far and at so great a sacrifice of time to bring your assurances of good will and cordial support. It is a great gain for any cause to have enlisted in it the educated men of the country, and I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that in the contest of this year, in which the Nation's honor and the public integrity are involved, the college men not only of the East, but of the West, teachers and pupils alike, are with us in heart and purpose. (Loud cheers.) I know, young gentlemen, you are earnest Republicans, and appreciate most highly your support of the Republican cause. If you were not Republicans from conviction, however, and were guided alone by enthusiastic ardor, I would say to you in the words of Webster: 'Study the Constitution of the United States thoroughly; contrast its teachings with the doctrines of the political parties of the day, and vote with the one you then believe will do the most for your country.' (Applause.) The Republican Party can well afford to submit to that test; it never has shrunk from the severest test of the past, and has never suffered thereby. But in the alignment of parties today, and in the vital questions at issue between them, it especially and cheerfully invites comparison and contrast. It has no aim but the public good and the honor of the American name and confidently submits its contention not to a class or a section, but to the whole American people. Daniel Webster always stood for America, and I can recall no grander words in any oration than the ringing, truthful, and touching sentences in which, after paying his own State grand and well deserved tribute, he, in terms of equal endearment, claimed Washington, Henry, Marshall, Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished Southerners, as just as much his countrymen as any of the noble patriots of New England. He expressed in that wonderful speech the true sentiment of this campaign, the dominant, moving force of the present National contest. This is the spirit that should animate every young man in the country in college and out, everywhere today—a National spirit—a broad and comprehensive patriotism, a genuine Americanism. (Applause.) If I could give the young men of the United States a message that I would have them hear and heed it would be: Stand up for America; devote your life to its service; love your own homes and prove as worthy of our cherished free institutions as they are worthy of your allegience and service. (Applause.) Let not the high standard of National honor, raised by the fathers, be lowered by their sons. Let learning, liberty and law be exalted and enthroned. (Loud applause.) You come from the great educational institutions of the land and, I dare say, love to contemplate with me their great and increasing importance. Each is for his own college, but proud of all, and there are none but would give honor to the great public school system of the country. Our common schools are in many respects the best in the world and may be said to surpass the high standards of other Nations in almost every particular. The wonderful provisions made by the people of this country for public education tells the story of the advantages of the Republic better than any words of mine. We expended for the education of the youth of the country in our public schools, $63,000,000 in 1870; $78,000,000 in 1880, and $140,000.000 in 1890—an average increase of nearly $4,000,000 per annum. Three-fourths of this expenditure was for salaries of teachers and every year we are getting on the whole better instructors and broader instruction. The value of public school property in this country in 1870, was $130,000,000; in 1880, $209,000,000; and in 1890, $342,000,000

—an average annual increase of $10,000,000 for the whole period. In addition to this great outlay by the Nation, America has just reason to be proud of the private benefactions which our philanthropic citizens are constantly making to our colleges and universities. They have fallen off, it is true, in the last three years, and they will be still more reduced, if ever we are so unwise as to enter upon the project of free silver, as now proposed, or any other scheme of false finance. In the foundation of public libraries and in aid of our higher schools, the amount of these gifts from 1871 to 1891, a period of twenty years, exceeded $80,000,000, or more than $4,000,000 a year. We have in the United States in addition to our public schools more than 400 universities and colleges with 8,000 instructors, 46,000 students, and property valued at nearly $150,000,000 and libraries containing more that 4,000,000 volumes. What has been the result of this unparalleled expenditure and munificence? Are our schools worth what they cost? Yes, I answer, all that and infinitely more. They are objects of patriotic pride and of solicitude to us all. We behold most satisfactory progress in the public schools, whose annual enrollment of pupils has now reached more than 13,000,000, or twenty-three per cent of the entire population, a greater percentage than that of any other nation in the world. The public was never more ready to pour out its treasures in support of our schools than now. We spend for education per capita more than any other nation of the world. Our per capita is nearly twice that of Great Britain; three times that of France, and ten times that of Italy. Our census returns show the glorious fact in our civilization that eighty-seven per cent of our total population over ten years of age can read and write. (Loud cheers.) What a splendid citizenship this will make and how much it means for the future of our country! These are some of the results of the matchless system of government under which we live, and which must, in future years, be turned over to your keeping. How will you guard it? Sacredly, I am sure, faithfully and honorably. I am certain you will not begin the exercise of your citizen sovereignty by voting to violate public honor or by substituting for the glorious old Stars and Stripes any other flag. (Loud applause.) In view of these facts I believe it can be truthfully said that in the advancement of the United States, no other nation can equal its progress in education, invention, science, and the useful arts, or in the grandeur of its charitable work. (Loud cheers.) Its progress has not only been of incalculable benefit to our people, but rich in benefits to the world, and if we consider that the poineer college in the country is not yet 360 years old, we may indeed congratulate ourselves on the record made. Young gentlemen, the country has need of patriots and statesmen now, and will need them in its future years. I beg you to bear in mind always that the contests, which you must meet, are largely intellectual and moral, not material, and that no matter how limited your resources financially, you have just as good a chance to win as anybody else if you apply yourselves properly. There is the test of true American manhood. Do your duty manfully, cheerfully, and hopefully and do it at all hazards, and, whatever your embarrassments, you are bound to win. The youth of no other land are so blessed as ours. Give your country your unswerving allegiance and loyalty. Give it your hearty support and unselfish love. Give it your best thoughts, acts and devotion. There never was a country that exacts so little from its citizens, and there never was a country that was entitled to so much and which gave its citizens so much, as ours. (Applause.) In the pending campaign, some men have actually advocated the splitting of our great National family into distinct divisions, or classes, as they are pleased to call them. They have said to the working people of the factories, mines and mills, 'You go off into one crowd,' and they have said to the farmers, gardeners, dairymen, and other agriculturists, 'You go off into another crowd.' But the wool growers they have left out altogether (loud laughter) as the wool growers fully appreciate. Then they have turned to professional and college men, merchants and manufacturers and to railroad presidents (turning to Dr. Depew amidst loud laughter) and said, 'You will not follow us, so of course you must stay together.' (Renewed laughter.) There would be something comical about all this travesty of common sense, if it were not for the fact—the serious fact they present, of arraying the bitterest feeling of each community; the arraying of labor against capital; of the poor, or less fortunate against the rich or more fortunate; the creation for the first time in our history, of harmful and destructive social divisions. If the teachings of these men were followed to their logical conclusions they would threaten the very foundations of the Government. But they are all wrong, fundamentally, cruelly wrong; for there never was a time and never will be, or can be a time when the interests of labor and capital were not identical and mutually beneficial. (Loud applause.) Young men of the colleges, I adjure you, denounce these things whenever you encounter them. Speak against them and vote against them; teach your children to abhor them; for they are opposed to American National institutions. This glorious Republic is full of the splendid examples of the poor young man, who

> Has made, by force his merit known
> And lived to clutch the golden keys,
> That molds a mighty State's decrees,
> And shapes the whispers of the throne.

It gave us Andrew Jackson, a young hero of the Revolution, and Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr to Liberty. Their names will be repeated with honor so long as the history of the United States is read. One the son of a poor widow, the other born in poverty and obscurity and both without the advantages of early education. Each young man in the hearing of my voice has as good a chance in life today under our free institutions—aye, a better chance, than either of these great men had at his age, and yet, there are men so reckless, and wanton, as to say that the children of the poor have no opportunity to rise. Out upon such a gospel! It is opposed to every National instinct; it is utterly unworthy of any self-respecting American citizen. (Loud cheers.) Teach rather the doctrine of Jefferson: 'The cement of the Union is in the heart-blood of every American.' It belongs to us all, it is ours to keep for all time, and to enjoy; and it gives every man, woman and child under the flag an equal opportunity in the battle of life. Young men, I congratulate you upon your splendid opportunities secured by our American civilization, and by virtue of our free institutions, and I assure you that with honesty and industry, pure lives and noble aspirations, you will make names for yourselves, and add glory to the Republic. Guard your own lives from impure thoughts, or unworthy ambitions, and you will be the better equipped for the sacred trust, which, in a few years will be imposed upon you. I thank you for this call. It now gives me extreme pleasure to give you what I know will be a most agreeable surprise, the opportunity to listen to the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

"Well boys (loud laughter) some of you and I have met before. (Renewed laughter.) I have been in this college business for a number of years. Ever since I graduated from one of the big colleges at a period that antedates much of our present history. (Laughter.) A candidate for the Presidency, in a moment of irritation and nervous prostration, gave voice to a sentiment for which I know he afterwards felt great regret. He said that the college boys of the country were sent to attend college with the purpose that they might spend the ill-gotten gains of their fathers. (Loud laughter.) Now, when I was in college I had to hustle to get anything to spend (renewed laughter) and judging from the anxiety that college men have shown when they are going to attend the meeting of their College League to secure passes from me over the railroad to the place where they are going (laughter), I take it the father either doesn't want him to go, or that the old man keeps his pocket buttoned up pretty tightly. (Loud laughter.) I am very familiar with the conditions of the undergraduate in the various colleges of the United States and especially at Yale, where I have been one of the corporation for a great many years. Eight-tenths of the students of all the great colleges are very familiar with the fact that it is a sacrifice on the part of their fathers and mothers, a distinct sacrifice of some of the comforts of their own lives, to send their boys to these colleges. (Cries of 'You are right,' and cheers.) If there is anybody in the world who ought to study these great questions, it is the undergraduates in the various colleges of the United States. The educated man goes out of the college to become a lawyer, a doctor, minister, journalist or business man, and is recognized in the community in which he settles as a trained mind and as having had a college education which fits him to be an authority on these great questions. Sometime ago, I spoke to a Western university and I supposed that I would have to make a political speech, but I was informed that politics must not be introduced and that I was expected to deliver a literary oration. Now, when I am out on the stump (laughter) and chock full and running at the mouth with the political questions of the day, I do not care much about Greece and Rome. (Loud laughter.) I do not carry any literature, or art, or Gothic architecture, up my sleeve (renewed laughter) and if I should start to describe the course of the River Jordan or the journey of the Children of Israel across the Red Sea, before I got through I should have the Democratic party in Pharaoh's chariot. (Loud laughter and cheers.) That is an intellectual failing of mine. So, to be absolutely non-partisan, I selected for my subject 'Money and the standard of values.' (Laughter.) Now, if there is one subject in the world which should be non-partisan and non-political, it is the standard of value of a commercial people. The moment you question that, you question the integrity and prosperity of that commercial people, and if there is a chair of political economy in any college in the United States that does not teach the boys in that college what a standard of value means and what commercial honesty means, I say, that it is no place in which the boys of the country ought to be educated. (Loud cheers.) I lived during the exciting years of the war, and I remember that the question contended then was whether this Republic should live or die and whether a nation had the righs to preserve its own life. If anybody should get up on a college platform now and question these things, I venture to say he would not stay there long, for the whole country would disapprove of what he said. (Loud cheers.) You will find students and professors in every college of this country, talking of these questions and standing up for the preservation of National honor and stating that these questions are questions which our boys should be taught. (Cheers.) We have passed, in our history, through several periods which marked eras, and each one of those eras had a representative man who received the support of the colleges and pulpits. The first who received the support of the colleges and pulpits was GEORGE WASHINGTON. The next who received their support, and that support almost unanimously, was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. There is one who is standing now for the preservation of this Union and the country's honor and who will receive the unanimous support of the colleges and pulpits, of the intelligence and conscience of the country—WILLIAM McKINLEY. (Loud applause.) It is fortunate that we will have in the White House, after March 4th, next, an experienced statesman who can grasp these political questions, which are the most serious we have had to consider since the Civil War, and bring to them his ripe judgment and statesmanship. And, while we are speaking on the subject of American opportunity, as he has spoken so eloquently and giving the great examples, which he has cited, of men who have illustrated the American opportunity to rise from the ranks, let me add that there has risen from the ranks in the State of Ohio, in the last thirty-five years, a boy, who tried to get into college by teaching school, but when the first gun was fired at Sumter, he was there. He had no opportunities other than what American liberty gave him and belonged to that class which we are told can never rise because it has no money, and yet he had no money, but only legs and brains. (Loud applause.) But those brains have made him the leader of the American people (loud cheers) and of the best thought in this Republic, and those legs are going to trot him into the White House." (Loud laughter and prolonged cheers.)

THE SCHOOL BOYS OF CANTON.

Thousands of the happy, joyous, cheering school boys of Canton, full of hopeful, effervescent life, marched from their various school buildings, in perfect order, to the Public Square and there formed into line, on Friday afternoon, October 30th, for the purpose of visiting Major McKINLEY. Every public school in the city was represented, and in the crowd were nearly two hundred boys from St. John's parochial school, headed by St. John's Total Abstinence Drum Corps. They were as enthusiastic and happy as any and enjoyed the visit as hugely. Promptly at four o'clock the line was started. There was the Boys' Troop, consisting of nearly a score of lads on pretty ponies. They had appointed a courier who galloped up to the gate with a card bearing the names of the speakers—just like the men. This courier was Master WILLIE LOWENSTEIN, and right well did he perform his part. Leading the procession were members of the Citizens' Reception Committee. Following them came a phaeton bearing the speakers, Masters ROBERT JEANNERO and HASKELL KOONS aged twelve and thirteen years respectively. The Grand Army Band came next, and its inspiring music set the boys wild. When quiet was obtained Master HASKELL KOONS said: "Major McKINLEY, I have the honor of introducing to you Master ROBERT JEANNERO, who will speak to you in behalf of the school boys." The speaker's voice was clear and strong, and he pronounced his sentences so that they were heard over the entire assemblage. He spoke as follows:

"Major McKINLEY: It has been made my delightful duty to speak for and present to you the boys of the grammar and elementary schools of our good city. Delegations have come from near and from far to see and hear you, and you have spoken to them words of wisdom and courage. We boys, who hope some of these days to be men, thought that out of that great, generous heart there might also come words of wisdom and of inspiration even for us. We are here, sir, because we desire to revere and to honor as best we may, the man, who for many, many years has been the ablest leader of the ablest of able men, and who today stands for the grandest and noblest principles of one of the greatest parties of the Nation. (Great cheering.) We are here, sir, because we recognize in you a man worthy ever to be our model, and to assure you that your noble life will enter largely into our characters as we come nearer to the goal of citizenship. We are here that we may in some way catch that earnestness, that devotion, that spirit of doing, that has helped to bring you to your present great fame. We are here that we may gather strength and resolution and courage from the words which you may have for us. We are here, sir, and we all want you to talk to us.'' (Three cheers.)

Major McKinley was deeply moved by the demonstration which greeted him from the thousands of boys, and girls and older people and replied in words which showed his full appreciation of the call.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Young Friends: I have witnessed many interesting incidents about my house in the last two months, but I have seen nothing as beautiful, or more inspiring than the spectacle that is before me today. (Loud cheers from the boys.) It was very good and thoughtful of you to pay me a visit and give me your assurances of sympathy and your expressions of good cheer. I like the boys. (Great cheering and waving of flags.) There is nothing so nice in this world as a boy—except a girl. (Tremendous laughter, applause and waving of flags.) And if the girls are not here today (a voice, 'They will be here to-morrow') they will be here to-morrow, as some boy has just said. (Much laughter and applause.) Here is a spectacle of three or four thousand boys (cries of 'There are girls here, too') and girls, that have most of the years of their lives before them, with all the possibilities and opportunities which our American boys enjoy; with their hopes, wishes, and aspirations to become good and useful citizens of this glorious country. The best advice I can give to a boy is the homely advice that he shall be a good boy. (A voice, 'And vote for McKinley' followed by laughter, tremendous cheers, waving of flags and 'Hurrahs for McKinley.') Be a good boy at home; a good boy in the school; a good boy on the streets; a good boy everywhere. (Renewed cheering and waving of flags.) If you will follow that advice, there is very little in this world that you may aspire to that you will not get, for it is the proud and true boast of our great country that the poor boy, as well as the more fortunate boy, has the same chance in the race of life. Don't let the fact that you are poor embarrass you at all; it should only act as a spur to greater efforts on your part. Just have pure hearts, keep yourselves clean, and then a bright future is before you, and I trust and believe that all of you will realize in the years to come the fondest ambitions of your boyhood. What you want is to seek to do some useful thing better than anybody else. (Cries of 'That's good'.) For when you can do something better than anybody else, there will always be a demand for you; somebody will constantly want your services. And you don't want to try to do too many things. Do a few things well. Now boys, I am very glad to see you. I am glad to know that I have the sympathy and good will of the boys and girls of Canton, for it counts for a great deal. I hope all of you will be able to get a good education, and that then when you go out in the battle of life, fighting for yourselves, that you will win, not only wealth and prosperity, but fame. But remember, that the best thing in this world to have is a good name, and that good character will count for more and last longer than anything else you can have. I thank you for the pleasure of this call and bid you good afternoon." (One of the youngsters in the crowd proposed three cheers for McKinley, which was enthusiastically responded to in loud shouts and by waving of flags.)

INVENTORS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Friday evening, October 30th, a small party of about fifty inventors and patentees, of Canton, made a formal call on Major McKinley. A short time was spent in a social way. The Major was addressed briefly by F. W. Bond, Esq., who said:

"Major McKinley: I have the honor to introduce to you the inventors and patentees of Canton and vicinity. I think it can be said that the country owes more to its inventors than to any other class of people. There are perhaps more patents taken out from Canton than from any other city in the United States, and the city owes its prosperity largely to its inventors. I think you are all well acquainted with the Major, my fellow citizens, and an introduction by me seems hardly necessary."

Major McKinley's Response.

"Gentlemen: I am very much honored indeed to have the inventors in Canton and vicinity pay me this call. There seems to be no limit to what the ingenuity of man can accomplish, and it is one of the proud boasts of this country that we have a larger number of patents issued from the patent office of this Government than is issued by any other government in the world. It is said that the patent office is a good barometer of the progress of a country and I am prepared to believe that. What has been accomplished would have been thought impossible twenty-five years ago, or even ten years ago, and yet there seems to be no end to the inventive genius of man and to the wonders of this progressive age. I shall be glad to greet you all personally." (Applause.)

THE LAST SATURDAY THE GREATEST.

Saturdays were remarkable days in the notable campaign of 1896, in Canton, Ohio. The last Saturday before the day for the casting of the ballots to decide who was to rule the destinies of seventy millions of people for the succeeding four years, opened as did its predecessors. Or rather it opened with the programs of earlier Saturdays elaborated and enlarged upon. The marching of men, the playing of bands and the cheering of delegations began in the early morning and grew in volume as the day advanced. Major McKinley was called upon for a speech before nine o'clock and had scarcely finished that ere there was a demand for another. Then came a third audience, and a fourth and a fifth. Commencing at noon, people began pouring in on all railroads and organizing for the big demonstrations of the day, in which were intermingled the members of smaller parties from Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and other States. The largest crowd was from Youngstown, Ohio. People from Niles, the birthplace of Major McKinley, also came in large numbers. Uniformed clubs were the feature of the day. The men in these large delegations were for the most part well drilled and gaily uniformed.

INDIANA TIN PLATE MAKERS.

The first delegation to call on Major McKinley, Saturday, October 31st, was composed of the employes of the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Indiana. There were about 350 people in the party, led by the uniformed Elwood McKinley Marching Club. They were introduced by James Swartman. He recalled the visit of Major McKinley to Elwood four years before when the tin plate industry was just beginning and when the plant represented by the company consisted of but four mills. Now, he said, the plant consisted of sixteen mills with a capacity of 10,000 boxes of tin a week and was able to compete in the markets with the manufacturers of the old world. This was only possible because of the tariff bill which bore Major McKinley's name. For that reason the tin workers "were most hearty and enthusiastic in their support of him." (Applause.)

Major McKinley's Response.

"Mr. Swartman and My Fellow Citizens: I am much moved by the presence about me this morning of the workingmen engaged in that great tin plate plant in the city of Elwood, Indiana. I have visited your city more than once. I have been welcomed to your factories and shops, and I recognize in this audience this morning, some of the men who four years ago I met in the little factory of which your spokesman tells. I am glad to be assured by your presence and by his speech, that now, as then, you stand for the promotion of American prosperity, the upbuilding of American industry, and the support of American labor. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) Better than titles, better than office, better than fame, is the honor that comes to any man who has given work and wages to labor, and cheer to American homes. (Cries of 'That's what you've done,' and 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and great applause.) If by any act of mine in all the years of the past, I have furnished a day's labor to a single one of my countrymen that he did not have before then, that is a greater honor than can ever come to me in the future. (Applause.) I believe, as your spokesman indicates, that what we need in this country is a policy that will give protection to the American people. As your most distinguished Indianian, General Harrison, expressed it the other day, in his plain masterly manner: 'Home goods for home folks, or home labor for home citizens.' (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Hear,' 'Hear,' and loud cheers.) We want by our votes, next Tuesday, to teach the whole world that we are a free and independent Nation, each individual citizen owning his own vote, and each individual citizen knowing better than anybody can tell him how to cast that vote so that it will bring him the greatest good. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) We want the whole world to understand another thing—that we will have no standards of civilization or manhood but our own; and will have no flag but the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Long and continuous cheering.) Then, my fellow citizens, we want the whole world to understand another thing—that as honest people, we propose to have honest money. (Renewed cheering.) We do not propose to depreciate our dollar, or the standard of our money, and undertake to fool ourselves that that is going to make us better off. (Laughter and applause.) Good money never made hard times, and poor money never made good times. (Prolonged cheering.) We want good times and the good old fashioned American wages that were established under the protective tariff and our present financial system. We want prosperity in every workshop and we want sixteen shops running where one is running now. (Loud peals of laughter and enthusiastic cheering.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this warm and generous call and your greetings and congratulations. It will give me very great pleasure to grasp each of you sturdy American workingmen by the hand." (Three rousing cheers.)

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY'S EMPLOYES.

Friends and employes of the National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, to the number of 500, constituted the second audience of the day. The Harmonia Band of Massillon, headed the delegation. The crowd was a demonstrative one and the cheers with which they greeted Major McKinley were loud and prolonged. Major Samuel Carter acted as spokesman.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me great gratification to meet the workingmen of the National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, at my home this morning. But it gives me greater pleasure to know that all of you are enlisted in the ranks of the sound money army of the United States, and intend by your votes next Tuesday, to emphasize your opposition to a depreciated currency and to the repudiation of our debts, whether public or private. (Applause.) You are interested, in common with your fellow citizens everywhere, in having in this country the highest prosperity attainable. The more work there is to do in the United States, the more demand there will be for labor, and the better will be the wages paid to labor; and the less work there is in this country, the less will be the demand for labor and the less will be the wages paid; for you know from your own experience, that when you have to hunt a job, you do not get paid as well as when the job hunts you (cries of 'That's right,' and loud cheers), and the job never hunts you in periods of business depression or when business confidence is destroyed and overthrown. I think the true policy in the United States is the one that causes American work to be done at home and not abroad, that employs American labor to make what we want, rather than have it done by the labor of another nation that owes its allegiance to a foreign flag. (Cheers.) I believe in a policy that protects the men first that carry the glorious old banner that I see in your hands today. (Loud cheers.) It is a holy banner. No flag represents as much as it does; it represents liberty, it represents equality, it represents opportunity, it represents possibilities for American manhood attainable in no other land beneath the sun. (Cheers.) I am glad to know that the American workingmen have arrayed themselves on the side of country, patriotism, peace, progress, protection and prosperity. Your votes to be polled next Tuesday are your own. Use those ballots,—and this is the message I give you to take back to those whom you represent—use those ballots next Tuesday for what you believe, in your consciences, represents the most happiness to you, your families, your city, your State and your country. (Loud cheers,) As I understand, you are to make a day of it, and want to return to the city of Cleveland to participate in the great parade which is to take place there today, so I will cut my remarks off at once, only thanking you for the cordiality, courtesy and compliment of this call." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

WEST VIRGINIA'S FIRST McKINLEY CLUB.

One of the long distance parties of the day came from New Cumberland, Hancock county, West Virginia. It was composed of two hundred people, including the first McKinley club organized in that State, the organization having been effected four months in advance of the nomination. A number of women, farmers, merchants and citizens in general composed the party, Rev. Sutherland made the introductory address for the visitors.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to welcome the citizens of Hancock county, West Virginia, to my home on this, the almost closing day of a memorable political campaign. It will be gratifying for all of us to feel that in the long months that this struggle has lasted, we have sought, in everything we have said, and in everything we have done, to inspire a spirit of fraternity, patriotism, good will and true and genuine Americanism. (Applause.) We have not lowered the standard of our fathers; we have preserved stainless the glorious emblem of the free, and have appealed only to the judgments and consciences of the American people. I am glad to meet you. The time for argument has passed; it has been already made; that argument you have listened to with an attention, earnestness, and interest that has never characterized any political campaign before. The American people always want to be right; they never seek to be wrong. (Renewed applause.) They may be misled now and then but when the conscience is quickened and the mind alert to the perils that face us, the American people have never yet failed to render a just verdict for country, for home and for prosperity. This year the struggle is for honest money, with which to measure our exchanges. As an honest people, we believe in honest things; as an honest people we believe in honest dollars. We believe that every obligation of this Government, public and private, is inviolable and must be sacredly kept. (Cheers.) We believe, too, that we are a people of equal citizenship; that there are no classes, no divisions, no sections, but that we are all members of one great National family, having a common hope, a common destiny, and a common flag. (Applause.) Next Tuesday you will be called upon in the sacred precincts of the political booth, to answer to your family, your conscience and your God, for the vote that you will give. I pray that vote may be on the side of right and justice, and if it be on the side of country, then you may be sure it is right. (Much applause.) I am prepared to believe, as your spokesman has said, that sectionalism is almost, if not wholly, obliterated. The glories of the past are the glories of all, and we can stand beneath the folds of this grand old flag of ours, proud of the traditions and the history of the Republic, all erect and feeling that we have an equal interest in the common weal of our glorious country. I thank you and bid you good morning." (Three cheers.)

A MULTITUDE FROM YOUNGSTOWN.

To Youngstown belongs the credit of having organized and brought to Canton the largest single delegation of the campaign. The Mahoning county people came over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, together with delegations from Warren, Niles, and near by towns, on Saturday, October 31st. Nine special trains, one hundred and seventeen coaches in all, were required for these people. The first arrived a few minutes before 10 o'clock and the last at about 12:30. A parade, in which there were over eleven thousand people, immediately organized in the vicinity of the railway depot and under escort of Canton Troop paraded the streets. Major McKinley with Messrs. J. G. Butler and Roger Evans, of Youngstown, reviewed the parade from the little stand at the front of the lawn. Messrs. Butler and Evans introduced the delegations.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens and Friends of the Mahoning Valley: I am more than grateful for and appreciate highly this splendid demonstration from my old friends and constituents. (Great applause.) This audience is remarkable, not only in its numbers, but in the character of those who are here assembled. It is not only an audience representing my old constituents, but it is an audience representing the home of my birth and early manhood, and it is also made up of representative citizens of the home of my later years. Poland is here (cheers); Youngstown is here (loud shouts of 'You bet,' and 'Sure,' 'Sure,' and tremendous cheering); Warren is here (cheers); the old town of Niles is here (continued cheering); and here to greet you, as friends of my boyhood and manhood, are the representative people of the city of Canton. (Great applause.) Their voices are mingled with yours in a chorus of patriotism that stirs my heart and gloriously sustains the great cause in which we are engaged. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good.' and renewed cheering.) It is like a reunion of old friends, and revives a multitude of sweet and tender memories; for you come from my birthplace, the home of my boyhood and early manhood, and the dear old town, where, as a boy, I enlisted in the service of the country, and you represent the county which for seven consecutive terms voted for me as Member of Congress. The gentleman who presides over this meeting, Mr. BUTLER, was a friend and neighbor of my boyhood, whose friendship I have enjoyed without interruption since. (Applause.) The gentleman who has spoken in your behalf, a workman in one of your mills, Mr. EVANS, I recall as one of my earliest acquaintances and friends, dating from my first candidacy for Congress. (Applause.) I recall that he and his associates in the mills and mines journeyed year after year to Washington, when I was their Representative, to protest against a reduction of the tariff in the interests of the men who toil. (Applause.) It, therefore, was most appropriate that these gentlemen should have been designated to present me your assurances of good will and congratulation. This presence recalls memories of the past, for here I see many of my early and never-to-be-forgotten friends. It is as welcome as a benediction from those whom we love. It takes me back to the happy days of boyhood in Poland, the trim, neat little village on the yellow creek, with its tasty, white, frame dwellings, its dear old academy and the village store from which we got our political inspiration, and to the old churches, which, as boys, we attended under the careful and devoted guidance of our friends and guardians. (Cheers) Looking into the faces of this great audience, I see some of my schoolmates, some who afterwards taught in the district schools, and some who enlisted, with or without the consent of anxious parents, in the Union Army at the breaking out of the Civil War (Cheers.) But how much larger is the number of those whom we recall, as having answered the roll call on the other shore. To those who are living, here or elsewhere, I offer my best wishes, and as for those who are gone, they have left us pleasant memories and we can only say, 'peace to their ashes.' You are here for no idle purpose; you are here because you have the ballot under our glorious free institutions. (Great applause, waving of flags and tooting of horns.) You are here because next Tuesday, those ballots are to be cast (a voice, 'For McKINLEY,' followed by much laughter and great cheering) for good or ill to our common country. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.) What we want in the United States is a restoration of the glorious prosperity of four years ago. (Cries of 'That's what we want,' 'You are right,' and 'Three cheers for the Major.') What we want (cries of 'Is McKINLEY') is the lost work and the lost wages, for the need of which we have suffered during the past three years and a half. They talk about free silver helping you. You have no silver mines but you have labor to be employed. (A voice, 'Tell us where we are going to get this free silver from.') You are going to get this free silver just as you get your money now—by working for it, and in no other way. (Tremendous cheering and waving of flags, tooting of horns and beating of drums) and if all the silver of the world was coined today, it would be no nearer to you than it is now. (Tremendous applause, lasting several moments.) What we all want is to live up to the full possibilities of American citizenship by working and voting against anything that discredits or dishonors the glorious American name. (Great applause.) We have so far been true to the precedents and ideals of the Republic founded by our fathers, and have prospered and advanced faster than any other government ever known to man. We will continue to thrive and prosper if we are true to their inspiring examples and teachings and keep close to the great principles of right, justice and honor. (Renewed cheers.) But, my friends, we will not be strong and permanently prosperous, indeed we will not deserve the splendor of our free institutions, if we start on the wild and perilous pilgrimage marked out for us by the Chicago platform. We can not disregard the rights of others; we can not treat with contempt our constituted authorities; we can not overturn our courts that uphold our civil liberties, or preach the doctrine of hate and passion, or of antagonism between labor and capital, without sooner or later impairing the fair fabric of this free and independent Government. (Applause.) Chaos and disorder must be discouraged wherever they present themselves. Let me say to my young friends here, who will, sooner than they realize, take into their own hands the reins of civil government, that you will not have confronting you again for many years to come questions of such vast importance and so deeply affecting our prosperity as are presented for your determination in the present campaign. Not since 1861 has such a test of patriotism been presented, and as you glory in the bravery and valor of your fathers, I charge you do your full duty now. (Great applause.) It is not the mere issues of free trade and free silver, destructive and subversive as they are to prosperity, that should alone receive emphatic condemnation by your ballots next Tuesday, but the monstrous proposition that the United States shall cease to be a Government by law—a land of liberty regulated by law. The first step is insidious and artful. Take care it does not receive such encouragement as to embolden its promoters to yet more perilous and threatening steps. (Applause.) This is not a question of candidates, but of conscience; it is not a time for parties, but for patriotism; and the American people, if true to their best and highest interests, will bury all these reactionary tendencies and propositions under so overwhelming a majority that no considerable body of men will ever have the hardihood to propose them again. What you want is the lost job. (Cries of That,'s right,' and 'That's the truth,' followed by much cheering.) What you want is to get back on the payroll. (Cries of 'You are right,' 'That's what we want,' and 'Protection.') What you want is protection, as my friend says (great applause) and you know how you will get it. (Cries of 'You bet we do,' and 'By electing McKinley,' followed by tremendous shouts and cheers and waving of flags.) You know what party gave it to you when you had it. (Cries of 'Yes, sir, you bet we do.') And you know you have had very little of it since that party went out of power. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'That's right.') Now, I am for the American workshop. (Renewed cheers and tootings of horns.) I never was so proud in all my life of my old constituents as I have been today. (Renewed cheers.) You have gladdened my heart in these closing hours of the most memorable campaign in the history of our country. (A voice, 'Wait till Tuesday night.') We have but one aim—one single aim, and that is the public good. Our doctrine embraces every home and fireside in the land. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'That's good.') It is not sectional, it is not local, but it is general and universal. We don't believe in classes in the United States. (Cries of 'No, 'No,' 'Never.') There is just one class under our flag, and all of us belong to it (vociferous shouts and waving of flags) and the poorest boy in the Mahoning Valley, thank

God, under our free institutions, can aspire to the confidence and honors of his countrymen. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and 'Hear,' 'Hear.') What a splendid glorious Republic we have! Nothing like it under the sun! Everybody is the equal of every other person, and everybody has just as much power next Tuesday as any other person anywhere in the country. (Cries of 'We're going to use it, too, Major,' followed by continuous applause.) I remember the old county of Mahoning when it had less than 20,000 inhabitants. I remember that the city of Youngstown, when I was a boy, had but 6,000 inhabitants. It now has 40,000. (Cries of 'You mean 50,000, Major.') Mr. BUTLER corrects me—50,000. What has given you that magnificent advancement? (Cries of 'Protection.') The argument seems to have been made. (Laughter and applause.) You do not need any instruction (a voice 'We have tried it') for you have tried it, and all of you have been going to the school of experience, which is the best in the world. (Continuous applause.) The people of the city of Youngstown and Mahoning Valley have always given me their hearty and unselfish support, ever since my first election to Congress in 1876, and have shown by the exercise of their suffrage that they approved the principles, which, for the time, I had the honor to represent. They will remember that in two respects these campaigns have ever been in common. First, they have always been for sound money; and second, they have always been for protection. There is no change this year, and I abjure the people of the once busy Mahoning Valley to stand up for them again by such immense majorities as will end the contention for long years to come. We can not get on in this country without honor, stability and excellence in our circulating medium and financial methods. We can not get on in this country unless we do our own work at home and send none of it abroad, so long as there is a single unemployed American citizen who is willing to work. The progress which you have made has been under the protective system, and I undertake to say that no cause has contributed so much to produce this result and to stimulate our factories and workshops as such legislation constantly has. In the same period I have described, Youngstown made considerable strides in manufactures, while her mines kept pace with the wonderful progress. She has today more machine shops, furnaces and mines, than she ever had before, with I believe, in 1890, nearly $6,000,000 of capital invested in industries with a product of $13,000,000. Let but the wand of prosperity touch these great industries, and the Mahoning Valley will prosper as never before, a result to which you by your ballots next Tuesday can contribute. (Applause.) Four years ago Youngstown was rejoicing in better wages, better markets and better prices than ever before, and then, as you will remember, the people of the country were strangely derelict in their duty and voted a change in our economic laws. They believed the claims of our political opponents, that protection made no difference to them anyway. They ran away from their unprecedented prosperity and joined the ghost dance for the markets of the world. (Laughter and applause.) They have had some experience since then, and they do not think as they thought in 1892. If you want protection; if you prefer good money to cheap money; if you prefer law and order to disquiet and turbulence; if you prefer good government to irresponsible authority and party caucus; if you prefer free and equal citizenship—then vote for the party which best represents your mature and well-considered judgment. (Loud applause.) Let there be no reproaches cast against the old Mahoning Valley. Let it now, as in every great crisis, be distinguished for its sturdy patriots like TOD, WHITTLESEY, GARFIELD, WADE, and GIDDINGS, who represented you with honor and reflected honor on you in turn by their eminent services in Congress. May you vote in the true

American spirit of the Union, forever and forever, as one in heart, hope and destiny, recognizing but one flag from sea to sea, and rejecting every other. (Long and enthusiastic cheering.) I thank you for this call. It has warmed my heart; it has done the cause for which I stand, great honor. This is the conclusion, almost, of the campaign, and I want to say, that in the three months I have been speaking to the masses of my countrymen from every State in the Union (cries of 'Bully for you, Major') I have endeavored to utter only words of patriotism and good will, (cries of 'That's what you have,' and 'That's right') of fraternity and good fellowship. (Renewed cries of 'That's what you have,' and 'You are right,' followed by prolonged cheering and waving of flags and tooting of horns.) And now, my fellow citizens, thanking you for this magnificent ovation (cries of 'Go ahead,' 'Go ahead') and bidding you follow the teachings, not only of your own experience, but the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, I would suggest that you avoid free silver as you would avoid free trade. (Loud shouts of 'We will do it,' followed by tremendous applause.) Let us teach the whole world that we are not a Nation of repudiators, (great applause) and that we propose to pay our debts, public and private, in the best currency known to the civilized world. (Cries of 'That's right,' and 'Good,' 'Good,' and great cheering.) But, my friends, I must stop, and I can only say I wish you all good bye and a return of that prosperity, and that confidence in business which will bring cheer to every American home and courage to every American heart." (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats and flags.)

THE LADIES' McKINLEY CLUB OF CANTON.

The first public appearance of the Women's McKinley Club, on Saturday, October 31st, so recently organized, was a most creditable one, and its proportions agreeably surprised as well as gratified the thousands of people who witnessed the splendid parade. Fully 1,500 women of Canton were in line, and their cheering for McKinley was taken up on all sides and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the procession to the other. Each woman carried a National flag and waved it gracefully. The club was introduced by Mrs. M. K. Hartzell, who said:

"Major McKinley: It is my pleasant duty to announce to you the presence of the ladies of Canton who have come to make known their admiration for you as a man and a citizen, and to evince their strong sympathy with the principles which you represent. You see before you the members of the Women's McKinley Club, of Canton. I venture one word for our home association. Its large membership comprises women of all sects and of all the benevolent and charitable and humane organizations of the city. With supreme pride and pleasure we have seen the unanimity with which all Americans have accorded to you that character for purity of life and goodness of purpose, which you have so richly merited. Seeing how justly you were esteemed in all these nobler aspects of right living that are dearest to the hearts of the wives and mothers of our land, we have, until this last hour of the great contest, given way to others. We come now to bear this testimony. Better than others, we of Canton, have known you from youth up. We have seen you in prosperity and in adversity. We know your race and kindred. We have been at your side when you were bowed down in sorrow. Through all these life experiences you have—we say it with exultation—you have been the consistent friend of virtue and all that goes to make the home life pure and exalted. You have been the helper of those who needed help. You have set a noble example to all the youth of America by your persistent struggle with, and triumph over every obstacle; to all citizens of America by the exalted patriotism; to all husbands and sons by your truth, purity and simplicity and devotion to all the old fashioned, homely and domestic virtues that lie at the foundation of home and country. The women of the McKinley Club—the mothers, wives and daughters of Canton, give to their sisters greetings, and this assurance that in WILLIAM MCKINLEY are enthroned and embodied the dearest wishes and aspirations that can find place in the heart of a true lover of home and country."

Major McKinley's Response.

"MRS. HARTZELL AND MY FRIENDS: I wish I was able to make a suitable and worthy response to your most gracious message delivered to me by Mrs. HARTZELL. The chief regret with me today is that Mrs. MCKINLEY is not able to share with me this great honor, and to witness this matchless scene. (Applause.) We have had nothing like it in the whole course of this most interesting campaign, and I assure you that I appreciate it more than I can find words to express. To have the assurance of the sympathy, the good will, aye, more, the confidence of the good women of Canton, who have known me all my life, is an honor which I appreciate more than any other honor that could come to me. (Loud cheers and waving of flags.) I can not forbear on this occasion to say not only to the women but to my neighbors and friends of Canton, generally, of all political parties, creeds and beliefs, that the splendid manner in which you have all behaved toward me, and to the great cause which I represent, fills me with gratitude that I can never, never forget. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for this call, and I can only say that so long as the women of the country, who preside over American homes, keep those homes pure and spotless, no great harm can ever come to this great Republic. (Loud cheers and waving of flags.) I want to express to the girls of Canton, that make such an attractive part of this beautiful picture, that I appreciate their coming here today. They really ought to have come with the boys last night, (laughter) but I suppose the only reason they did not come was that they were not invited. (Renewed laughter.) However, inasmuch as you did not come yesterday, I am so glad you have come today, and I congratulate you upon having these splendid mothers and sisters as your chaperones. (Cheers.) I am glad to see you waving that glorious old flag in your hands today, (cries of 'Let it wave,' followed by vigorous waving of flags) the flag that represents the highest aims and aspirations of the American people, and that has been borne in every battle, in which this Republic has been engaged, from the days of the Revolution until now, and has never been surrendered to any Nation beneath the sun. (Loud cheers.) I can only thank you most heartily and bid you all good bye." (Great cheering.)

Following the reception to the Ladies' Club of Canton a short address was made in reply to greetings by the Ladies' McKinley Club of Youngstown.

Major McKinley's Response.

"I am very glad, ladies, to greet at my home the women of the city of Youngstown. You are equally interested this year with the men of the country in the rightful settlement of the great public questions that are presented to us. I have been glad to note, throughout the entire progress of this campaign, the deep solicitude which the good women of the country have had in it. It is a good omen when our mothers, sisters, and wives are enlisted in any cause and we may be assured and can safely rely upon it, that a cause which has the support of the women is worthy of our commendation and approval. I am glad to meet you all at my home. It is a source of sincere regret to Mrs. McKinley that she has been unable, on account of illness, to meet you personally. I wish you a safe return to your homes." (Great applause.)

KENTON, OHIO, RAILROADERS.

Immediately following the dispersing of the Youngstown Women's McKinley Club, Major McKinley was called to the rear porch of his residence. Here had gathered a hundred or more of members of the Railroad Men's McKinley Club, of Kenton, Hardin county, to be addressed by him. The delegation was introduced by Mr. J. B. Pumphrey.

Major McKinley's Response.

"My Fellow Citizens: I appreciate highly this call from the Railroad Men's Sound Money Club, of Kenton. I have been glad to observe in the course of this campaign that the employes of the railroad companies are largely on the side of the Republican Party, and they are so because they believe the Republican Party, better than any other party this year, represents their highest and best interests and the welfare of our common country. Voters can not be moved by a higher consideration than this—'What is best for home, for the community, for the State, and for the country?' When you have answered that question by your ballots next Tuesday, you will have discharged, in the most honorable manner, the highest privileges of American citizenship. I feel the greatest gratification that the cause for which I am this year designated to stand, has the full encouragement and support of the railroad organizations of the country. It will give me pleasure to greet each of you personally." (Applause.)

PATRIOTIC AMERICAN HOMES.

Stark county sent another delegation to greet Major McKinley, Saturday, October 31st. It came from Waynesburg and Sandy township, and was introduced by Dr. G. A. Shane.

Major McKinley's Response.

"Dr. Shane and My Fellow Citizens: That which touches me more deeply than anything else is the repeated manifestations of confidence on the part of my old and early friends. No community in Stark county has ever been more loyally devoted to a man or a cause than the village of Waynesburg and old Sandy township. (Applause.) In all my political experience, covering now nearly a quarter of a century, almost annually I have visited your village and township, and on every occasion it has seemed to me you have given a warmer and heartier greeting than before To have you come here, almost at the close of a most remarkable campaign, to give assurances of your continued fidelity and support, touches me more deeply than I can express. The hope of this country is in the patriotic American homes, such as from which you come, and no danger can ever come to this Republic, or to any of its valued interests, or to the liberty which we enjoy, so long as the American home is kept pure, and there go out from it upright young men and women to sustain the great trusts that in a few years must be imposed upon them. (Continued cheering.) I thank you for this call. I thank you that you have come on this glorious day when the glorious banner of the free waves from every home and hill top of the land, and from every farm and fireside of our common country. Glorious old banner it is! So long as we carry it in our hands, and have what it typifies in our hearts, the Republic and our splendid free institutions will be forever secure. I thank you and bid you good day." (Three cheers for Major McKINLEY.)

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